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GROTON HISTORICAL SERIES.

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HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GROTON,
MASSACHUSETTS.

BY

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D.

Y. 3
VOL. III.

A wise man will make better use of an idle pamphlet than a fool will
do of sacred scripture.

MILTON'S *Areopagitica*.

GROTON:

1893.

1923311

University Press :
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE.

MEESER

W. G. Meeser
1900-1901

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No. I.

A THIRD VOLUME of this HISTORICAL SERIES is herewith presented to the public; and the Editor takes the opportunity to say that it is somewhat doubtful whether another will be issued. He hopes, however, that his labor in compiling these articles will prove to be of interest to the reader, and of value to the historical student.

S. A. G.

APRIL 19, 1893.

No. III.

FOREIGN MEMORANDUMS FROM GROTON. — SOME OLD FURNACE CEMENTS. — A FREE READING ROOM. — A FATED FAMILY. — THE SHIP "GROTON." — THE USE OF A PRISON. — A GROTON LOTTERY.

No. IV.

MY VISITS BY SEVERAL TOWNS CALLED GROTON. — THE PARK FAMILY. — DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 1. — A LIST OF CIVIL OFFICERS. — A LIST OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. — GROTON DURING THE JERSEY WAR. — THE ANGAS FAMILY. — ORDINARY NATURE. — LIST OF MARRIAGES. — LIST OF DEATHS.

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A. A. C.

April 19, 1907

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GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1890.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., NO. I.

THE PHYSICIANS OF GROTON.

DURING the early days of New England there was no distinct class of men following the profession of medicine, but the practice was taken up in connection with some other calling. In every community either the minister or the schoolmaster or some skilled nurse was expected to act in cases of need, and for the most part such persons performed the duties now undertaken by the faculty; and at that period obstetrical practice was taken by women. In the early part of 1672 the Reverend Samuel Willard wrote a long account of a case of witchcraft which befell Elizabeth Knapp, of Groton, and he relates how the "Physitian" came to see her on November 5, 1671, when he gave his judgment on the case, or, in other words, made the diagnosis. It would be an interesting fact to know who was the doctor then practising in the neighborhood, but this is now beyond the reach of historical inquiry.

The earliest physician in Groton, mentioned by name, of whom I have found any trace, is Dr. HENRY BLASDELL. On May 28, 1725, he petitioned the General Court that an allowance be made him for his professional services and for medicines furnished during the campaign of the previous autumn, while he was Surgeon to the Western Forces. The amount of his bill was £26 14s., and the General Court allowed him £17 9s. Dr. Blasdell had been impressed into the public service by Colonel Edmund Goffe; and other particulars are given in "Groton during the Indian Wars" (pages 130, 131).

DR. EZEKIEL CHASE, of Groton, was married at Newbury, on May 20, 1729, to Priscilla Merrill, of that town. See the first volume of this Historical Series (No. XIII. page 51). She was the daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Kent) Merrill, and born at Newbury, on October 16, 1703.

DR. BENJAMIN MORSE was the son of Dr. Benjamin and Abigail (Dudley) Morse, and born at Sutton, on March 20, 1740. He was married on November 27, 1760, to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Barnard, who was born at Sutton, on September 13, 1741; and they had a family of six children born in that town. Dr. Morse came to Groton probably during the Revolutionary period, and was a representative of the town to the General Court during the session of 1784 and in several succeeding years; and he was also a delegate to the Convention for adopting the Constitution of the United States in the year 1788, where he opposed the adoption. He lived in the south part of the town, now near the village of Ayer; and the site of his house is laid down on Mr. Butler's Map of Groton, which was published in 1832. He died on May 31, 1833, aged 93 years; and his widow, on December 16, 1835, aged 94 years.

DR. EPHRAIM WARE, a physician of Groton, was married at Cambridge, on October 13, 1785, to Mrs. Abigail Gamage. See the first volume of this Historical Series (No. XIII. page 45). Dr. Ware was a native of Needham, and born on January 14, 1725. His first wife was Martha, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Parker, of Groton, where they were married on July 26, 1764. She was born on January 7, 1737, and died at Groton, on April 4, 1776. After their marriage they went to Dedham to live, as the records of that town say: "The Selectmen on the 2^d Day of Aug^t 1765. gave Orders to Israel Everett, Constable, to warn Ephraim Ware, Martha Ware [and three others] to depart this Town in 14 Days, or give Security to indemnify the Town." Such orders were in accordance with an old practice, then common throughout the Province, which aimed to prevent the permanent settle-

ment of families in towns where they might become a public burden. Their two eldest children, both boys, were born at Dedham ; and three other children — a daughter Sarah, and two sons who both died in infancy — were born at Groton. Sarah, born on September 18, 1769, married Richard Sawtell, of Groton, on March 10, 1796, and died on March 23, 1851, having been the mother of nine children.

DR. EPIRAIM WOOLSON was practising medicine at Groton in the year 1766. He was a son of Isaac and Sibyl Woolson, and born at Weston, on April 11, 1740. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1760, and was married on July 29, 1765, to Mary Richardson. Dr. Woolson appears to have been living at Weston just before his residence at Groton, and in the year 1767 he bought land at Princeton, where six of his children were born. He was a Justice of the Peace, and is said to have died in the year 1802.

DR. JONATHAN GOVE was a son of John and Tabitha (Livermore) Gove, and born in that part of Weston which is now Lincoln, on August 22, 1746. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1768, and studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Oliver Prescott, of Groton. About the year 1770 he was married to Mary, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Patterson) Hubbard of this town ; and here John and Lucinda, their two eldest children, were born and baptized. This son graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1793, studied law, and died at Chillicothe, Ohio, in the year 1802. From Groton Dr. Gove went to New Boston, New Hampshire, where three more children were born. His wife was born at Groton, on January 9, 1748, and died at New Boston. He was married, secondly, on January 6, 1791, to Polly Dow, who became the mother of three children. In the year 1794 Dr. Gove removed to Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he died on March 24, 1818.

DR. SAMUEL FARNSWORTH and Betsey Fitch, both of Groton, were married by the Reverend Mr. Chaplin, on November 25, 1788. Dr. Farnsworth was the youngest child of Isaac and

Anna (Green) Farnsworth, and born on September 29, 1767. He subsequently went to Bridgton, Maine, where he had a successful career as a physician. His wife was a daughter of Captain Zechariah and Lydia (Tuck) Fitch. They had a family of eight children, of whom two sons, Samuel and Benjamin Franklin, were graduates of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1813. Their eldest child, Betsey, was born at Groton on July 2, 1789, and the next one, Samuel, at Bridgton on October 9, 1791; and the removal from this town took place in the year 1790. Dr. Farnsworth died at Bridgton, on November 4, 1817. His eldest son, Samuel, followed in his footsteps, and studied medicine. He succeeded the father in the practice of his profession at Bridgton, where he died on April 13, 1842; and the other son, Benjamin Franklin, became a minister, and subsequently was connected with institutions of learning in Kentucky and Tennessee. He died on April 13, 1842.

These several physicians practised their profession in the neighborhood of Groton, though they had never taken medical degrees. Before the present century this was the rule throughout the country; and the instances were very rare, where practitioners could rightfully append M. D. to their names. As a class they were men of shrewd sense and acute observers, and their practice was attended with marked success. Perhaps they made a better use of their opportunities than we make to-day with our richly endowed medical schools and numerous hospitals.

During the last century DR. OLIVER PRESCOTT was an eminent physician of Groton, and took high professional rank throughout the Province. He was the youngest of three distinguished brothers, of whom the eldest was Judge James Prescott, of Groton, who filled many important positions in civil as well as in military life; and the second was Colonel William Prescott, of Pepperell, who commanded the American Forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Both Dr. Prescott and his son Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., occupy such exceptional places in the

profession of this neighborhood, that I reprint in full, from Dr. James Thacher's "American Medical Biography" (Boston, 1828), the memoirs of these two physicians, as given in the first volume of that work (pages 428-436).

PRESCOTT, Hon. OLIVER, M.D., M.M.S.S. and A.A.S., was born at Groton, Massachusetts, April 27th, 1731. He was of the fourth generation from John Prescott, Esq. who came from England about the year 1640. His father, the late Hon. Benjamin Prescott, of the same Groton, was a distinguished statesman and a leading member of the General Court for many years; and was once chosen Agent for the Province in England; but having never had the smallpox, and there being much danger apprehended from it at that time, he declined the appointment. He died the 3d of August, 1738, in the 43d year of his age. The subject of this article was then a little more than seven years old. His mother was Abigail, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Oliver, of Cambridge, one of his majesty's council, and a near relation of the first provincial governor of that name.

Dr. Prescott was educated at Harvard College, in Cambridge, and received his first degree in 1750. He was distinguished at college for his literary attainments and correct deportment. Soon after his graduation he commenced the study of physic under the tuition of Dr. Roby¹ of Sudbury, who had been educated in Europe, was a disciple of the celebrated Boerhaave, and an eminent physician. After having completed his preparatory studies in medicine, he settled in Groton, his native town, and supported for many years a very extensive practice. As the number of physicians who were regularly or suitably educated, was at that day small, and those were settled far apart, the limits of his practice were extended to a great distance on every side; so that no person in this country, probably, underwent more laborious and continued exercise in the profession than Dr. Prescott, to the time when his services were pressed into civil and political employment.

Dr. Prescott was enabled to employ a greater portion of time in the extensive circuit of his professional duty, by having acquired

¹ [Dr. Ebenezer Robie was a distinguished physician of the last century. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1719, and died at Sudbury, on September 4, 1772. See "The Massachusetts Gazette: and the Boston Weekly News-Letter," September 17, for a long notice of him.]

in early life, what to many persons may appear scarcely credible, a practice of readily sleeping on horseback, when deprived of his necessary rest in bed. On a horse of easy carriage, to which he had been accustomed, and found trustworthy; and when returning homeward, where no danger was to be apprehended lest the steed should take a wrong direction, he would, when drowsiness came upon him, brace himself in the stirrup, rest a hand on the pommel of the saddle, and resign himself without fear, for miles together, to quiet repose. This was more particularly the case when on a favorite horse, of easy amble, which he owned for nearly twenty years, and which he usually selected for those excursions which must necessarily extend into late hours of the night. The writer of this sketch has frequently travelled with him, and witnessed his sleeping in the manner before described, his horse continuing the whole time at the usual travelling pace. The animal, accustomed to his master's manner of sitting, would seem to be conscious of being left to his own guidance, and therefore to step with more caution.

After Dr. Prescott was called into public life, until a short time previous to his death, every moment which could be spared from public affairs, was devoted to the duties of his profession. It was well and truly observed in a discourse delivered on the Sabbath succeeding his interment by an eminent divine who had known him intimately for many years, that "his distinguished professional acquirements, his prompt and unremitted attention to his patients, his peculiarly tender and pleasant manner of treating them in their distress, his moderate charges and forbearance towards the poor, and the general success which attended his practice, operated to render him for nearly half a century one of the most popular, while he was, unquestionably, one of the most eminent and useful physicians in the commonwealth." His high standing in the profession gave him a place in the Massachusetts Medical Society at the time of its incorporation in 1781. He was also an honorary member of several medical societies out of the commonwealth.¹ He was likewise President of the Middlesex Medical Society during the whole period of its existence; and many years before his death the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by Harvard University.

¹ [He was chosen an honorary member of the New Hampshire Medical Society in the year 1794.]

Dr. Prescott took an early and decided part in the American revolution, by entering warmly into those measures which were considered necessary to vindicate our national rights, and by assisting cheerfully and largely in their defence. He exerted his influence in moulding the government into its present shape, and remained to the close of his life its invariable defender. He was very influential in suppressing the dangerous insurrection of 1786.

He received from government many appointments and commissions. In the militia he was commissioned under the king a major, then lieutenant colonel, and colonel, and in 1775, or beginning of 1776, he was elected and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of the Massachusetts Bay, brigadier general of the militia for the county of Middlesex. To this office appertained at that time the direction and superintendence of the numerous guards which were raised and stationed at the bridges of rivers and various other places, to prevent the tories and enemies of the revolution from all intercourse with the British troops, who were then confined to the capital and its vicinity, or any improper correspondence with each other; as well as to answer the repeated calls for drafts on the militia. These duties, his command including the whole county, joined to his care in aiding to organize the town committees of correspondence in that part of the country in which he lived, made his office and station not only very responsible, but very laborious.

In 1776 he was chosen a member of the Board of War. In 1777, "during the five years interregnum," when there was neither governor nor lieutenant governor, he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the state, and served in that capacity three years: in the fourth year he was unanimously re-elected to the same office, but declined serving.

In 1778 he was appointed the third Major General of the militia throughout the commonwealth.

In 1779, on the death of the celebrated John Winthrop, LL.D. F.R.S., he was appointed his successor in the office of Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Middlesex. This office he retained until his death, giving universal satisfaction by his remarkable urbanity, as well as by his able and correct manner of discharging the duties of that important station. In this department he always appeared desirous of despatching the business before him, and of preventing, as far as was consistent with correct procedure, an accumulation of costs. His manners were pe-

cularly adapted to soothing the feelings of that large class, who, in a state of bereavement and affliction, were called to do business in his court.

In 1781 he was appointed the second Major General of the militia ; but he considered there was not, at that time, that urgent call upon his patriotism, which in the earlier state of the war had induced him to accept a military command, and he soon tendered his resignation.

In the month of February of this year, 1781, Dr. Prescott received from government a commission to "cause to be apprehended and committed to gaol, any person, whom you shall deem the safety of the Commonwealth requires to be restrained of his personal liberty, or whose enlargement within the Commonwealth is dangerous thereto." The delegation of such authority and power shows that government held him in high estimation for true patriotism and sound discretion. He was in early life appointed a Justice of the Peace and of the quorum for his county, and was for many years a justice throughout the commonwealth ; and he received several commissions to negotiate business of importance for the state.

Dr. Prescott was incorporated a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1780. He regarded schools and the education of the rising generation as highly interesting and important to the community. Incorporated as one of the Trustees of Groton Academy, and first president thereof, he was its patron and benefactor, employing his extensive influence to promote its reputation and usefulness. He was employed in all important town business ; served as town clerk for thirteen years in succession, and was one of the selectmen for more than thirty years.

Dr. Prescott married in 1756 Lydia, daughter of the late David Baldwin, Esq. of Sudbury, by whom he had ten children ; only four of whom, two sons and two daughters, survived him. He was a firm believer in the christian religion, and, together with his consort, on entering the connubial state, made a public profession, continuing to the end of his life a conspicuous, influential and useful member of the church in Groton, contributing much to its peace, regularity and reputation.

Dr. Prescott was in stature full six feet, and rather corpulent. The versatility of his powers was remarkable. To the transaction of all matters of difficulty and moment, he showed himself at once competent. Hence the wonderful diversity of his attainments, and

the surprising rapidity with which he rendered himself master of whatever came before him. He possessed and ever practised a peculiar suavity and politeness of manner, a pleasant facetiousness of address, joined to that firm, gentlemanly deportment, which was well calculated to command both esteem and respect. His colloquial talents, ready wit, and fondness for anecdote, joined to a great fund of information and learning, made him a pleasing companion, notwithstanding his hearing was imperfect for many of the last years of his life. He died at Groton of a pectoral dropsy, November 17th, 1804, aged 73 years and about 7 months.

It is not known that he wrote any thing for the public, in the department of his profession. Indeed, his employments were too numerous, and his time was too much engrossed by public concerns and professional duties, to afford leisure for composing a book or treatise on medicine.

Dr. Prescott had but two brothers, viz. the late Hon. James Prescott, who died February 15th, 1800, aged about 79 years, and who was for many years a Senator, Counsellor, High Sheriff, and at the time of his death Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Middlesex; and the late Col. William Prescott, who so greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Bunker's Hill and elsewhere, and who died October 13th, 1795, aged 70 years. He had also four sisters, one of whom only lived to be married, viz. Elizabeth, wife of the late Hon. Abijah Willard of Lancaster, who was, at the commencement of the revolution, one of his majesty's Mandamus Counsellors for the Province.

This article contains but little more than a chronological sketch very hastily prepared. So various were the employments and the offices, which had been held by the accomplished physician and eminent man, who is the subject of it; and so numerous were the incidents of his eventful life, that much more time would have been necessary to have filled up the sketch properly, than the writer could command; and therefore it is presented in this imperfect state. — *O. Prescott, M.D.*

PRESCOTT, OLIVER, M.D., M.M.S.S. was born in Groton, Massachusetts, April 4th, A. D. 1762. He was placed at Dummer School in Newbury, Byfield Parish, and was there prepared for admission to Harvard College, by the celebrated Samuel Moody. This was at that time the only free school in New-England, if not in North America. He was matriculated at Harvard University

in 1779, and was graduated in course, in 1783. Very soon, if not immediately afterwards, he began the study of physic with his father, the subject of the preceding article, and finished his professional education under the celebrated Dr. James Lloyd of Boston. He passed the Board of Censors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as licentiate, in June, 1786.

In noticing the professional progress of Dr. Prescott it is indispensable that some reference should be made to the times and circumstances of his early life, which continued to exert a very marked influence on the best period of his succeeding history. It will be seen by dates that he was but a youth in the earlier periods of the revolution; but he was old enough to understand some of its distinguishing features, the moral and intellectual power it was exerting, and especially would he after no long time learn that whatever the individual might be in profession or talent, he would not fulfil his whole duty by a private occupation. The medical profession had given a noble illustration of this in the instances of its ablest men, who had left its duties for those of the field, or made the field the scene of their professional labors. Educated men of all the professions continued for many years after the close of the war to take a part in municipal or state affairs, which is quite unknown to those of the present day; and he who was faithful in these relations, was not thought neglectful of his peculiar labors, however far his new duties might take him from the place of his more appropriate ones. These remarks are neither offered as an explanation, nor as an apology for the course pursued by Dr. Prescott in his early career. They are made, because they present a view, an imperfect one it is acknowledged, of a very peculiar and interesting time of our history, and serve to show how deep was the whole influence of the age upon the well educated and able men of that period. In one year after his admission to the profession, Dr. Prescott became himself an instance of what has now been briefly adverted to.

In January, 1787, a regiment was detached from the third division of the militia of the commonwealth, under the command of Col. Henry Woods, and together with other regiments from the several counties, was placed under the command of Gen. Lincoln. Dr. Prescott was commissioned as surgeon to these forces, and with his commission he received a blank warrant and a request that he would insert the name of such person as he might wish to select for his mate. The purpose for collecting these troops

was the suppression of Shays's rebellion, and although this was accomplished in a few weeks, the army was obliged to traverse the western counties during the inclement season of that severe winter. Dr. Prescott afterwards was made surgeon of the sixth regiment of the third division of the militia, and retained his office till he resigned in 1800.

The municipal and state offices filled by Dr. Prescott, show the public estimation in which he was held, and the willingness with which he met the professional sacrifices required by the performance of his public duties. In 1789 he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, and was continued in it by septennial appointments without application and without interruption during his residence in that county. He was repeatedly chosen member of the General Court of the state as a representative from Groton, and declined repeated solicitations to serve in the senate for the county of Middlesex. In his own town Dr. Prescott sustained for many years the useful offices of clerk to the corporation, chairman of the board of selectmen, and of overseers of the poor, &c. &c. In this variety of municipal functions which he faithfully discharged, there is discovered the deep interest which he took in the prosperity of his native town, for they were alike uncongenial with his taste and his profession. Dr. Prescott is remembered for the zeal with which he labored to procure for his town and county, the benefits of a more liberal instruction than that to which they had been accustomed. He was one of the original founders of the Academy of Groton, and was a trustee, and the treasurer of that institution. When he removed to Newburyport, he resigned these trusts, and was soon after elected a Trustee of Dummer's Academy. He devoted a portion of his leisure to agriculture, and was rewarded for his zeal in this pursuit by the consideration in which he was held by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, of which he was a member, and by the Western Society of Middlesex Husbandmen, of which he was President.

It is, however, in his attainments, in his reputation, and in his usefulness as a physician, that Dr. Prescott's best claims are laid for a memory among his living brethren, and for this record among the dead. In 1800 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was afterwards chosen a counsellor of the society for the district in which he lived. He pronounced the annual discourse in 1813; in 1814 he received the honorary degree of Doctor in Medicine from Harvard University; in 1825 he was

unanimously elected a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts General Hospital ; and was elected Vice President of the Medical Society in 1827. This is the public testimony which has been offered by his professional brethren to his talents, to his zeal, and to his success. Dr. Prescott had a very extensive practice in his native town, and in the towns in its vicinity ; but, thinking that an asthmatic habit and a commencing dropsy of the chest might be diminished or removed by living near the sea, and by the greater regularity of life in a large town than could be adopted or pursued in a country practice, he removed with his family from Groton to Newburyport in February, 1811. In the latter place his practice soon became extensive, and continued so until the time of his death. During his extensive professional and other engagements, Dr. Prescott still found time to study and inform himself of the various discoveries and improvements daily making in medical science both at home and abroad. He had early been remarkable for his quick apprehension and retentive memory. At college he was distinguished among his class for his acquaintance with the classics and with natural history. Through life he maintained a fondness for these studies, and amidst the engrossing duties of his profession he secured to himself leisure for the cultivation of general and more elegant literature. Habits of mind were thus produced and preserved, highly favorable for the best uses of medical study. He not only studied, but labored to add to the stock of useful knowledge in medicine by publishing the results of his own observations. Some valuable articles were contributed by him to the *New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery* ; but his most important publication was the discourse before mentioned, which he delivered before the Medical Society [on June 2, 1813]. This discourse is entitled, "*Dissertation on the Natural History and Medicinal Effects of the Secale Cornutum or Ergot.*"¹ Dr. Prescott was led to the use of this article, and to the study of its effects, by a letter addressed to Dr. Akerly by Dr. J. Stearns of Albany, and published in the second volume of the *New-York Medical Repository*. Many of the statements of Dr. S. are confirmed by Dr. Prescott, and any difference of opinion between them, or diversity of result, very candidly stated. This dissertation was very favorably received by the profession. It was reprinted in Philadelphia and London, and was

¹ [This address was printed among the annual dissertations of the Medical Society, and also as a separate pamphlet (8vo, pages 16) with an engraved plate at the end, showing figures of spurred rye.]

translated into the French and German languages, and was published in full, so far as relates to the medicinal properties of Ergot, in the article Ergot, in the 13th volume of the French "Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales." The interest Dr. P. took in the investigation of the properties of this substance, arose, very probably, from his zeal in the study and practice of midwifery, in which department of the art he was very successful. The attention of physicians has been strongly directed to the use of Ergot since the publication of this discourse; and to this day scarcely a number of a medical journal arrives from abroad, which does not contain some notice of the extended employment of this active medicine.

Dr. Prescott was highly respected and beloved by his patients. He had, perhaps, the most extensive practice of any physician in the county in which he lived. He acquired this confidence, the most valuable possession which a physician can acquire, by ardent zeal in the cause of the sick, diligent study, and acute observation. His manners were frank, manly and engaging, and though long afflicted with deafness, he had none of the irritability so common to that infirmity. His manners indeed were founded on a natural benevolence of heart, which led him to connect his own happiness with the welfare of those who were about him. In his domestic relations he was distinguished by equanimity of temper, kindness of manners and great warmth of affection. He sought in the bosom of his family the sources of his own happiness, which he was ever ready to sacrifice to the permanent advancement of theirs. In his political sentiments he was undisguised and consistent through life. The zeal with which he co-operated in the suppression of Shays's rebellion, showed his early attachment to good order and constitutional principles, and these he never thought proper to desert when desertion of them became fashionable. He was a firm believer in christianity, and at an early age made a public profession of his faith.

Dr. P. was twice married, first to Ann Whiting, daughter of Leonard Whiting, Esq. of Hollis, by whom he had nine children, six of whom survived him; and afterwards to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Oliver, Esq. who is still living.

He died in Newburyport, September 26th, 1827, after a short illness, of typhus fever, in the 66th year of his age.

The following advertisement in the "Columbian Centinel," September 22, 1810, refers to the estate which had previously

belonged to Dr. Oliver Prescott, the father, but which at that time was offered for sale by Dr. Oliver Prescott, the son. It is situated at the lower end of the village street, near the fork of the roads. The dwelling was afterward burned on the night of February 1, 1815; and the house built on the site is now kept as a tavern.

Valuable Real Estate in Groton.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-Houses, and Farm, situated in the town of Groton, about one fourth of a mile from the Meeting-House and Academy, and on the post road from Boston to Keene, N. H. and Windsor, Vt. The House is large and commodious, the Farm contains about one hundred acres of Land, equal in goodness, perhaps, to any in the Commonwealth. The situation of the Buildings and quality of the Land are too well known to require a particular description. A liberal credit will be given for a great proportion of the purchase money.

OLIVER PRESCOTT.

Groton, Sept. 22, 1810.

N. B. Any quantity of the Land, even to one acre, will be sold with the buildings, if most agreeable to the purchaser.

DR. JOSEPH MANSFIELD was a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Whittemore) Mansfield, and born in Lynn on December 17, 1770. His father was born in the same town on June 17, 1744, and his mother was born — in Salem, probably — on February 22, 1748; she was a daughter of Edmund and Keziah (Burrage) Whittemore.

Dr. Mansfield graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1801; and among his classmates were Tyler Bigelow, Thomas Bond, James Abbot Cummings, Timothy Fuller, Luther Lawrence, Stephen Minot, and William Bant Sullivan, who were either natives or at some time residents of Groton. Both while an undergraduate and while studying his profession, he kept the district school on Farmers' Row, and even after he had acquired his profession, he taught the same school with the understanding that his hours of instruction should conform somewhat to the needs of his practice. He

studied medicine with Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., at that time one of the most eminent physicians in the Commonwealth. While in college, he took high rank as a scholar, and at an exhibition near the end of his Junior year he delivered a poem which attracted some attention in literary circles. It was printed under the following title: "Hope, a poem, delivered in the chapel of Harvard University, at a public exhibition, July 8th, 1800. By Joseph Mansfield, a Junior Sophister." Cambridge. Printed by William Hilliard. 1800 (4to. pages 15). A second edition of the poem appeared at Fitchburg in the year 1871 (16mo. pages 10).

Dr. Mansfield was married on June 11, 1805, to Abi, daughter of Benjamin and Meriel (Nichols) Hartwell, who was born at Shirley on October 9, 1785, and died at Groton on February 8, 1871. After his marriage he lived for a while on Farmers' Row, in the house occupied by J. K. Bennett,—when Mr. Butler's Map of Groton was made in the year 1832,—but now moved away. About 1810 he built the large dwelling with brick ends, near the Baptist Meeting-house, where he resided until his death, which took place on April 23, 1830.

His son, George Mansfield, born at Groton on October 8, 1807, also studied medicine, under the tuition of Dr. Nehemiah Cutter, of Pepperell, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1832. He was married on November 15, 1832, to Hannah Maria Curtis, of Boston. At that time Dr. Mansfield was a resident of Waltham, but later he lived for many years in Lowell, where he practised dentistry; and he died at Janesville, Wisconsin, on July 25, 1869.

The following account of Dr. Joseph Mansfield is given in James Robinson Newhall's History of Lynn, published in the year 1883:—

This individual, for many years a reputable practising physician in Groton, Mass., was born on the 17th of December, 1770, in the old Mansfield house, known also as the Moulton house, on the north side of Boston street, opposite the foot of Marion, and was a lineal descendant of Andrew Mansfield, the first Town Clerk. He graduated at Harvard college in 1801, and soon applied him-

self to the study of medicine, the practice of which he pursued as the business of his life, which terminated on the 23d of April, 1830.

Mr. Mansfield early exhibited poetic talents which bid fair to place his name among the foremost of American bards. But he seems not to have been ambitious of any such distinction and hence did not cultivate his rare gift. On the 8th of January [July], 1800, he delivered a poem in the chapel of Harvard college, for which he took the prize of eighty dollars, offered by the faculty for the best metrical production. The poem is entitled *HOPE*, and is two hundred and twenty-four lines in length. In reading it one is reminded of Pope's philosophical style ; though there are passages in a sentimental vein, and some in a playful. And as it was written at a period of intense political agitation, there are highly patriotic strains. The first and last stanzas, with a single intervening one will be here introduced.

I am not blest, but may hereafter be :
 Who knows what fortune has in store for me ?
 This is the language common to mankind,
 Nor is to age, or rank, or sex, confined.
 Hope points to each some not far distant day,
 When every blessing will his wish obey ;
 When to possess, he only need require ;
 Fruition's self will supersede desire.

See doting parents sedulously trace
 The opening beauties of their infant's face ;
 Commencing physiognomists, they find
 A world of wonders in its features joined ;
 The mother reads, and comments as she reads ;
 My child was born for more than mortal deeds ;
 Then *Hope* steps up and whispers by her side,
 You cradle in your arms creation's pride.

We *hope*, long as the central orb attracts,
 Long as the force of gravitation acts,
 Long as the East is opposite the West,
 Long as the name of Washington is blest,
 Long as the atheist *hopes* to sleep in dust,
 Long as the sons of anarchy are curst,
 Long as the future differs from the past, —
 So long, Columbia, will thy Freedom last.
 But should the monster Faction break his chains,
 And fiery demagogues usurp the reins —
 We *hope* that future Washingtons may rise,
 Or rather make a visit from the skies.

An accident which happened to Mr. Mansfield, as narrated by Mr. John T. Moulton, was so singular as to merit notice here. "While bathing near Chase's mill he was seized with the cramp in his limbs and so disabled that he could not reach the shore, and when found by his companions, who were at work, haying, on the marsh near by, was supposed to be drowned ; but by the application of the proper means he was resuscitated and taken home, but did not regain his consciousness for some days. Then, awaking from sleep, he suddenly exclaimed, 'Mother, where have I been ?' He seemed to have lost what knowledge he had acquired and his mind was like that of a child, so that it was necessary for him to begin and learn again his letters as he had done when a boy."

It may not be inappropriate, in closing this notice, to remark that a poetic vein seems to have run in this family connection. Mr. John T. Moulton, who delivered the much-applauded poem at the reunion of the High School graduates, May 19, 1865, is one of the line ; and Solomon Moulton, of whom a biographical notice with specimens of his writing may be found in the 1865 edition of our History, and of whose poetic talents Mr. Lewis frequently spoke in high terms, was an uncle of John T. And this latter gentleman has, among his valuable collection, a number of poems, in manuscript, of Mr. Mansfield, the subject of this notice, which it is hoped may at some future time appear in print. (Pages 170-172.)

DR. JEREMY STIMSON was the eldest child of George and Abigail Stimson, and born at Hopkinton, on October 13, 1751. He was married, first, to Nancy Jones (published at Hopkinton, on August 20, 1779, where he is recorded as of Marlborough) ; and, secondly, on December 19, 1807, at Groton, to Mrs. Abi (Nichols) Richardson, widow of Jephthah Richardson, and daughter of Israel Nichols, of Leominster. During many years her first husband kept a tavern, on the site of the Baptist Meeting-house, where he died on October 9, 1806, at the age of 49 years. At the time of the second marriage Mrs. Richardson was living on the place now occupied by Mrs. Mary Tileston (Humphrey) Shumway ; and here Dr. Stimson resided for a short period, though he did not practise his profession at the time. The marriage did not prove to be a happy one ; and soon afterward there was a mutual separation, when Dr. Stimson returned to Hopkinton,

where he died on January 24, 1821. See "Groton Epitaphs," page 162. The following entry is found in the Groton records: —

Abi Stimson, formerly wife of Jephthah Richardson, deceased, and afterwards the wife of Jeremy Stimson, also deceased, died at Groton, May 17, 1825.

DR. AMOS BANCROFT was a son of Edmund and Rachel (Howard | Barron) Bancroft, of Pepperell, where he was born on May 23, 1767. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1791, and studied medicine with Dr. Isaac Hurd, of Concord, and Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., of Groton. He began the practice of his profession at Westford, but soon afterward went to Weston, where he remained until the year 1811, when he removed to Groton. He was married, first, on August 29, 1796, to Abigail, daughter of Captain Leonard and Ann (Hall) Whiting, of Hollis, New Hampshire, who was born on March 25, 1772, and died at Weston, on December 4, 1799; secondly, on October 7, 1800, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Faith (Savage) Bass, of Boston, who was born on April 21, 1768, and died on April 30, 1837; thirdly, on October 17, 1839, to Eliza Doane, of Boston, who died on November 11, 1840; and fourthly, on October 31, 1841, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Martha (Hall) Kneeland, who was born on February 25, 1789, and died at Westford on April 22, 1862. The first wife and the last were cousins.

Dr. Bancroft had a large practice, and at various times a considerable number of medical students under his charge, including among them the brothers James Freeman Dana and Samuel Luther Dana, who were grandsons of the Reverend Samuel Dana, a former minister of the town, and graduates of Harvard College in the Class of 1813; Jonathan Newell, of Stow, and Stillman Spaulding, of Lexington. He was frequently called in consultation by other physicians, and often at a long distance from home. In those days there were no railroads, and travelling was attended with many difficulties. During the winter, when the roads were blocked up with snow, he was obliged sometimes to travel on snow-

shoes ; and, as his patients lived many miles apart, he was often absent from home for several successive days. To add to his discomfort on such occasions, it was difficult to obtain proper food, though there were at that period but few dwellings where he could not procure some New England rum or other spirit to help restore exhausted nature.

His intimacy with some of the physicians of Boston and its neighborhood, and his punctual attendance at the meetings of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which association he was a Councillor, obliged him to make frequent journeys to that city, which were always taken with his own horse and chaise or sulky.

A story is told of him that he stopped late one evening at the Ridge Hill tavern, in order to see a patient. Passing through the bar-room he noticed two evil-looking men, who eyed him suspiciously ; and when going out, after his visit was made, he looked for them, but they were gone. The road leading from the tavern was lonely, and the village three miles away. As he had considerable money about him, he felt some misgivings, which proved to be well grounded, for he had no sooner reached a particularly secluded spot than these very men stepped out of the undergrowth by the roadside and tried to stop his horse. One of them snatched at the bridle, but missed it, as the horse threw up his head at the time ; and Dr. Bancroft, whipping the animal, left the men far behind, but not before a bullet had pierced the back of the sulky, and whizzed close by his ear.

Dr. Bancroft rarely left home for pleasure ; but in the year 1829 his health demanded a change, and in company with a brother he went West in order to visit a half-sister, Mrs. Mary (Bancroft) Dana, then living at Marietta, Ohio. It was a long and tedious journey, but the trip benefited him.

Dr. Bancroft was a member of the First Parish Church (Unitarian) in Groton, and one of the eight mentioned in Mr. Butler's History (page 197), who received from the seceders a note of pretended excommunication. He was a constant attendant on the Sunday exercises until his hearing became much impaired. His health was never strong ; but the severe

attacks of illness to which he was subject decreased in frequency as his years advanced. On July 12, 1848, while walking down State Street in Boston, he stepped from the sidewalk in order to cross the way, when a wagon coming along rapidly knocked him down, and injured him so severely that he died a few hours later. The following account of the fatal mishap appears in the "Daily Evening Transcript" of that day:—

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. As the venerable Dr. Amos Bancroft, of Groton, was crossing State street this morning at 11 o'clock, he was struck in the head by the shaft of a wagon driven through the street by D. Lawrence, Dover, N. H., knocked down, and rendered senseless by the shock. He was taken up and carried to the apothecary shop of Dr. Brown by police officer Whiting, and Dr. Shattuck and other physicians who happened to be near were promptly on hand to render aid and assistance. He was taken to No. 1 Crescent Place, where every aid possible for his relief will be administered. He bled profusely from the ear, and it is feared he is fatally injured. Dr. Bancroft is 77 [81] years of age, and partially deaf, and of defective eyesight. The last information we had, Dr. B. had partially recovered his senses, but was very weak from the great loss of blood.

Dr. Mansfield and Dr. Bancroft were the last physicians in town who used to ride on horseback, with saddle-bags, while visiting patients, although they also drove in sulkies. In very early days, owing to bad roads, physicians on their professional rounds were in the habit of riding; and it was near the beginning of the present century, in this neighborhood, that the sulky, or covered gig, came into fashion. At the present time the four-wheeled buggy exclusively is used by the doctors.

DR. JOSHUA GREEN was a son of Joshua and Mary (Mosley) Green, and born at Wendell, on October 8, 1797. He attended school at the academies in New Salem, Westfield, and Milton, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1818. He studied medicine with Dr. John Collins Warren, of Boston, and took the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medi-

cal School in the year 1821. Soon after taking this degree, he was appointed apothecary at the Massachusetts General Hospital, then just opened for the reception of patients, where he remained for one year. At that time the apothecary, in addition to his own duties, performed those of the house-physician and house-surgeon.

Dr. Green began to practise his profession at Sunderland, in March, 1823. He was married on January 5, 1824, to Eliza, daughter of Major Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence, of Groton. His wife was born on March 13, 1796, and died on August 20, 1874. During a winter of his college course he taught a district school at Groton, now known as the Moors School, and boarded in the family of Major Lawrence, who lived on Farmers' Row. This fact is supposed to have some connection with his marriage, as well as with the life and lot of the writer of these lines. In the spring of 1825 Dr. Green removed to Groton, where he continued the practice of medicine; but after about ten years, owing to ill health, he gradually gave up his profession. In the year 1832 an attack of bleeding from the lungs compelled him to pass a winter in the island of Cuba, where to a fair degree he regained his health. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1826, and for many years was one of its Councillors. He represented the town in the Legislature during the years 1836 and 1837; and was one of the Trustees of Lawrence Academy at Groton from 1831 to 1867, and for most of this time was either the Secretary or the President of the Board. He had a fondness for antiquarian and genealogical matters, and was chosen, on August 18, 1849, a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. On the seventy-first anniversary of his birthday (October 8, 1868), he had a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. After the death of his wife he went to live with an only daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence (Green | Kendall) Swan, at Morristown, New Jersey, where he died on June 5, 1875, from a general feeble condition of the body. She was the wife of Dr. Charles Young Swan, who took his medical degree at

the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in the year 1856. Her first husband was John, son of the Honorable Amos and Jane (Kyle) Kendall, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1853. Mrs. Swan died at Morristown, on March 29, 1882.

For a notice of Dr. Green, see "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register" (XXX. 126) for January, 1876; and also pages 98 and 140 of Volume II. of this Historical Series.

DR. COALE. In Elizur Wright's "Reminiscences of Groton during the Years 1826 and 1827" (page 9), which comprises the second number of Volume I. of this Historical Series, there is an allusion to Dr. Coale, though I can find out nothing about him. I once asked Mr. Wright if he was sure as to the Doctor's name, when he told me that he had a good recollection both of the man and of the name, and that for a while they boarded together in the three-story house at the south corner of Main Street and Broad Meadow Road; but beyond this he could give no information. Probably Dr. Coale did not remain long at Groton, as he seems now to be forgotten by the townsfolk.

DR. MICAH ELDREDGE was a son of Hezekiah and Abigail (Whiton) Eldredge, and born at Ashford, Connecticut, on May 24, 1776. His parents were married on January 16, 1766; and his mother was a sister of Dr. Israel Whiton, of Winchendon. He studied medicine with an elder brother, Dr. Hezekiah Eldredge, of Princeton, and in 1798 began the practice of his profession at Dunstable, where he resided for many years, living first on one side of the State line and then on the other.

It may be noted that the running of the Provincial boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire in the year 1741 nearly bisected the old township of Dunstable, and created two towns of the same name, adjoining each other, one in each Province. This condition of affairs continued until January 1, 1837, when the New Hampshire town, by legis-

lative enactment on December 8, 1836, dropped its old name and took that of Nashua.

During the years 1809 and 1811 Dr. Eldredge was a representative from Dunstable to the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1826 he removed to Groton, where he remained for two years, living on what is now Hollis Street, in the house occupied by the Reverend John Todd, when Mr. Butler's Map of the town was published in 1832. He left Groton early in 1828, and went to Dunstable, now Nashua. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1841. Wherever he lived, he always identified himself with the Congregational church, and both at Dunstable and Nashua he was chosen a Deacon. He died at Milford, New Hampshire, on July 2, 1849, and was buried in the Hollis Street Cemetery, at Nashua.

On October 1, 1797, Dr. Eldredge was married to Sally, daughter of Tilly and Abigail (Hale) Buttrick, of Princeton; and they had twelve children, among whom were Hezekiah (M.D., Brown, 1825) and Frederick Augustus (Dartmouth, 1832).

For references to the Eldredge family, see pages 98-101, and 241, 242 of Volume II. of this Historical Series.

DR. JACOB WILLIAMS was a son of Jacob and Hannah (Sheple) Williams, and born at Groton, on July 16, 1789. His father, a son of Jason, was born on August 28, 1755, and died on May 2, 1829; and his mother was born on August 26, 1761, and died on November 25, 1826. The following notice of Dr. Williams is found in Daniel Lancaster's History of Gilmanton, New Hampshire (1845):—

Dr. Jacob Williams, a native of Groton, Ms., came to Gilmanton Iron Works about the year 1816, and was married in June, 1822, to Irene Locke of Epson. In 1828, he returned to his native town, where he was in practice for a time, but is now established in Kensington, N. H. (Page 231.)

His wife, Mrs. Irene (Locke) Williams, died at Groton, on March 11, 1831; and he was married during the next year,

secondly, to Betsey Wakefield, of Kennebunk, Maine. Dr. Williams became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1831. While practising in Groton he lived on what is now known as Hollis Street, and the site of his house is given on Mr. Butler's Map. He remained here until the year 1835, when he removed to Kensington, New Hampshire, where he died on July 7, 1857. His remains were brought to Groton, and placed in the family tomb on the northerly side of the old Burying Ground.

DR. JAMES WILSON was a son of the Honorable Abiel and Abigail (Putnam) Wilson, and born at Wilton, New Hampshire, December 4, 1796, on the farm where his maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Putnam, began a settlement in the year 1739. His early education was received at the common schools, with some help from the Reverend Thomas Beede, the minister of the town. He studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. John Wallace, of Milford, New Hampshire, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1821. He was practising his profession at Boston in the early part of 1825, as his name appears in the Directory of that year, and he removed to Groton near the beginning of 1828. He was married in February of that year to Elizabeth P. Wilson, of Boston, whose father was the City-Crier, and by her he had a son and a daughter. The publishment of their intended marriage was on February 11, 1828. Dr. Wilson came to this town under the patronage of Dr. Amos Bancroft, who desired some respite from a large practice, and acted as his sponsor in the community. He lived in the house between the Academy building and the First Parish Meeting-house, where he remained for more than two years. After leaving Groton he returned to Boston and passed a brief period, and then resided in New York for a short time. Soon afterward he went to Cuba, where he spent the remainder of his days, and died in Matanzas, on November 23, 1868.

Dr. Wilson was twice married, his second wife being a Spanish lady. After taking up his residence in Cuba, he

returned to New England two or more times, on short visits ; and the tradition is that on these occasions he was both frail and feeble.

DR. GEORGE STEARNS was the youngest child of Ephraim and Molly (Gilman) Stearns, and born at Walpole, New Hampshire, on May 10, 1802. He studied medicine, — according to the Annual Catalogue of Harvard College, October, 1825, first, with Dr. Moses Hale, — and, secondly, with Dr. Amos Twichell, of Keene ; and he graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1827. He began to practise medicine in Boston, where he remained about three years, and then he established himself in Groton. Here he met with considerable success, having a wide practice in the neighborhood, and became somewhat noted as a surgeon. For many years he was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and always took a deep interest in professional matters. He was married late in life, on July 2, 1868, to Mrs. Ann (Moulton) Gilson, widow of Joshua Gilson, of Groton. She was a native of Framingham, and died on April 11, 1874, aged 72 years and 8 months.

Dr. Stearns was the last survivor of thirteen children, and died on March 7, 1882, at which time he was the oldest physician in Groton.

See Dr. Henry Bond's "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts" (page 506), and George Aldrich's "Walpole as it was and as it is" (pages 362-364), for other facts concerning the Stearns family.

DR. AMOS FARNSWORTH was a son of Major Amos and Elizabeth (Rockwood) Farnsworth, and born at Groton on August 30, 1788. His father was an officer of distinction during the Revolutionary War. In his boyhood the son attended school at Groton Academy, when that institution was under the preceptorship of William Merchant Richardson. On June 1, 1809, he began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Calvin Thomas, of Tyngsborough, though he subsequently left this instructor, and on July 10, 1811, resumed

his studies with Dr. John Collins Warren, of Boston. On April 14, 1812, just before war was declared by the United States with Great Britain, he was commissioned as Surgeon's Mate in the Fourth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment; and two months later, on June 15, his regiment left South Boston for Burlington, Vermont, for service on the frontier. He remained with the Fourth Infantry during thirteen months, when he resigned his commission on May 14, 1813. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1813; and at the time of his medical examination he presented a thesis on pneumonia, which was written, by the light of pine-knots, while in camp on the northern borders. On May 1, 1814, he began the practice of medicine in Boston, and in the autumn of 1816 was chosen a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He continued in the active practice of his profession during sixteen or eighteen years, and lived in Hanover Street. In 1832 he removed to Groton, residing at the southerly end of the village street, on the place formerly owned by Dr. Oliver Prescott, and retired from the profession.

Dr. Farnsworth was married, on March 21, 1823, to Mrs. Mary (Bourne) Webber, widow of Captain Seth Webber, of Boston. He died in Roxbury on July 31, 1861, and his wife in Boston on October 27, 1828, aged 37 years. They had three children, namely: two sons, Amos Henry Farnsworth (born on August 8, 1825), of Troy, New York, a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1844, and George Bourne Farnsworth (born on February 29, 1828), a graduate in the Class of 1847, who died in Roxbury, on April 11, 1887; and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Farnsworth (born on December 28, 1823), who was married, first, on December 9, 1851, to Josiah Burrage Kilbourne, and, secondly, on May 21, 1861, to Samuel Hall, of Brookline.

See "Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society" (X. 159), published at Boston in 1866, for a brief notice of Dr. Farnsworth, signed "M. E. H.," the initials of his daughter; and also the first volume of this Historical Series (No. XI. page 20) for another notice.

DR. AMOS BIGELOW BANCROFT was a son of Dr. Amos and Sarah (Bass) Bancroft, and born at Groton, on April 3, 1811. He attended school at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1831. He studied medicine with Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, Senior, of Boston, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the year 1834, when he began the practice of his profession at Groton in connection with his father, Dr. Amos Bancroft. On June 11, 1840, he was married to Marietta, daughter of Nathan and India (Emerson) Shepley, of Pepperell. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1837, and for some years was one of its Councillors. Dr. Bancroft remained here until the spring of 1853, when he removed to Charlestown, and became associated with Dr. Jonathan Wheeler Bemis. While living in Charlestown he was physician to the State Prison during more than ten years. Under the administration of General Grant he was appointed Superintendent and Surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, which position he held from August 1, 1869, to June 30, 1877, when he took up his residence in Boston. While travelling abroad with his family, he died in Florence, Italy, on November 8, 1879, much lamented by a wide circle of friends and patients at home,—leaving a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss.

DR. ABEL HERVEY WILDER was a native of Winchendon, where he was born on June 16, 1801. He was a son of Levi and Grace (Wilder) Divoll; but by an Act of the Legislature on February 7, 1824, his name was changed from Hervey Divoll to Abel Hervey Wilder, keeping the surname of his mother's family. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1828, and began to practise his profession at Temple, New Hampshire. On February 29, 1828, he was married at New Ipswich to Mary, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Bent) Brown, who was born at Lincoln, Massachusetts, on November 16, 1803. Dr. Wilder next removed to Pepperell, where he was associated for a while with Dr. Nehemiah Cutter in the management of an institution for the

treatment of nervous diseases. In the year 1836 he came to Groton and bought the house on Main Street, next to Dr. Green's place, where he organized a similar institution for the care of nervous patients. In this specialty he met with considerable success, and at the same time maintained a good standing in general practice. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1837, and continued to live at Groton until the death of his wife, which took place on February 12, 1843; and from this town he removed to Pittsfield. While living in Richmond, Virginia, he was married to a second wife, who had been a school-teacher.

The following sketch of Dr. Wilder is found among the obituary notices in the Appendix to the Report of the Standing Committee, printed in the Transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey, at their Ninety-eighth Annual Meeting in 1864, — which gives his subsequent career after leaving this town, though in some particulars it is not strictly accurate:—

DR. ABEL HERVAY WILDER was born in Winchendon, Mass., June sixteenth, 1801; he died at Bloomfield, N. J., January second, 1864.

He was educated at Dartmouth College, and studied medicine with Dr. Mazzy [Mussey], of vegetarian celebrity, who lived at Hanover. He attended lectures in Boston, and began practice at Pepperal, N. H. [Pepperell, Mass.], among the granite hills. The severities of the climate brought on the asthma, which never ceased to give him more or less inconvenience to the close of his life. He next removed to Groton, Mass., where he remained till the death of his wife. Relinquishing practice for a while, he resided at Pittsfield, Mass., where his only child—a daughter [Mary Elizabeth], now the wife of Henry J. Mills, Esq.—was pursuing her education. Dr. Wilder, seeking a warmer climate than that of Massachusetts, next removed to Richmond, Va., where he practiced medicine for several years. He returned North and became associated in the proprietorship of a lunatic asylum at Northampton, Mass. This proved a commercial failure, and with broken fortune he crossed "the plains" to California in 1848, where he remained several years with considerable pecuniary advantage, and

finally settled in a pretty cottage on the wooded summit of the hill that skirts the village of Bloomfield, N. J., on the west, where he spent the remainder of his life. His funeral was numerously attended, and many who sincerely mourned his loss followed his remains to his family vault in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, near Newark. Rev. Dr. Newlan, his pastor, bore abundant evidence of his entire preparedness for death. He paid a feeling tribute to the deceased as a beloved physician to whom he owed his life. He was from his youth an invalid on account of his asthmatic difficulties, but he died at length in consequence of an attack of congestion of the brain. Although he did not intend to seek practice in Bloomfield, he was serving many families with great acceptance. He was a well-educated man, had a patient, investigating mind, with considerable physical courage, and had seen in the course of his life considerable practice. His professional engagements had increased to the full extent of his ability to meet them. He visited his patients till within a few days of his death.

Dr. Wilder was the soul of honor. On this subject he was intensely sensitive, and some events of his life, if related, would show how far his nice sense of honor exceeded the ordinary commercial honor of the present day. Although he felt that his failure to meet his engagements at Northampton was owing to no fault of his, still after his successes in California, he arranged that his creditors at Northampton should be invited to a dinner, and under each plate he caused to be placed a check for the full amount with the interest due the person to whom that particular place was assigned. A silver pitcher now adorns his parlor, which affords the evidence of the appreciation of those so unexpectedly repaid. Dr. Wilder was a stout, well-built man. His erect carriage and courtly manners gave him a military air. The effect was heightened by the single-breasted coat and ruffled shirt, which he invariably wore. Though not readily accessible to all, none knew him well but loved him, or employed him professionally without readily giving him their entire confidence. In politics he was *wholly* and *entirely* loyal. His allegiance was not doubtful or divided. (Pages 77, 78.)

DR. JAMES MERRILL CUMMINGS was a son of Jacob Abbot and Elizabeth (Merrill) Cummings, and born in Boston on July 27, 1810. His father was a native of Hollis, New Hampshire, where he was born on November 2, 1772; he

pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1801. After leaving Cambridge the father became a teacher for several years, and later a bookseller and publisher, and a member of the well-known house of Cummings and Hilliard in Boston. The son was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in the Class of 1830. He studied his profession with Dr. John Barrett, of Portland, Maine, and in the year 1834 took the degree of M.D. at the Bowdoin Medical School. On November 4, 1835, he was married to Sarah Thurston Phillips, daughter of Joel and Sarah Phillips (Thurston) Hall, of Portland, who was born on September 10, 1804, and died on January 29, 1890.

Immediately after graduation from the Medical School, Dr. Cummings took up his residence at Calais, Maine, for a year or thereabouts, and then went to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he remained for about two years. In 1839 he removed to Cairo, Illinois, and lived there for the next two or three years. In the spring of 1842 he came to Groton and bought out the establishment of Dr. Wilder, which he conducted for four years. He became widely known in this town and neighborhood as a physician of the homœopathic school, and there are still many persons among his former patients who remember him with much pleasure. In the spring of 1846 he went to Salem, where he remained during four years, and then removed to Portland, which became his final abiding place. Here he died after a week's illness, on July 20, 1883, leaving a widow, and a son, James Abbot Cummings, and a daughter, Elizabeth Wainwright Cummings, to mourn his loss. A man of most agreeable manners, he left behind him a large circle of friends.

DR. RUFUS SHACKFORD is a son of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Currier) Shackford, and was born at Chester, New Hampshire, on December 17, 1816. He went to school at Groton Academy, in the year 1840, and afterward studied medicine in the office of Dr. James M. Cummings, of Groton. He attended a course of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical

School in 1842, and two courses at the Harvard Medical School in 1844 and 1845, graduating at the latter institution in the Class of 1845. His practice at Groton was of short duration, after which he lived at Lowell for a brief period, when he removed to Portland, Maine, where he is still in practice. Dr. Shackford has been married twice, but has no children.

DR. NORMAN SMITH was a son of Jesse and Nabby (Kit-tredge) Smith, and born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, on October 13, 1811. He was married, first, on May 3, 1838, to Harriet, daughter of John and Lydia Sleeper, of Frances-town, New Hampshire, who was born on September 7, 1816, and died at Groton, on September 2, 1839; secondly, on November 6, 1843, to Mariett Sleeper, a sister of his first wife, who was born on October 9, 1826, and died at Groton, on July 6, 1846; thirdly, on September 22, 1847, at Lowell, to Abigail Maria, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (King) Brown, of Wilton, New Hampshire, who was born on August 26, 1828, and died at Groton, on July 17, 1852; fourthly, on September 12, 1853, to Sarah Young, daughter of Solomon and Dorcas (Hopkins) Frost, of Groton, who was born on July 13, 1832, and died at Fitchburg, on December 4, 1856; and, fifthly and lastly, on September 11, 1866, at Barre, to Mrs. Mary Jane (King) Lee, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Parmenter) King, of Rutland, Massachusetts, and widow of George Huntington Lee, who was born on November 5, 1828.

Dr. Smith came to Groton about the year 1837, when he was associated for a time with his cousin Franklin Otis Kit-tredge, in the business of making fancy boxes. From an early age he had a decided taste for medicine and surgery, and he found it impossible to repress the natural tendency of his desires. In the year 1843 he graduated at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and soon became widely known as a surgeon in this neighborhood. He had a large practice, extending over the northern part of Middlesex County, and over the southern part of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. In April, 1861, at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, he

went out as Surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts Militia Regiment, and was with that famous organization on its march through Baltimore, and during its first campaign of three months. On June 9, 1875, Dr. Smith sailed for Europe, where he passed several months in visiting hospitals and other medical institutions, and after his return he settled in Nashua, New Hampshire. Here he remained until the year 1879, when he came back to Groton and resumed practice, but owing to the condition of his health, which had been broken down by exposure in the army, it was not now extensive. During the last few years of his life he received a pension from the Government for his disabilities. He was a member of the Congregational Union Church, and prominent in all matters connected with the welfare of the town. He died on May 24, 1888, at his farm on Common Street; and the funeral, on May 28, was conducted under Masonic rites.

For an account of Dr. Smith's services in the army, see pages 358-360 of Volume II. of this Historical Series.

DR. BATCHELDER, a Botanic physician, came to Groton in the summer of 1843 to practise the healing art, as expounded by his school of medicine. He lived in the Chaplin house, on School Street, then owned by James Needham, but now by Charles Woolley, and situated just north of the Burying Ground. I well remember the sign placed along the ridge-pole of the building, which read "Dr. Batchelder's Thomsonian Establishment." Dr. Batchelder did not remain in the town more than six months, as the house took fire on the evening of January 4, 1844, when the roof and the upper story were burned off; and the establishment was then given up. I know nothing in regard either to his antecedent or his subsequent career.

DR. LEMUEL FULLER was a son of Dr. Lemuel and Mary (Shepherd) Fuller, and born at Marlborough, on April 2, 1811. Soon after his birth the family removed to Attleborough, where the father practised medicine for many years. The son obtained his degree of M.D., on June 9, 1841, from

the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock. He was married, on June 6, 1844, to Catharine Palliseur, daughter of Francis and Maria Foster (Palliseur) Barrett, of Concord. Dr. Fuller practised his profession at Groton during three years, coming here from Harvard in 1847. Subsequently he lived at Milton, and also for ten years at North Weymouth, where, on January 9, 1853, he received a "call" to settle from a committee of the citizens of that village. He died at Harvard, during a temporary absence from home, on February 11, 1864, leaving a widow, but no children.

DR. MILES SPAULDING is a son of Captain Isaac and Lucy (Emery) Spaulding, and was born at Townsend, on April 4, 1819. He attended school at the Ashby and the Pepperell Academies, and also at the school in Plymouth, New Hampshire, then known as the Teachers' Seminary. He began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Ebenezer Parsons Hills (M.D., Bowdoin, 1825) and Dr. John Bertram (M.D., Dartmouth, 1825), both of Townsend, and with Dr. Alfred Hitchcock (M.D., Dartmouth, 1837), of Ashby, but later of Fitchburg. He attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, where he graduated in the Class of 1842. After graduation he was for a time in the office of Dr. Gilman Kimball (M.D., Dartmouth, 1827), of Lowell, and later he continued his studies also at the Tremont Street Medical School in Boston. Dr. Spaulding began to practise his profession in the year 1843 at Dunstable, where he remained until 1851, when he removed to Groton. In 1844 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1860 and again in 1872 he was chosen a Councillor; he is also a member of the American Medical Association. He has been twice married, first, on January 12, 1848, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of Aaron and Lucinda (Munson) Miller, of New Haven, Connecticut, who died at Groton, on September 4, 1852, aged 25 years; and, secondly, on August 27, 1863, to Mary Metable, only child of Stephen and Mary (Kilburn | French) Stickney. By the first marriage a son was born, who died in

infancy. Dr. Spaulding lives in the first house, south of the Academy grounds, on Main Street.


DR. PETER PINEO is a son of Peter and Sarah (Steadman) Pineo, and was born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, on March 6, 1825. He graduated at the Bowdoin Medical School in the Class of 1847; and was married in Boston, on May 8, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Kendall and Betsey (Hill) Crosby. In the spring of 1853 he came to Groton, and took the house and practice of Dr. Amos B. Bancroft, who had then just removed to Charlestown. Dr. Pineo remained here two years, and in the spring of 1855 went to Quechee, a village in the town of Hartford, Vermont. On June 11, 1861, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and soon afterward was promoted to a Brigade Surgeoncy, which office was the next year abolished by an Act of Congress, on July 2, 1862, when officers of that rank became Surgeons of United States Volunteers. On February 9, 1863, he was made Medical Inspector, United States Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he served with distinction until the end of the war. Since that period he has been a resident either of Boston or Hyannis, a village in Barnstable, though of late he has been somewhat of an invalid. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1850, and as their Anniversary Chairman, on June 12, 1878, he presided with acceptance at the annual dinner.

DR. KENDALL DAVIS was a son of Joseph and Hannah Davis, and born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, December 4, 1802. According to the State Register for the years 1847-1850, he was then living at Groton, where he practised for a short time. He was a brother of Deacon Isaiah Cragin's wife; and from this town he went to Athol, and died at Templeton, on September 20, 1875.

DR. AARON ANDREW was a son of Eleazer and Olive Ayers, and a native of Dedham. His surname was changed by an Act of the Legislature, on June 18, 1825, to Andrew. His

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first wife was Susan Bryant, of Dedham; and by this marriage there were two children, both now dead. At a later period he studied medicine, and came to Groton, where in the year 1820 he was married, secondly, to Mary, daughter of William and Susanna (Chauncy) Parker, who was one of sixteen children. Her father's family lived in the Rocky Hill District, at the east part of the town. In 1824 Dr. Andrew removed to Boston, and had an office in North Square; and in that neighborhood he practised for more than thirty years. About 1857, his health failing, he returned to Groton, where he died on December 12, 1860, aged 68 years, and was buried in the Parker tomb. Dr. Stephen Andrew Wood, of Bedford, is a grandson.

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DR. RICHARD UPTON PIPER is a son of Samuel and Mary (Folsom) Piper, and was born at Stratham, New Hampshire, on April 3, 1818. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in the Class of 1840, and during the next year began the practice of his profession at Portland, Maine, where he was married on November 8, 1841, to Elizabeth Francis Folsom, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Subsequently he lived at Woburn, Massachusetts, from which place, in the year 1864, he came to Groton, and remained five years, though without engaging in the active practice of medicine. He lived on a farm near the village of West Groton, in a house situated opposite to Oliver Page's place, as shown on Mr. Butler's Map of Groton. He afterward lived in Chicago, Illinois, but is now a resident of Washington, D. C. In the year 1843, at which time he was living in Boston, he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1851 was one of the Censors; and later he was a member of the Illinois Medical Society.

Dr. Piper is an author of some note; and, while living at Woburn, he wrote a book entitled "Operative Surgery Illustrated," which was published by Ticknor, Reed and Fields, at Boston, in the year 1852. It was a work of considerable merit, and contained more than nineteen hundred engravings, of which many were from original drawings, made by

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his own hand. He also wrote "The Trees of America," a work profusely illustrated by himself, of which four numbers appeared at different times, the first number in the year 1855. "The North American Review" for July, 1857, says of the author, that "he has the eye of an artist, the hand of a draughtsman, and the spirit of an enthusiast" (page 179).

DR. JOSEPH FRANKLIN COOLIDGE was a son of Charles and Nancy (Spaulding) Coolidge, and born at Westminster, on September 11, 1837. He was educated at Westminster Academy, and in the year 1857 went to the State of Illinois. He attended the Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858 and 1859; and for two years he practised medicine in Calhoun County, Illinois. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1862, and came to Groton in 1864, where he practised his profession, living in Jonas Eaton's house on Main Street. He died of consumption on June 1, 1865, and was buried in his native town. His father was born at Westminster, on February 4, 1807, and died there on May 23, 1866; and his mother was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, on February 5, 1811, and died at Grand Haven, Michigan, on May 20, 1886. Dr. Coolidge was one of a family of ten children, and never married.

DR. WILLIAM AMBROSE WEBSTER was the only son of William Gordon and Susan (Ambrose) Webster, and born at Rochester, New Hampshire, on June 13, 1830. In the spring of 1862 he graduated at the Medical School of the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, New York. Soon after graduation, on July 1, 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, which left for the seat of war on August 25, 1862; and he continued in that capacity until January 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Manchester, New Hampshire, and became connected with the United States General Hospital, which had been established on the old Fair grounds. In September, 1865, at the conclusion of his hospital service,

he came to Groton, where he resided for three years. While here, Dr. Webster lived in the chambers over the Brick Store, and by his kind heart and fine presence made many friends. In the year 1868 he removed to Westford, where he remained ten years, when he went back to Manchester. In that city he served several years as a member of the School Board, and was connected with a lodge of Free Masons. His death took place in Manchester, on February 8, 1887, and resulted from the effects of malaria contracted while in the military service, and from which he had never been wholly free since his connection with the army. Dr. Webster was twice married, first, in August, 1851, to Mary Anne Kaime, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire; and, secondly, on August 9, 1858, to Marion M. Ladd, of Middlesex, Vermont. By the first marriage two daughters were born, who both are now living; and by the second marriage one daughter, Susan Marion Webster, was born at Groton, on June 25, 1866, but she died before her father.

In "The Groton Landmark," February 19, 1887, is a long notice of Dr. Webster taken from "The Manchester Union," February 8.

DR. DAVID ROSCOE STEERE is a son of Scott and Mary (Mathewson) Steere, and was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, on April 27, 1847. He was married on June 18, 1873, to Adelia, daughter of Jephthah and Betsey (Boynton) Hartwell, of Groton, who was born on January 17, 1838. Dr. Steere graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School, in the Class of 1871, and after graduation practised for a few months at Savoy, Massachusetts. In July, 1872, he came to Groton, where he has since remained; and in the year 1878 he built the house at the corner of Main and Church streets, which he now occupies. It is situated on the site of a store that was burned on November 17, 1874. (See the first volume of this Historical Series, No. VII. page 7, for an account of the old building.) Dr. Steere became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1881.

DR. EDWARD HUBBARD WINSLOW was a son of the Reverend Hubbard and Susan Ward (Cutler) Winslow, and born in Boston on December 26, 1836. He was married on September 1, 1859, at Montville, Maine, to Helen Ayer. He came to Groton in the early spring of 1875, taking the homestead and practice of the late Dr. Smith, who at that time had removed to Nashua, New Hampshire. Dr. Winslow remained here about two years; and while a resident of the town a son, Reginald Kenelm Winslow, born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on June 23, 1868, died on May 6, 1876. Dr. Winslow's death took place in the city of New York, on October 16, 1878.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON STEARNS is a son of Paul and Lucy (Kneeland) Stearns, and was born at Reading, Windsor County, Vermont, on December 25, 1814. His mother was a sister of Abner Kneeland, the preacher and author. Dr. Stearns took his medical degree first in March, 1857, at Penn Medical University, Philadelphia, and secondly, in 1858, at the Hahnemann Medical College of the same city. He was married, first, on May 8, 1838, at South Yarmouth, to Sylvia Crowell; and, secondly, on July 19, 1877, at New Bedford, to Julia Amanda, daughter of Cyrus and Eliza Eastman (Cottrell) Ware. In the spring of 1878 he came to Groton from Marblehead, and in November, 1882, removed to Holliston, where he remained a few years, when he went to Holyoke, of which city he is now a resident. Dr. Stearns belonged to the homœopathic school of medicine, and while in Groton lived on the Dr. Smith place, which he had bought of Dr. Winslow, and which he subsequently sold to Dr. Warren, the present occupant.

DR. WILLIAM BARNARD WARREN is a son of Noailles Lafayette and Mary (Barnard) Warren, and was born at Leominster, on November 16, 1853. He studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin H. Hartwell, of Ayer, and graduated at the University of the City of New York, in the Class of 1881, having previously attended a course of lectures in 1879 at the Dartmouth Medical School. In December, 1882, he came to Groton and

began practice. He was married in this town on October 31, 1883, to Ardelia Temple, daughter of Thomas Haines and Relief (Cummings) Smith, of Boston. In 1885 Dr. Warren bought the house then owned by Dr. George W. Stearns, and previously owned in succession by Dr. Winslow and by Dr. Smith, which he now occupies. It is situated on Main Street, near the old site of Liberty Hall, which was burned on March 31, 1878. Dr. Warren became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1887.

DR. MARION ZACHARIAH PUTNAM is a son of John and Sophia (Weaver) Putnam, and was born at Mount Sterling, Illinois, on August 14, 1844. In the year 1870 he graduated from the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, and began practice in his native town. On September 9, 1880, he was married to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Spencer and Harriet Heyward (Lawton) Farnsworth, of Groton. About the year 1883 he came to this town from Lowell, where he had resided for a short period. He now lives on Pleasant Street, but has retired from the active practice of his profession.

GROTON JUNCTION.

THE Fitchburg Railroad was first opened to public travel, through the southerly part of Groton, on December 30, 1844; and the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, under the management of the Fitchburg Company, was opened during the year 1847. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad was operated for regular business, through its entire length, on December 18, 1848, though the section from Groton Junction to Clinton had been previously opened on July 3, 1848, and from Clinton to Worcester on November 22; and the Stony Brook Railroad began its operations on July 1, 1848. Soon after these interconnections were made, a village sprang up in the neighborhood, which became popularly known as the "Junction," though by the Post Office Department at Washington officially called South Groton. On March 1, 1861, the

name of the post-office was changed by the Department from South Groton to Groton Junction. This settlement, growing in numbers, in due time was set off from the parent town, and by an Act of the Legislature on February 14, 1871, incorporated as a distinct township, under the name of Ayer. After this date, therefore, the list of physicians, so far as they belong to the Junction, and their biographical sketches will cease.

DR. EBENEZER WILLIS is a son of John and Nancy (Sprigens) Willis, and was born at Newmarket, New Hampshire, on January 26, 1815. He was married at Exeter, on July 23, 1836, to Mary Frances, daughter of Benjamin Patridge and Mary Seavey (Neal) Batchelder, who was born on March 31, 1821. Dr. Willis came to Groton Junction in March, 1849, and was the pioneer physician of the place. He continues to be a resident of Ayer, and for a man of more than seventy-five years of age is still hale and hearty.

DR. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MCCOLLESTER is a son of Silas and Achsah (Holman) McCollester, and was born at Marlborough, New Hampshire, on May 3, 1831. He graduated at Norwich University in the Class of 1853, and from the same institution received the degree of A. M. in the year 1856. Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine in his native town, under the tuition of Dr. James Batcheller. In the autumn of 1854 he attended a course of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School, and during the winter of 1855-1856 another course at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he took his degree of M. D. in March, 1856. On May 6, 1856, he was married to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Longley) Hazen, of Shirley. His wife was born on February 4, 1838, and died at Groton, on May 5, 1858, leaving a daughter, Anna, who was born on August 28, 1857. On August 9, 1859, he was married, secondly, to Georgianna Lydia, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Fisk) Hunt, of Groton, and a native of Sterling; and they have had six children. Dr. McCollester was a member of the School Committee of Groton

from April, 1858, to April, 1866. During the War of the Rebellion, he was the Surgeon of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Militia, having been commissioned on December 1, 1862; and he was mustered out of the service on September 2, 1863. In the spring of 1869 he removed to the adjoining town of Harvard, though he still kept an office at the Junction.

DR. EDSON CHAMPION CHAMBERLIN came to Groton Junction, probably in the summer of 1859. He has an advertisement in the "Railroad Mercury," September 15, 1859; and again in the Mercury, March 8, 1860, offering to sell his new house on Forest Street, as he "wishes to go South." Soon afterward he left the Junction and went to East Boston, where he opened an apothecary shop, and at the same time practised his profession, often changing his residence as well as his place of business. While a resident of East Boston, he was a member of the Mount Tabor Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Chamberlin was a native of Thetford, Vermont, where he was born about the year 1821. He graduated at the Worcester Medical Institution, on June 20, 1854, though he had previously practised medicine. He was married to Mary A. Pierce, of Southbury, Connecticut, where he died on January 26, 1877, aged 56 years; and his widow died at the same place, only a few days later, on February 2, 1877, aged 50 years.

DR. GIBSON SMITH came to Groton Junction from the State of Maine, about the year 1866. He was an "eclectic" physician and a spiritualist, and practised medicine after the manner of his school. He died at Ayer, on September 26, 1885, aged 70 years, and was buried at Camden, Maine. A notice of him appears in "The Groton Landmark," October 3, 1885. His wife, Harriet Smith, died at Ayer on December 15, 1883, aged 64 years. She was a daughter of John and Rebecca Prince, and a native of Camden. Her father was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, and her mother in Boston.

DR. JOHN ELEAZER PARSONS is a son of John and Rosalinda Davis (Robbins) Parsons, and was born at Harrison, Maine, on November 20, 1835. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1863, and on March 18 of the same year was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, but for disability was discharged on July 30, 1863. Dr. Parsons next served as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and as Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, from October 10, 1863, to December 10, 1866, when he resigned. During the last week of December, 1866, he came to the village of Groton Junction, where he has since remained. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1865.

DR. BENJAMIN HALL HARTWELL is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Emma (Whitman) Hartwell, and was born at Acton, on February 27, 1845. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Charles Whitman, of Stow. He received his early education at Lawrence Academy, Groton, of which institution he is now one of the Trustees, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, on March 7, 1868. He began the practice of his profession at Troy, New Hampshire, where he remained for one year, and in March, 1869, came to Groton Junction. Dr. Hartwell was married on September 10, 1879, to Helen Emily, daughter of Major Eusebius Silsby and Mary Jane (Shattuck) Clark, of Groton. In 1870 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for many years has been one of its Councillors. On June 29, 1877, he was appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth to be a Medical Examiner, which office he now holds. Since the town of Ayer was incorporated, he has filled many prominent positions of trust and usefulness, and is now one of the most influential citizens of the place.

DR. JAMES MOODY MOORE was a son of Dr. Ebenezer Giles and Eliza Sarah (Hidden) Moore, and born at Wells, Maine, on June 20, 1832. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1860, in May of that year,

and came to Groton Junction, where he remained until April 19, 1861. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1861. Dr. Moore then removed to Concord, New Hampshire, his father's home, where he died, unmarried, on February 3, 1870. He was a grandson of the Reverend Samuel Hidden, the first minister of Tamworth, New Hampshire, and in his day a noted Congregational preacher.

DR. SAMUEL EMERSON was a son of the Reverend Daniel and Hannah (Emerson) Emerson, and born at Hollis, New Hampshire, on September 6, 1764. In the year 1779, while yet a lad, he enlisted as a fifer in the company commanded by his brother, Captain Daniel Emerson, during the Revolution, and after the war was prepared for college by his father. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1785, and studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. Oliver Prescott, Senior, of Groton. Dr. Emerson passed his professional life at Kennebunk, Maine, where he died on August 7, 1851. He was the father of the late George Barrell Emerson, a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1817, and an eminent teacher and author.

DR. JOHN WALTON was a son of John and Keziah (Viles) Walton, and born at Cambridge, on October 29, 1770. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1791, and studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. Oliver Prescott, Junior, of Groton. He passed his professional life at Pepperell, where he died on December 21, 1862. He was a classmate of Dr. Amos Bancroft, of Groton, and at the time of his death was the second oldest graduate of the college.

WILLIAM DEXTER BLANCHARD was an only son of Dexter and Charlotte (Capell) Blanchard, and born at Groton, on December 6, 1826. He attended school at Groton Academy,

and graduated at Williams College in the Class of 1847. He began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Amos B. Bancroft, but did not finish the course. When gold was first discovered in California, like many other young men, he was taken with a strong desire to seek his fortune on the slopes of the Pacific coast; and in the spring of 1849 he left home for those distant regions, whence he never returned. He went by the Isthmus of Panama, and died, near the crossing of the Yuba River, on September 4 of that year. For a record of his death, see page 123 of the second volume of this Historical Series.

ACCORDING to "Turner's Public Spirit" (Ayer), June 22, 1878, there were at that time five physicians in Groton whose surnames began with the letter "S," and they were then the only physicians in the town. Mentioned in the order of their seniority as residents, they were Dr. George Stearns, Dr. Norman Smith, Dr. Miles Spaulding, Dr. David Roscoe Steere, and Dr. George Washington Stearns. The first two in the list are now dead, the next two are living at Groton, and Dr. George W. Stearns is a resident of Holyoke. There was no kinship between the first one in the list and the last, though there was a similarity of name.

A LIST OF PHYSICIANS,

NATIVES OF GROTON, OR CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE TOWN, WHO
PRACTISED THEIR PROFESSION ELSEWHERE.

DR. EPHRAIM LAWRENCE was a son of Peleg and Ruth Lawrence, and born at Groton, on March 31, 1735. He studied medicine and settled in Pepperell, where his father was then living. His preceptor was probably Dr. Oliver Prescott, of Groton, who at that period instructed many of the young physicians in the neighborhood. Dr. Lawrence was married, — first, on March 3, 1768, to Anna, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Fisk, of Pepperell; and, secondly, to Ruth —. His first wife was born on December 16, 1747, and died on June 12, 1774, leaving two children; and his second wife was blessed with six more. He died at Pepperell on December 23, 1809.

DR. EBENEZER ROCKWOOD was a son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Adams) Rockwood, and born at Groton on August 13, 1746. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1773, and immediately afterward studied medicine, though there was then no institution in New England that conferred the degree of M. D. in course. Dr. Rockwood served for a time in the army during the early part of the Revolution. In a list of officers in Colonel Ebenezer Francis's Regiment, stationed on Dorchester Heights, November 4, 1776, — published in the "Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder" (V. 3) for July, 1888, — he appears as Surgeon's Mate. On June 10, 1779, he was married to Mary, daughter of the Reverend Daniel and Hannah (Emerson) Emerson, of Hollis, New Hampshire; and they had nine children. In the year 1779 he received and accepted an invitation, signed by nearly all the voters of Wilton, New Hampshire, to settle in that town as a physician; and he probably went there during the

next spring, as a letter of dismissal was given to him by the church in Groton, on March 5, 1780.

He was given to hospitality, a man of wide influence, having the characteristics of the genuine Puritan stock from which he sprung. Eminent in his profession, he had an extensive practice, and in addition to that was largely engaged in farming. He built the house and owned the farm lately occupied by Isaac K. Davis, also lot No. 14, third range, and that part of lot No. 14, second range, lying southwest of Rocky River. It was owing more to his influence than to that of any other resident of Wilton that the Second Cong. Ch. was organized. (History of Wilton, page 490.)

Dr. Rockwood died at Wilton, on February 10, 1830; and his widow, at the same place, on March 9, 1849. Among his children was Ebenezer, Jr., who graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1802, a classmate and friend of the late Honorable Samuel Hoar, whose son, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, was named for him. Ebenezer, Jr., was born on June 2, 1781, and died on May 8, 1815.

DR. JACOB PATCH was a son of Jacob and Mary (Hazen) Patch, and born at Groton on November 22, 1772. He attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1794, under the preceptorship of Henry Moor, the first principal of the institution, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1799. He studied medicine in his native town under the instruction of Dr. Oliver Prescott, Senior, and began the practice of his profession at Camden, Maine. On November 12, 1806, he was married to Rebekah, daughter of Caleb and Betty (Cummings) Woods, who was born at Groton, on March 29, 1781. The following sketch of Dr. Patch is found in John L. Locke's History of Camden (Hallowell, 1859):—

Jacob Patch, M.D., was born in Groton, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth college. Came to Camden about the year 1800. Nov. 12, 1806, he was married to Miss Rebekah Woods of Dunstable, Mass. The Doctor's *forte* was in teaching school, and not a few of those of our citizens who have attained eminence in their

chosen pursuits, attribute their success, to the early training they received under the tuition of Dr. Patch. For a number of years, he was one of the superintending town school committee. As a medical practitioner, he never stood in the front rank, which he might have done, had his practical understanding and skill, corresponded with his deep reading and extensive theoretical knowledge. In case the utility of any of his prescriptions, or modes of treatment, were called in question, he was ever ready, from his abundant information, to quote any number of medical authorities in support of his procedure. The Doctor's individuality often exhibited itself through his eccentricities, which were the natural outgrowth of his peculiar temperament and disposition. Delighting in numismatics, he made an extensive collection of rare coins of every description, many of which are now in the cabinet of a somewhat enthusiastic antiquary. He had 150 gold coins, of as many different kinds.

Characteristic of the Doctor, is the following incident: — At one time, he was going to Boston in a vessel, but missing of his passage by her sailing before the hour, he at once started for his destination on foot, and, though a very inert man, arrived there before the captain reached the harbor. In like manner he returned.

He died without issue, June 23, 1846, aged 73 years. His relict deceased April 18, 1854, at the age of 73 years. (Pages 217, 218.)

DR. SAMUEL HEMENWAY was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Fitch) Hemenway, and born at Groton, on November 16, 1777. He attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1797, and afterward studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. Edward Holyoke, of Salem. He began the practice of his profession in that town, and was married on November 13, 1803, to Sally, daughter of Captain Jeduthun and Mary Upton, of Salem. Dr. Hemenway joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1808. About the year 1817 he removed to Boston, where he died on January 8, 1823. See "Groton Epitaphs" (page 151), for the inscription on his tombstone. He was the father of the late Augustus Hemenway, of Boston.

DR. JAMES PRESCOTT CHAPLIN was a son of the Reverend Daniel and Susanna (Prescott) Chaplin, and born at

Groton, on March 27, 1782. His mother was a daughter of the Honorable James Prescott, and a niece of Colonel William Prescott, the commander of the American forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In the year 1794, he attended school at Groton Academy, then under the preceptorship of Henry Moor, the first principal of the institution. He studied medicine for two years with Dr. Calvin Thomas, of Tyngsborough, and for one year with Dr. John Warren, of Boston, graduating at the Harvard Medical School as the sole member of the Class of 1805. On December 10, 1807, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Goldthwait) Gardner, of Cambridge, who died on May 21, 1838. Dr. Chaplin became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1808, and at the time of his death was one of the Councillors. During a long time he was at the head of a private establishment for the treatment of nervous diseases and the insane, — the earliest institution of its kind in New England. It was situated on spacious grounds, near the corner of Austin and Prospect Streets, Cambridgeport. He died on October 12, 1828, leaving four sons and three daughters. See Volume II. of this Historical Series (page 432), for an account of the Reverend Dr. Chaplin's family.

The following notice is found in the "Lancaster Gazette," October 21, 1828:—

In Cambridge-port, Dr. James P. Chaplin, aged 46. The publick at large, as well as private friends, are summoned to feel a deep regret at this dispensation of Providence. Dr. Chaplin was in the height of his usefulness — in that mellow, productive season of life when virtue throws its deep richness into every act of benevolence, and religion grows more celestial as the passions and affections withdraw from earth to rest on heaven.

DR. RUFUS LONGLEY was a son of Joshua and Bridget (Melvin) Longley, and born at Shirley, on September 2, 1788. He was a lineal descendant of William Longley, one of the first settlers of Groton, and received his early education at Groton Academy. He entered Harvard College in the summer of 1804, but his class was the one principally concerned

in the college rebellion, which broke out in the spring of 1807, when many of the members were expelled. Of this number were Rufus Longley, of Shirley, and John Shepley, of Groton, a brother of the late Honorable Ether Shepley, of Portland, Maine. After leaving Cambridge, young Longley began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., of Groton, and subsequently took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1811. At that time Dartmouth College did not give the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon afterward he established himself in practice at Haverhill, where he passed the remainder of his life. On November 5, 1819, Dr. Longley was married to Margaret, daughter of Bailey and Margaret (White) Bartlett, of Haverhill; and they had four children, of whom only one now survives. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1824, and received an honorary degree of M. D. from Harvard College in 1850. His last professional visit was made only a few days before his death, which took place on March 12, 1855; and by a coincidence his first patient was also his last. His widow died at Haverhill on January 6, 1880, aged 89 years, 4 months, and 8 days.

DR. THOMAS CHAMPNEY GARDNER was a son of Thomas and Abigail (Champney) Gardner, and born at Groton, on May 10, 1791. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1811. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Amos Bancroft, of Groton, and on December 10, 1813, during the war with England, was commissioned as Surgeon's Mate in the United States Navy. Dr. Gardner was at once assigned to duty on board of the sloop-of-war "Ontario," where he remained, probably, until the time of his death, which took place in the city of New York during the year 1819. He was never married. The Class Report, published in the year 1850, says: "He was a person of respectable talents, and naturally a pleasant, amiable young man."

DR. RALPH FARNSWORTH, a younger brother of Dr. Amos, who is mentioned on page 25, was the son of Major Amos and Elizabeth (Rockwood) Farnsworth, and born at Groton, on September 20, 1795. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1821. Immediately after graduation he went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was engaged for some years in teaching school, and probably also in studying his profession. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1826. After taking his medical degree, he went to Norwich, Connecticut, where he began the practice of his profession. On November 25, 1828, he was married to Eunice Williams, daughter of Coddington and Eunice (Williams) Billings, of New London. A few years later he went to Buffalo, New York, where he was engaged in mercantile affairs for a while, but not liking the kind of business, he returned to Norwich, and resumed the practice of medicine. His death took place in that city on July 16, 1875.

DR. RICHARD WILLIAMS was a son of Jacob and Hannah (Sheple) Williams, and born at Groton, on January 12, 1803, — a younger brother of Dr. Jacob Williams, who is mentioned on page 23. He received his early education at Groton Academy, and in the autumn of 1825 entered Amherst College, where he remained during the Freshman and Sophomore years. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1830. According to the Annual Catalogue of that institution for 1829, Dr. Nehemiah Cutter, of Pepperell, was his medical preceptor. He began the practice of his profession at Milford, New Hampshire; and on April 25, 1832, he was married to Susanna, daughter of Noah and Anna (Sheple) Shattuck, of Groton, who was born on May 3, 1807. Dr. Williams died at Milford, on October 6, 1842; and his widow subsequently married, on March 21, 1844, Leonard Chase, a trader of Milford, who was born at Millbury, Massachusetts, on August 4, 1810. Both Mr. Chase and his wife are now dead.

The Honorable Rodney Metcalf Stimson, of Marietta, Ohio,

a native of Milford, has kindly given me his recollections of the man and physician, as follows:—

Dr. Richard Williams, from Groton, Mass., settled in Milford, N. H., about New Year's, 1831, to practise his profession. He "followed the King," as his predecessor was "young Dr. Spalding," so called, to distinguish him from his uncle, Dr. Matthias Spalding, of Amherst, the latter doubtless, at the time, the most distinguished physician and surgeon who had ever lived in Hillsborough County, the younger doctor being his apt pupil in an adjoining town, and exceedingly popular.

Dr. Williams, then about twenty-eight years of age, at once proved himself to be fully equal to all the duties he had undertaken. He had received a good education, was well read in his profession, had good practical sense, and a pleasant manner, and grew in the estimation of the people, till his death, in October, 1842. He had served an intelligent community to entire acceptance for almost twelve years, and fell a victim to typhoid fever, at the age of thirty-nine.

In person, Dr. Williams was about five feet ten inches tall, weighed about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, was of clear complexion, neither very light nor dark, and was altogether a fine looking man. He was of decided convictions, expressed firmly but always kindly, a consistent member of the Congregational church, and well known as an anti-slavery man, when to be so was not so popular as it afterward became. A short time after going to Milford, he married Miss Susanna Shattuck, of Groton, who was a model wife, a nice looking woman, of a disposition always apparently unruffled, and under all circumstances a lady. Of their two children, one named George grew to manhood, but left Milford more than forty years ago. Mrs. Williams, after some years of widowhood, married Leonard Chase, a prominent citizen of Milford, but has now been dead for many years.

DR. GEORGE MANSFIELD was a son of Dr. Joseph and Abi (Hartwell) Mansfield, and born at Groton, on October 8, 1807. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1815, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1832. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1832. (See page 15 of this number.)

DR. FRANKLIN DODGE was a son of Samuel and Molly (Farnsworth) Dodge, and born at Groton, on September 9, 1809. His parents were married on September 16, 1790; his father, a native of Ipswich, died on September 4, 1838, and his mother, a native of Groton, on November 30, 1840. Dr. Dodge attended school at Groton Academy as early as the year 1822, when this institution was under the preceptorship of Eber Child. He graduated at Amherst College in the Class of 1834, and began the study of his profession at the Dartmouth Medical School, where he graduated in the Class of 1837. He practised for a short time in Boston, and then in 1838 went to Harwich. On December 6, 1839, he was married to Susan, daughter of John and Sukey (Parker) Fitch, of Groton. Dr. Dodge joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1841, and was one of the Councillors. He had a successful practice at Harwich, which continued until it was interrupted by the early symptoms of consumption. He died on July 8, 1872; and in his death the poor lost a warm friend and a kind physician. (See page 337 of the second volume of this Historical Series.)

DR. WILLIAM RICHARDS LAWRENCE was the eldest son of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, and born in Boston, on May 3, 1812. After the death of his mother, which occurred on January 14, 1819, he came to Groton and lived in his grandfather Lawrence's family on Farmers' Row. He attended school at Groton Academy, where he remained for two years; and subsequently he went to the Latin School in Boston for a year, thence to Dummer Academy for three years, and to a school in Gardiner, Maine, for another year. At the age of sixteen he went abroad, where he continued his studies, and returned home in July, 1832. He was married in Boston, on December 6, 1838, to Susan Coombs, daughter of the Reverend Samuel and Henrietta (Bridge) Dana, of Marblehead. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1845, and became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1846. He was connected with a children's hospital, and with several medical institu-

tions for some years, when he retired from the profession. Dr. Lawrence died at Swampscott, on September 20, 1885.

DR. NOAH TORREY is a son of Noah and Sarah (Blanchard) Torrey, and was born at Groton, on December 23, 1818. His father was born at Abington, on December 19, 1772; and his mother at Weymouth, on June 13, 1781. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1844. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took the degree of M. D. in March, 1847. Soon after graduation, Dr. Torrey began the practice of his profession at Braintree, where he has since lived. On November 16, 1851, he was married to Lucinda, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Penniman) Thayer, of Braintree; and they have two sons and a daughter.

DR. CHARLES HARTWELL CRAGIN was a son of Deacon Isaiah and Hannah (Hildreth) Cragin, and born at Alstead, New Hampshire, on September 17, 1817. His father removed to Groton in the year 1830, and lived in the house at the corner of Chicopee Row and Longley Street. The son began to attend school at Groton Academy during the same year, and graduated at Amherst College in the Class of 1837. For some years afterward he was engaged in teaching, and at the same time was studying his profession. He received the degree of M. D. from the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., in the Class of 1844; and after practising his profession in Washington for a short period, he removed to the adjoining city of Georgetown, where he passed his life, with the exception of a year spent in California. He was for four years Police Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and for three years Postmaster of Georgetown; and he died in that city on April 1, 1887.

On October 2, 1845, Dr. Cragin was married, — first, to Mary, daughter of Samuel McKenney, of Georgetown, where she was born on February 11, 1820, and died on May 21, 1853; and on April 16, 1857, secondly, to her sister, Henrietta

Foxall McKenny, who was born on November 11, 1825. They had six children, of whom three survived the father.

For another sketch of Dr. Cragin, see Volume II. (pages 336, 337) of this Historical Series, where his father's given name is incorrectly printed as Josiah. That account was taken from the "Obituary Record of the Graduates of Amherst College."

DR. GEORGE BROWN is a son of Ephraim and Sarah (King) Brown, and was born at Wilton, New Hampshire, on October 11, 1823. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and in September, 1845, entered the University of Vermont, Burlington, where he remained during two years. He began the study of medicine under the instruction of his brother-in-law, Dr. Norman Smith, of Groton, and took his degree of M. D. in the Class of 1850, at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. On November 1, 1850, he was married to Catharine, daughter of Artemas and Susan (Barber) Wood, of Groton; and they have one son, George Artemas Brown, who is a physician, and an assistant to his father. About the time of his marriage Dr. Brown established himself at Barre, and took charge of an institution for feeble-minded youth, which has now grown to large proportions. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1866, and is now one of the Councillors.

DR. ISAIAH HALL NUTTING was a son of Joseph Danforth and Lucinda (Keep) Nutting. He graduated at Williams College in the Class of 1846, and took his degree of M. D. in the year 1851, at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield. The "Necrological Annals. 1865-6," of Williams College gives the following sketch of Dr. Nutting's life:—

ISAIAH HALL NUTTING was born at Groton, Mass., Dec. 14, 1824, and died at Elgin, Ill., of Typhoid Fever, Dec. 1, 1865, aged forty-one years.

He prepared for College at Lawrence Academy, and entered as Sophomore. He was distinguished among his classmates for high

scholarship and general ability. After his graduation he engaged in teaching at different places — one year in Michigan, and for a time at Bennington and at Brattleboro', Vt. He also pursued the study of theology at East Windsor, and was graduated there in 1851. He studied medicine likewise, and received the degree of M. D. He practiced sometimes one and sometimes another of his professions, but the principal part of his work was done in teaching, wherein he was enthusiastic and successful. He was preceptor of Mt. Hollis Seminary at Holliston for some years, and left it to take a post in Iowa College, when the breaking out of the war suddenly left that institution without students. He then removed to Dyersville, Iowa, where he preached and practiced medicine for a time until his removal to Elgin, Ill., where he died.

Dr. Nutting was a man of original powers. One could not be long in his company without perceiving that he was in the habit of doing his own thinking. He was apt to leave the beaten track of thought, and mark out a path for himself. He meditated much upon the connection of mind with matter, and made some communications on the subject to the Boston Medical Journal. He also wished to introduce some reforms in the teaching of English Grammar, and published the first of a series of text-books in that department of study. His mind was active in a great variety of directions, seeking to understand and illustrate the wonderful works and word of God. He was a warm Christian, and earnestly engaged in Christian work, ardently desiring to serve the Saviour, and to enjoy His presence forever. It is believed that more than a hundred souls owe their conversion under God to his instrumentality. A short time before his death he wrote to a friend: "We are passing on from one plan and field of studies to another, and happy he who early takes his place with the throng before the Lamb." His dying testimony was: "I cast my anchor when I was thirteen years old upon the Rock; and it has never moved." "I have always preached the all-sufficiency of Christ to others, and I am not afraid to trust it now." When told that his end was near, he said, "I hail it with joy." (Page 20.)

DR. ISAIAH HUTCHINS is a son of Thomas and Abigail (Spaulding) Hutchins, and was born at Westford, on September 23, 1829. His father lived for many years on the Governor Sullivan place in Groton, situated on the Lowell

road, perhaps three-quarters of a mile from the First Parish Meeting-house. He attended school at Groton Academy, and graduated at the Worcester Medical Institution, on June 23, 1852. Dr. Hutchins began the practice of his profession at West Acton, where he still resides. On November 25, 1852, he was married to Sarah Augusta, daughter of Alden and Sarah (Faulkner) Fuller, of Acton, and they have, by adoption, one child, named George Young Hutchins. In the year 1864 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1867 was one of its Councillors.

During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Sixth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in their nine months' campaign. He was a Corporal of Company E, and mustered in on August 31, 1862; and on March 4, 1863, was appointed Hospital Steward of the regiment, in which capacity he served until the regiment was mustered out, on June 3, 1863, after the expiration of their term of service. During the next year, when the same regiment went out for one hundred days, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and served in Company E from July 18 to October 27, 1864.

DR. SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN is a son of Dr. Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green, and was born at Groton, on March 16, 1830. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1838, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1851, taking his degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1854. During the war of the Rebellion he served in the army as Assistant Surgeon of the First Massachusetts Volunteers from May 25 to September 2, 1861, when he was commissioned as Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, in which regiment he remained until November 3, 1864. He was also Acting Staff Surgeon, on duty in Richmond, Virginia, after that city surrendered, from April 9 to July 9, 1865. See "Harvard University in the War of 1861-1865" (pages 51, 52), for other details of his military service. In the year 1866 he was chosen a Trustee of Lawrence Academy, which position he still holds, and from 1884 to 1889 was

the President of the Board. He is now a resident of Boston, where he has been a member of the School Committee, Superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, City Physician, Mayor, etc. For a sketch of his life, see "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography" (II. 746).

DR. JOSEPH RUTTER DRAPER. The sketch of this physician, given below, is taken from the "Obituary Record of the Alumni of Williams College, 1885-6." Mrs. Draper came to Groton to live, about the year 1845, for the purpose of educating the son and a daughter (Lydia Rutter Draper, now the wife of the Reverend Alfred Sereno Hudson), who both attended school at Lawrence Academy. She lived in a small house, then recently built, and afterward owned by Mr. Farley, on the south side of Pleasant Street, near the westerly end of Elm Street. The son was married on November 22, 1855, to Mary Jane, daughter of Calvin and Abigail (Rutter) Fuller, of Dedham, who was born on September 2, 1824; and at that time he was a resident of Saxonville. He graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, in the Class of 1863, and joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1865.

Dr. Draper and I were scholars together, and in the same class under the instruction of Mr. Means. We left the school at the same time and went to college in the early autumn of 1847,—he to Williams and I to Harvard,—and we each graduated four years later. As I look back on my school days, I remember no boy with whom I had any pleasanter relations than I had with Joe Draper.

JOSEPH RUTTER DRAPER, son of Ira and Eunice (Rutter) Draper, was born at Wayland, Mass., June 30, 1830. At the age of fourteen, very soon after his father's death, his mother removed to Groton to educate her two children in the Lawrence Academy. He there prepared for College, and took the full course.

After graduation he spent several years in teaching at Dedham, Framingham, and Milford. While teaching he studied medicine in a general way, and then took the regular course at the Medical College in Pittsfield and a course of Lectures in Harvard. In the

fall of 1862 Dr. Draper went to Washington and received the appointment of medical Cadet, and was sent to the Armory Square Hospital as assistant to Dr. Bliss. His advantages were great, and he remained a year during the battles of the Peninsula. He was then commissioned Assistant Surgeon, and at the solicitation of the Eleventh Rhode Island Heavy Artillery he was appointed surgeon of the battalion, which was ordered immediately to Texas. After a few months they were sent into Louisiana, where he remained until the close of the war. In the following November, after receiving his discharge papers, he moved to South Boston, where he built up a wide and lucrative practice. "On the 25th of June he was taken violently ill with acute laryngitis; after two days the inflammation extended to the lungs; he had double pneumonia, survived the acute stage of the disease, and for a few days improved, but soon showed unfavorable symptoms which baffled the skill of the physicians, and he died August 5, 1885. At the request of the physicians an autopsy was held, and trouble was found that dated back to his army life."

Dr. Draper was a member of the South Boston Medical Club, Councillor of the State Medical Society, member of the Grand Army Dahlgren Post, of the Congregational Club, and of Park Street Church.

He had married Mary Jane Fuller, of Dedham, in [November 22] 1855. A daughter died in infancy; a son bearing his father's name graduated at Williams last year, and is now in the Harvard Medical school. [He graduated in the Class of 1888.]

His classmate, Hon. James White, and others speak in the highest terms of Dr. Draper as a skillful physician and an earnest Christian man. "By his integrity of character, Christian deportment, purity of heart and life, and by his constant thoughtfulness for the welfare of others, he won a large place in the esteem of all with whom he came in contact." (Pages 26, 27.)

DR. SAMUEL WILLIAM FLETCHER is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Corey) Fletcher, and was born at Groton, on September 18, 1831. When he was eight years old, his father's family removed to Hollis, New Hampshire. In the year 1846 he began to attend school at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1858. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical

Society in 1861. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, being commissioned, — first, on August 15, 1863, as Assistant Surgeon of the regiment ; and, secondly, on June 1, 1865, as Surgeon. He was mustered out of the service on June 29, 1865. Dr. Fletcher was married at Pepperell, on December 1, 1868, to Martha, daughter of John Newton and Sarah (Holden) Worcester, of Hollis. For the last thirty years he has been a resident of Pepperell, where he is still in practice.

DR. LUTHER PARKER FITCH was a son of John, Jr., and Lucy Lawrence (Sawtell) Fitch, and born at Groton, on March 26, 1836. He attended school at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Beloit College in the Class of 1860; and he took his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in the year 1863. He died on Tuesday, February 26, 1889; and the following notice of him is found in, "The Iowa Citizen" (Charles City, Iowa), March 1, 1889:

FITCH — At his residence in Charles City, on Thursday [Tuesday] afternoon, Feb. 19 [26], 1889, after a brief illness from pneumonia, Dr. L. P. Fitch, aged 53 years and 1 month [11 months].

Luther P. Fitch was born at Groton, Mass., March 26, 1836. When he was about three years of age, his family removed to Cherry Valley, Ill., and settled on a farm. He received nearly all his early education at Lawrence Academy, an institution in his native town. Four years he attended Beloit College, from which he graduated in 1860. He spent a few months in the medical department of Michigan University and then entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City, graduating in 1863. Shortly after leaving school he was appointed Surgeon of the 47th Colored Infantry, with whom he remained until the close of the war. In 1868 he came to Charles City. We quote from County History: "Here he met with deserved success as a practitioner, and is well and favorably known throughout the county as a skillful and reliable physician. On Oct. 13, 1869, he married Martha Baker of Berlin, Wis. Two children have blessed their union, Charles L. and Lucy." Dr. Fitch was a member of the American Medical

Association and of the Iowa Medical Society. He had been a Vice-President of the Iowa Association. For ten years he was a member of the Charles City School Board. For many years he had been a member of the Congregational church and at the time of his death was Clerk of the Society. He was always an enthusiastic and helpful Sunday School worker. For twenty-one years he had been a citizen of this town and had won friends in all parts of the county. His influence had always been given on the side of right and justice, and his reputation has been that of a public-spirited citizen and a clean principled man. The funeral was held at the house this morning at 10 o'clock.

For a reference to his father's family, see Volume II. (page 287) of this Historical Series.

DR. JOHN GRAY PARK is a son of John Gray and Mary (Thayer) Park, and was born at Groton, on January 3, 1838. He attended school at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1858. Immediately afterward he began the study of medicine, and in May, 1861, was chosen one of the house physicians at the Massachusetts General Hospital. On February 19, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and ordered to the "Victoria," on the coast of North Carolina. In the summer of 1864 an attack of illness forced him to obtain leave of absence, which he spent at his home in Groton. On November 6, 1865, he received an honorable discharge from the naval service. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1866, and began the practice of his profession in Worcester. On October 22, 1872, he was married to Elizabeth Bigelow, daughter of the Honorable Asa Farnsworth and Sarah Jane (Bancroft) Lawrence, of Groton. Shortly before his marriage Dr. Park was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and on March 1, 1877, was made Superintendent, when he took charge of the new buildings of the institution, then approaching completion. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1867.

For a reference to his father's family, see Volume II. (page 298) of this Historical Series.

DR. GEORGE FRANCIS SHATTUCK was a son of Walter and Roxana (Fletcher) Shattuck, and born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, on July 28, 1838. He passed his boyhood at Groton, and received his early education at Lawrence Academy. (See page 306 of Volume II. of this Historical Series for a reference to the family.) At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he served as Third Lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, from April 22, 1861, to May 2, when he was commissioned as First Lieutenant, and acted in that capacity until the return of the regiment on August 2. He had previously begun the study of medicine, under the tuition of Dr. George Stearns, of Groton, and attended three courses of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, where he took the degree of M.D. in the Class of 1862. Soon after graduation he was commissioned, on August 31, 1862, as Captain of his former company, when the same regiment went into the field for nine months' service, returning on June 3, 1863; and again he was commissioned as Captain of the same company, on July 17, 1864, when the regiment went into the field for three months, being mustered out on October 27. Dr. Shattuck joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1863. He was married at Westbrook, Maine, on September 15, 1868, to Cynthia J. Morrill. His death took place at Wilcox, Orange County, Florida, on November 7, 1884.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON LEWIS is a son of William Crosby and Emeline Augusta (Bellows) Lewis, and was born at Groton, on November 30, 1840. He received his early education at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in the Class of 1864. On December 24, 1861, he was married to Serene, daughter of Jonathan and Maria Ann (Churchill) Buffington, of Roxbury, who was at the time eighteen years of age. The marriage did not prove to be a happy one; and on September 10, 1870, Mrs. Lewis obtained a divorce from her husband. During the domestic troubles she had the undivided confidence and sympathy of all her friends. Dr. Lewis is now practising his profession at Bergen Point, New Jersey.

DR. RICHARD BULKLEY POTTER is a son of Luther Fitch and Lydia Prescott (Ames) Potter, and was born at Groton, on January 15, 1845. His middle name was inserted by an Act of the Legislature, on May 23, 1851. Many years ago his family removed from Groton to Cincinnati, where the father died on December 2, 1884. The son graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in the Class of 1866, and is now practising his profession at Figulus, Dade County, Florida. Dr. Potter has been a member of the Legislature of that State.

For a reference to his father's family, see Volume II. (page 307) of this Historical Series.

DR. WILLIAM CHAUNCY HALL NEEDHAM was the eldest child of Colonel Daniel and Caroline Augusta (Hall) Needham, and born at Groton, on August 18, 1845. He took the degree of M.D. at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, on October 1, 1867, and again at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, on March 7, 1868. Dr. Needham began the practice of his profession at Gallipolis, Ohio, where he was the City Physician during the years 1877 and 1878. On October 4, 1870, he was married to Florence Adele, daughter of Charles and Emilie (Creuzet) Henking. He died on January 12, 1882, in Columbus, Ohio, while a member of the Senate of that State.

For a reference to his father's family, see Volume II. (page 297) of this Historical Series.

DR. EDWARD ADDISON WOOD was a son of the Reverend William and Lucy Maria (Lawrence) Wood, and born on May 8, 1848, in Bombay, India, where his parents were missionaries. After the death of his mother, on August 13, 1851, he was sent with a younger brother to Groton, where he was brought up in the family of his grandfather, the late Deacon Curtis Lawrence. He began to attend school at Lawrence Academy in the year 1858, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1869, when he was of Groton. For several years Dr. Wood practised his profession at North

Branford, Connecticut, when his health gave out, and he died at the Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, on July 18, 1886; as also his father a few months later, at the same institution, on February 22, 1887.

DR. JOSEPH MORRILL PUTNAM is a son of Osgood and Rhoda Ann (Hall) Putnam, and was born at Groton, on May 26, 1848. He was educated at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in the Class of 1870. He began the practice of his profession in Chelsea, where, on February 25, 1875, he was married to Harriet A,¹ daughter of Sabin Holbrook and Arabella E.¹ (Hunter) Kimball, and a native of Lubec, Maine. Dr. Putnam was the City Physician of Chelsea from the year 1875 to 1887, and was Visiting Surgeon at the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts from January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1887. He was first chosen City Physician in February, 1875, and for five years re-elected annually, when there was a change in the method of election; and in 1881 and 1884 he received an appointment to the same office, each term being for three years. He became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in June, 1877.

DR. WILLIAM LAWRENCE SPRAGUE was a son of Seth Edward and Harriet Bordman (Lawrence) Sprague, and born in Boston, on July 21, 1849. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1871; and, while pursuing his professional studies, lived at Groton during more than a year. He took his degree of M. D. at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1881, and began the practice of his profession in Boston. Dr. Sprague was giving every promise of success, when he died, unmarried, on June 22, 1884. He was a grandson of William Lawrence, of Boston, and a great-grandson of Major Samuel Lawrence, of Groton. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1881.

DR. HERBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS is a son of Samuel and Clarissa (Hartwell) Williams, and was born at Groton, on

¹ These letters do not stand for any name.

April 5, 1850. He received his early education at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in the Class of 1873. On June 24, 1885, he was married to Julia Whitehead, daughter of Dr. John Gordon and Julia Amanda (Whitehead) Howard, of Savannah, Georgia; and they have one daughter, Isabel Lathrop Williams, born on October 23, 1886. Dr. Williams is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and of the New York Academy of Medicine, and moreover is connected with numerous other medical associations and institutions. He is now a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and lives at No. 450 Classon Avenue in that city.

CITY PHYSICIANS.

THE following natives of Groton have served as City Physicians, in their respective localities, during the years set against their names :—

Samuel Abbott Green, Boston, 1871–1881.

Joseph Morrill Putnam, Chelsea, 1875–1887.

William Chauncy Hall Needham, Gallipolis, Ohio, 1877–78.

NOTE. — Dr. Jeremy Stimson, mentioned on page 17, joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1810; Dr. Amos Bancroft (page 18) in 1808; Dr. Micah Eldredge (page 22) in 1817; Dr. George Stearns (page 25) in 1836; Dr. James Merrill Cummings (page 29) in 1847; Dr. Rufus Shackford (page 30) in 1847; Dr. Norman Smith (page 31) in 1865; Dr. Lemuel Fuller (page 32) in 1852; Dr. Kendall Davis (page 34) in 1834; and Dr. John Quincy Adams McCollester (page 40) in 1857.

THE DENTISTS OF GROTON.

DENTISTRY, a kindred art to medicine, began to be practised in New England during the Revolution, though at that period with many crudities. With its advanced schools, as a twin sister of the medical profession, it now challenges public attention and respect. For this reason I purpose to give, in connection with the present number of the Historical Series, an account of the dentists of Groton, and to include among them those natives of the town who have practised elsewhere.

The earliest dentist established here, of whom I can find any trace, was DR. LEWIS B. ALLEN, who was married in September, 1840, at Owego, New York, to Emily S. Pinney. In the "Groton Literary Journal," May 15, 1843, the only number of a paper under that name, edited by the students of Groton Academy, is a notice of a Temperance meeting on May 4, which mentions Dr. Allen as giving a toast or sentiment on the occasion. According to my recollection of the affair, it was a kind of formal opening of the new Temperance House, at that time just started by Thomas T. Farnsworth, and then considered a great innovation on existing customs. In the "Groton Post and Business Advertiser," June, 1843, Dr. Allen has an advertisement, which says that he has "spent some time with one of the first Dentists in New York," that he intends to make Groton "his place of residence," and that "he is able to perform the most difficult operations with the least possible inconvenience." He left Groton soon afterward, and died a long time ago in Trenton, New Jersey; and his widow, some years later, in Towanda, Pennsylvania. Dr. E. V. White, of Cambridgeport, writes me that he first knew Dr. Allen in the year 1844, when he had an office over Artemas Wood's store, and boarded in Mrs. Child's house; and that Mrs. Allen was a sister of the Reverend Alfred Pinney, who came to Groton and was settled over the Baptist Society

during the summer of 1843, — largely through the instrumentality of Dr. Allen.

DR. CHARLES ELLIOT THOMPSON was a son of Deacon Asa and Betsey (Darrah) Thompson, and born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, on October 10, 1810. He studied dentistry with his uncle, Dr. Robert Darrah, of Lowell, and in the year 1843 came to Groton, where he opened an office in the Brazer dwelling, which was then kept as a boarding-house by William Austin Bancroft. It now belongs to the Academy, and is occupied by Mrs. Sibley. Subsequently he had an office in Jonas Eaton's boarding-house, opposite to the Orthodox Meeting-house, later in Dr. Amos B. Bancroft's dwelling, and afterward in Mr. Shumway's house. He remained in Groton until the year 1859, when he went to Boston, where he continued to practise his profession until a short time before his death, which took place in Worcester, on February 3, 1865.

Dr. Thompson was married at Cambridge, on September 16, 1864, to Mary Abigail, daughter of Leonard and Sibyl Winship (Newell) Whiting, a native of Pepperell.

Dr. Edward Y. White, who studied dentistry in Dr. Thompson's office, gives me some of his recollections of the man. He says that he was very neat and particular in his personal appearance, and remarkably skilful as an operator as well as accurate in all mechanical details. One of his rules was never to deceive a patient, especially a child, in regard to the pain of an operation, although he always made the most favorable statement that the truth would allow. In the days of Dr. Thompson's pupilage there were no Dental Schools or Colleges; and the study of the profession was then always with a private teacher, who was supposed to have some dental methods and secrets which were revealed only to his own students. Dr. White remembers Dr. Darrah, and says that, before coming to Lowell, he had lived in Washington, D. C., where he acquired a large and successful practice; and among his patients was President Madison's family. During the latter years of his life, owing to ill health, he was obliged to give up all active business.

DR. EDWARD YOUNG WHITE is a son of Deacon Samuel and Susannah (Young) White, and was born at Groton on August 4, 1819. He began the study of dentistry with Dr. Thompson, of Groton, in 1844, and remained with him for several years, during which period he practised his profession, more or less, in the towns of Amherst and Milford, New Hampshire, and in Littleton. On November 24, 1853, he was married to Agnes Thompson, daughter of William and Clarissa (Carkin) Chamberlin, of Littleton. In 1853 he established himself at Leominster, where he remained for twelve years. He next removed to Charlestown, living there for one year, and then settled in Cambridgeport, where he has been in successful practice during more than twenty years. His office is now at No. 603 Main Street, Central Square. Dr. White was among the earliest dentists to appreciate the importance of the anæsthetic properties of ether in their operations, and from the time of its discovery to the present day, he has been in the habit of using it in his practice.

DR. DAVID STOCKBRIDGE WHITE is a son of Deacon Samuel and Susannah (Young) White, and was born at Groton, on November 6, 1822. On May 5, 1854, he was married to Lucy Anna, daughter of Cyrus and Lucy (Southwick) Barker, of Littleton; and they have two children, *Edwin Markland*, born in Boston, on February 10, 1855, and *Fannie Fletcher*, born in Charlestown, on May 4, 1858. In the year 1861 he began the study of dentistry at Leominster, under the instruction of his brother, Dr. E. Y. White. After the completion of the course he established himself at Charlestown, where he still remains in active practice.

The homestead where these two brothers were born and brought up is situated between Sandy and Spectacle Ponds, in the old School District No. 11, and comes now within the limits of Ayer.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON HINDS is a son of Abner and Betsey (Pierce) Hinds, and was born at Milan, New

Hampshire, on January 20, 1821. He studied dentistry, first in Fitchburg and afterward in Boston, and began the practice of his profession at Gardner, where he remained for eight years. On September 10, 1852, he was married at Chelsea to Ellen Elizabeth Mooney, who was born in the parish of Garvaghy, County of Down, Ireland, on May 1, 1831. In the spring of 1859 he came to Groton Junction and opened an office, being the first resident dentist in the village, as he had previously been at Gardner. After the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was commissioned on August 1, 1861, as Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, which position he held until November 9, when he resigned. On July 31, 1862, he received a commission as Captain in the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers and remained in the military service until May 7, 1863. Soon afterward he resumed the practice of his profession at Groton Junction, where he continued until the year 1879, when he removed to Kennebunkport, Maine, in which place he is now living.

DR. JAMES DENNIS BROWN was a son of James, Jr., and Betsey (Carter) Brown, and born at East Princeton, on September 17, 1825. In the spring of 1850 he began the study of dentistry under the instruction of Dr. Thomas Palmer, of Fitchburg, with whom he afterward was associated as a partner. In the year 1859 he came to Groton Junction, where he remained until the spring of 1877. Dr. Brown was married in Boston, first, on January 22, 1862, to Mary Frances, daughter of Anson and Elizabeth A. Peck. She was a native of Boston, and died at Groton, on February 13, 1866, aged 25 years, 6 months, and 28 days. He was married, secondly, to Ella, a sister of the first wife. Dr. Brown died in Worcester on September 2, 1878.

DR. ELIPHALET RIPLEY BLANCHARD was a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ripley) Blanchard, and born at Weymouth, in July, 1820. He was the teacher of music in Lawrence Academy from the year 1845 to 1847, as well as for one year at a later period; and also in the State Normal School,

Bridgewater, from 1855 to 1860. He was married in Boston, on December 26, 1850, first, to Mrs. Sarah Olive (Hall) King, daughter of Joseph Fletcher and Sally (Moors) Hall, of Groton. She was born on May 8, 1811, and died of consumption on November 7, 1867; her first husband was Daniel C. King. Dr. Blanchard studied dentistry with Dr. C. E. Thompson, and in 1860 began the practice of his profession at Groton, where he remained until 1864. He subsequently practised in South Weymouth and Boston, and later removed to Chelsea, where he was married, on December 25, 1870, secondly, to Mary Mehitabel, daughter of Zachariah Tarbox and Ann Norton (Butler) Milliken, born at Farmington, Maine, on July 19, 1832. Dr. Blanchard died of consumption at Chelsea, on October 19, 1883, aged 63 years, 3 months, and 17 days, leaving a widow and two children, *Alice Ripley*, born on September 2, 1871, and *Frederic*, on May 8, 1877.

DR. FRANKLIN EARLAND GILSON is a son of John McKeen and Fanny (Blood) Gilson, and was born at Groton, on September 7, 1852. He studied his profession with the Colton Dental Association in Boston, and in the spring of 1880 began practice at Groton, where he has since remained, occupying until recently the chambers of the Brick Store. On December 31, 1881, he was married to Mary Almira, daughter of John and Mary (Townsend) Blood, of Holbrook.

Dr. Gilson is a nephew of Mrs. Susanna (Blood) Prescott, who was so cruelly murdered in the southeasterly part of Groton, on November 11, 1885 (see Volume II. page 163); and it is to her that he owes his middle name. She was a nurse of some local repute, and many years ago it fell to her lot, in that capacity, to take care of a young Norwegian, Peder A. Erlund by name, who was sick. He was then a scholar at Lawrence Academy, and an inmate of Mr. Butler's family. The patient made such a favorable impression on the nurse, that years afterward she insisted that her little nephew should take his surname, which is now perpetuated as Earland.

See the first volume of this Historical Series (No. IX. page 26), for reference to the name of Dr. Gilson's father.

DR. JOHN EDWIN GRAVES is a son of John Jackson and Lucy (Pollard) Graves, and was born at Groton on July 16, 1855. He received his early education at Lawrence Academy, and subsequently studied dentistry at the Boston Dental College, where he graduated in the Class of 1879. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession in Boston, which he still continues, having an office in Hollis Street.

For an account of his father's family, see Volume II. of this Historical Series (pages 289, 290).

MARRIAGES.

January 5, 1758. Dr. Stanton Prentice, of Lancaster, to Rebecca Stevens, of Groton.

Dr. Prentice was a son of the Reverend John and Mary (Gardner) Prentice, and a native of Lancaster, where he died on December 1, 1769, aged 58 years. He was married, first, on June 26, 1740, to Mercy Jennison, of Watertown, who died on October 26, 1756; and by the two wives there were sixteen children. The last wife was married, secondly, on September 6, 1772, to Dr. Israel Atherton, of Lancaster, and died a widow on May 15, 1823, aged 86 years.

April 23, 1760. Dr. Phinehas Phelps, of Lancaster, to Sarah Green, of Groton.

Dr. Phelps was a son of Edward and Mary Phelps, of Lancaster, and born on January 16, 1732-3. He died on August 12, 1770, aged 37 years.

February 10, 1768. Dr. Jonas Marshall, of Chelmsford, to Mary Parker, of Groton.

1802. Dr. Samuel Lovejoy, of Townsend, to Betsey Lawrence, of Groton.

She was a daughter of Amos and Betty (Hubbard) Lawrence, and born on June 24, 1782. See "The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence" (Boston, 1869), pages 64, 114, 115; and also Sawtelle's History of Townsend (page 291), for an account of Dr. Lovejoy.

April 27, 1826. Dr. Lemuel Maxcy Barker, of Boston, to Sally Merchant Richardson, of Groton.

She was a daughter of the Honorable William Merchant and Betsey (Smith) Richardson, and died at Malden, on March 1, 1880. See Chace's History of Chester, New Hampshire (pages 312, 313), and the Dartmouth Necrology for 1880-81 (page 16), for an account of Dr. Barker.

April 24, 1828. Dr. Joseph Reynolds, of Concord, New Hampshire, to Lucy Prescott, of Groton.

She was a daughter of the Honorable James, Jr., and Hannah (Champney) Prescott. See "The Prescott Memorial" (page 106), for an account of her family; and Chace's History of Chester, New Hampshire (page 313), for an account of Dr. Reynolds. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. James Prescott Chaplin at Cambridgeport, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1827.

November 28 (Thanksgiving day), 1850. Dr. Luther Franklin Locke, of Nashua, New Hampshire, to Sarah Follansbee Williams, of Groton.

She was a daughter of Josiah Sartell and Lydia (Simonds) Williams, and died in Nashua, on May 5, 1861. Dr. Locke was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, on November 3, 1820, and attended school at Phillips Academy, Andover. He graduated at Middlebury College in the Class of 1845, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1849.

Dr. Locke is still a resident of Nashua, where he practises dentistry. According to a notice in "The Railroad Mercury" (Groton Junction), from January 3, 1861, to September 26, 1861, at that period he used to come to Groton on the first Monday of each month, to practise his profession, meeting his patients at Dr. Spaulding's office; and to Groton Junction, on the second Monday of each month, for the same purpose.

September 7, 1865. Dr. Isaac Newton Kerlin, of Media, Pennsylvania, to Harriet Caroline Dix, of Groton.

She is a daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Caroline (Ward) Dix, born on September 2, 1842, and a great-granddaughter of General Artemas Ward, who was married at Groton, on July 31, 1750, to Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Caleb and Hannah (Walter) Trowbridge. General Ward was a friend of Washington, and the first Major-General of the Revolutionary Army.

Dr. Kerlin is a son of Joseph and Sarah Ann Kerlin, and a native of Burlington, New Jersey.

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE following sketches give the names of all the scholars of Lawrence Academy, so far as they could be obtained, who have afterward studied medicine. By an Act of the Legislature, on February 28, 1846, the name of Groton Academy was changed to Lawrence Academy; and I have designated the school by the title which it bore when they were students.

DR. JOHN LOCKE ALEXANDER is a son of Asa and Abigail (Alexander) Alexander, and was born at Winchester, New Hampshire, on December 21, 1806. He began to attend Groton Academy in the year 1827, and graduated at Amherst College in the Class of 1831. He attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, and for a year or two practised in the State of Florida; and later attended another course at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, where he graduated in the Class of 1835. On October 17, 1850, he was married at West Cambridge to Mrs. Rebecca (Perry) Whitney, daughter of James and Rebecca (Brown) Perry, who died on October 8, 1882. From the year 1855 to 1859 Dr. Alexander was the postmaster of Belmont, before it was incorporated as a town; and he is now a resident of the place, hale and hearty for one of his years.

DR. CHARLES AMORY is a son of Thomas Coffin and Hannah Rowe (Linzec) Amory, and was born in Boston, on May 10, 1808. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1820, and afterward studied medicine, graduating at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1832. On October 15, 1832, he was married to Martha Babcock, daughter of Gardiner and Elizabeth Clarke (Copley) Greene. He never engaged in the practice of his profession, but for many years was the treasurer of the Manchester Print Works, and the president of the Stark Mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire; and he is now a resident of Cambridge.

DR. GEORGE FREDERIC BARKER is a son of George and Lydia Pierce (Pollard) Barker, and was born in Charlestown, on July 14, 1835. He began to attend school at Lawrence Academy in the year 1849, when he was of South Berwick, Maine. He graduated at the Scientific School of Yale College in the Class of 1858, and subsequently took the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College in 1863. Dr. Barker has never engaged in the active practice of medicine, but has devoted his time to scientific studies. He has filled professorships at different institutions, and is now the Professor of Physics in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. His published writings have been numerous, and they consist chiefly of public addresses and papers on scientific subjects. In recognition of his attainments he has received from the French Government a decoration of the Legion of Honor, with the rank of Commander. He is married and has a family.

DR. THOMAS CRUMBIE BARKER was a son of Deacon David and Sally (Crumbie) Barker, and born at Rindge, New Hampshire, in the year 1803. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in 1820, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1829. At one time he practised his profession in Yucatan, Central America, and later in Bangor, Maine, where he died on October 30, 1870. During the War of the Rebellion Dr. Barker was commissioned as Surgeon of the Seventh Maine Volunteers, on August 21, 1861, and two days later he left with his regiment for the South. He resigned the surgeoncy on December 20, 1861, and soon afterward accepted a position of Acting Assistant Surgeon in a hospital.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY BASS was a son of Henry, Jr., and Elizabeth (Bullard) Bass, and born in Boston, on August 15, 1801. He went to school at Groton Academy in the year 1814, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1819. He began the study of medicine, and during the next winter attended a course of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, but he does not appear to have taken the degree of M. D. He died in Boston, on May 31, 1826. According to "The Massachusetts Register" for the year 1826 (page 226), he was a practising physician in Boston.

DR. THOMAS RICHARDSON BOUTELLE was a son of David and Dameris (Richardson) Boutelle, and born at Leominster, on June 9,

1795. He attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1814, and graduated at the Yale Medical School in the Class of 1819. He began the practice of his profession at New Braintree; but subsequently, in 1824, he removed to his native town, and finally, in 1833, to Fitchburg, where he died, on July 13, 1869. During the War of the Rebellion he took an active part in the work of the relief committee of that town, and for a while was the chairman. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1827.

DR. CALVIN CARTER was a son of Dr. James and Susanna (Kendall) Carter, and born at Lancaster, on December 4, 1783. He attended school at Groton Academy in 1800, and for many years practised his profession in his native town. On June 28, 1806, he was married, — first, to Sally Perry, of Fitchburg, who died on April 30, 1840; and on June 14, 1841, secondly, to Lucinda Cook. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1833, and died at Lancaster, on March 27, 1859. His first wife also had been a scholar at the Academy in 1803.

DR. ARTHUR HARRIS COWDREY is a son of Harris and Abigail (Davis) Cowdrey, and was born at Acton, on January 17, 1836. His father was born at South Reading, on October 6, 1802; and his mother at Acton, on September 28, 1807. He attended school at Lawrence Academy during the years 1852 and 1853, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1857. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1866. On February 16, 1859, Dr. Cowdrey was married, in Boston, to Mary Wolcott, daughter of Francis Welch Roberts and Mary Baker (Wolcott) Emery. In the spring of 1858 he began to practise his profession at Stow, where he remained until August 14, 1862, when he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. On October 26, 1863, he was promoted to the surgeoncy of the United States Colored Troops, which position he held until he was mustered out of the service, on June 22, 1865. He was present at the Battle of Gettysburg, and other engagements. (See "Harvard University in the War of 1861-1865," page 248.) After the end of the war Dr. Cowdrey established himself at Stoneham, where he is now living.

DR. RIGHT CUMMINGS was a son of Thaddeus and Catherine Cummings, and born at Lunenburg about the year 1786. He

attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1811, and at that time was of Lunenburg. About 1825 he began to practise medicine at Lancaster, and afterward for some years was a member of the school committee of that town. A correspondent in Lancaster writes me that "he was of stalwart frame, fair mental ability, and kindly nature, but slow of speech, and not gifted with social graces." On May 1, 1827, he was married to Mary, daughter of Silas and Mary (Warren) Lawrence, of Townsend, who died on March 1, 1867. Dr. Cummings died at Lancaster, on March 24, 1881, aged 94 years and 3 months.

DR. JONAS CUTTER was a son of John and Abigail (Demery) Cutter, and born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, on March 6, 1791. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1808, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1811. He studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, and Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, and graduated at the Yale Medical School in the Class of 1814, which was the first one sent forth from that institution. Dr. Cutter began to practise his profession at Meadville, Pennsylvania, but soon afterward removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and thence to Savannah, Georgia, where he went in the year 1815. He died at Savannah, on October 7, 1820, during an epidemic of yellow fever.

DR. JAMES FREEMAN DANA was the eldest son of Captain Luther and Lucy (Giddings) Dana, and born at Amherst, New Hampshire, on March 29, 1788. His father was a native of Groton, and his grandfather was the minister of the town. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1803, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1813. He studied his profession under the tuition of Dr. Amos Bancroft, of Groton, and took the degree of M. D. from the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1817. He also received an honorary degree of M. D., as well as of A. M., from Dartmouth College in the year 1821. His given name was originally Jonathan, but by an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature, February 21, 1820, it was changed to James. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1821. Dr. Dana took high rank as an author and a scientific man, and was chosen to the Professorship of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of New York. On January 18, 1818, he was married to Matilda, daughter of Samuel and

Rebecca (Smith) Webber, of Cambridge. Her father had been the President of Harvard College. Dr. Dana died in New York, on April 15, 1827, leaving a widow and a posthumous daughter (Matilda Freeman), born on September 16, 1827.

DR. JOHN DWIGHT was a son of John and Susanna (Harris | Moore) Dwight, and born at Shirley, on December 22, 1773. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1800. He studied medicine with Dr. John Jeffries, of Boston, and established himself as a physician in that city. Late in life he removed to West Roxbury, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died on August 5, 1852, leaving four children, of whom the eldest is John Sullivan Dwight, the noted musical critic and scholar.

DR. NATHAN BROWN EDWARDS is a son of Peter Corning and Martha (Brown) Edwards, and was born at Westford, on January 3, 1820. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, under the tuition of Horace Herrick, and in 1840 entered Dartmouth, where he remained only one year, but left in order to study medicine. He received his instruction from Doctors Elisha Huntington and John Butterfield, of Lowell; and in surgery and anatomy from Dr. Gilman Kimball, of the same city. He graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, in the Class of 1844, and on April 22, 1845, began the practice of his profession at North Chelmsford. Dr. Edwards joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1846, and is still living at North Chelmsford. On October 28, 1845, he was married,—first, to Maria Hartwell, daughter of Gardner and Frances (Grant) Fletcher, of Chelmsford; and, secondly, on February 29, 1852, to Sibyl Robbins, daughter of Eliakim and Sibyl (Robbins) Hutchins, of Westford. His first wife died on May 26, 1851, by whom there were three children, of whom one is now living; and by the second wife five children, of whom two are living. Dr. Edwards's mother attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1813.

DR. HEZEKIAH ELDRIDGE was the eldest child of Dr. Micah and Sally (Buttrick) Eldredge, and born at Princeton, on February 6, 1798. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1817, and graduated at the Medical Department of Brown University in the Class of 1825, having studied his profession under the

direction of Dr. Nehemiah Cutter, of Pepperell. While attending the Academy his father was living at Dunstable, but afterward for a while became a resident of Groton. The son began the practice of medicine in Dunstable, but subsequently, in the year 1833, removed to Pembroke, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1840, when he went to Amesbury, Massachusetts, and thence in 1848 to Milford, New Hampshire. Here he resided until his death, which took place on January 25, 1870. Dr. Eldredge was twice married, — first, in 1826, to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Shattuck) Bennett, who died on April 6, 1846; and, secondly, on November 1, 1846, to Louisa Cushing, eldest child of Deacon Cyrus and Elizabeth (Cushing) Eastman, of Amherst, New Hampshire. His widow is still living.

DR. SAMUEL FARNSWORTH was a son of Dr. Samuel and Betsey (Fitch) Farnsworth, and born at Bridgton, Maine, on October 19, 1791. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1805, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1813. He studied medicine first with his father, and then with Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Boston, receiving the honorary degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater in 1816, and the same year the degree of M. D. from the Dartmouth Medical School. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1808. On September 16, 1817, he was married to Nancy, daughter of Theodore and Dolly (Sanborn) Mussey, of Standish, Maine; and they had six children. Dr. Farnsworth settled in his native town, where he continued to practise his profession, with the exception of a few months, until the day of his death, which occurred on April 13, 1842. During a short period in 1823 or 1824 he lived at Portland. His widow died on December 19, 1882. (For a notice of Dr. Farnsworth's father, see page 3 of this number.)

DR. ABEL FOX was a son of Joseph and Mary (Tuttle) Fox, and born at Fitchburg, on December 25, 1782. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1801. He studied medicine with Dr. Amos Bancroft, then of Weston, but afterward of Groton, and received the degree of M. B. from his Alma Mater in 1804, and the degree of M. D. in 1811, which was the first year that the College conferred the Doctorate of Medicine in course. Dr. Fox joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1803, and practised his profession

in Charlestown, and in Savannah, Georgia. He died at the Insane Asylum in Worcester, on July 30, 1849.

DR. HENRY GIBSON was a son of Dr. Stillman and Rebecca (Chandler) Gibson, and born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, on June 9, 1819. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1837, and afterward studied medicine, and established himself in practice in his native town. On March 10, 1842, he was married to Sarah Maria, daughter of Timothy R. and Sarah (White) Robinson, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire. He died at New Ipswich, on July 25, 1844, aged 25 years.

DR. HENRY GRAY was a son of Dr. Joseph and Lucy (Bancroft) Gray, and born at Nottingham West, now Hudson, New Hampshire, on March 27, 1782. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1803, and afterward studied medicine. On November 23, 1808, he was married to Margaret Carpenter; and they had ten children. He practised his profession for a short time at Mason, New Hampshire, and then removed to Londonderry, Vermont, where he died on August 24, 1863.

DR. HENRY EPHRAIM HOLLAND was a son of Ephraim and Mary (Mead) Holland, and born in Boston, on July 6, 1823. He attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1837, his father's family then living at Walpole, New Hampshire, and he graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1846. He began to practise his profession at Northfield, and subsequently, in 1849, went to California. When the Rebellion broke out, he entered the military service of his country, and enlisted in Captain Charles S. Eigenbrodt's company of the California Cavalry Battalion, which afterward became a part of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Cavalry. While this regiment was recruiting, loyal citizens on the Pacific coast offered to raise a company which was to count on the quota of Boston; and the offer was readily accepted. The company was organized at San Francisco, on December 10, 1862, and arrived at Camp Meigs, on January 3, 1863; and afterward a whole battalion was offered and accepted, which also became a part of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. Dr. Holland was a private in Company E of this regiment, but on December 12, 1863, he was a contract surgeon in the army, showing that before this date he had received his discharge from the enlisted service.

Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf, United States Army, writes me from the Surgeon-General's office, under date of January 14, 1890:—

Henry E. Holland entered into contract for service as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, December 12, 1863, and was on duty as such with Captain Means's Independent Virginia Rangers at Point of Rocks, Maryland, until March 31, 1864, — date of termination of contract.

Again entered into contract for service as Acting Assistant Surgeon, on June 23, 1864. On duty in the field, near Petersburg, Virginia, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July to November 28, 1864, when his contract expired.

Shortly after this time he returned to his old home at Walpole, where he remained for a brief period, when he started for New Orleans in order again to enter the medical service of his country, for which he had already made arrangements. While in Boston, on his way South, he was taken down with pneumonia and carried to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died, unmarried, on March 28, 1865, from disease contracted in the army. By an oversight Dr. Holland's name was omitted from the marble tablets in the Memorial Hall at Cambridge, which commemorate the sons of Harvard who died in consequence of their patriotic service.

DR. DAVID LOW HUNTINGTON is a son of Lynde Atwater and Margaret Adams (Low) Huntington, and was born in Charlestown, on April 10, 1834. He began to attend school at Lawrence Academy in the year 1849, and graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1855. He received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1857, and the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1858. He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was married, — first, on May 9, 1860, to Anna Martha, daughter of William Henry Allen, President of Girard College, who died on November 8, 1861; and, secondly, in September, 1869, to Gertrude Webb. On July 11, 1862, Dr. Huntington was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and on April 28, 1877, as Surgeon; and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." He is still in the military service of his country, and at last accounts was stationed in California.

DR. LEWIS JOHNSON was a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Pollard) Johnson, and born in the South Parish of Bolton, now Berlin, on March 16, 1783. He began to attend school at Groton Academy

in the year 1801, and graduated at the University of Vermont, Burlington, in the Class of 1807. He studied medicine and practised at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, where he died in the year 1817.

DR. WILLIAM KILBOURNE was a son of William and Mary (Mace) Kilbourne, and born at Lunenburg, on June 12, 1802. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1821, and graduated at the Medical Department of Middlebury College in the Class of 1833. Dr. Kilbourne was married, — first, to Hannah Eliza Barrett, of Townsend, who died at Groton, on August 16, 1842, aged 39 years; and, secondly, to Charlotte Bates. He died at Auburn, Maine, on July 8, 1870.

DR. NATHANIEL KINGSBURY was a son of Deacon Benjamin and Lucretia (Locke) Kingsbury, and born at Rindge, New Hampshire, on June 28, 1798. He went to school at Groton Academy first in 1817, and the same year entered Harvard College, where he remained two years. He taught school in various places, and attended a course of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School in 1828, subsequently graduating at the Bowdoin Medical School in the Class of 1829. He began the practice of his profession at Rindge, and in 1834 removed to the neighboring town of Temple, where he died on March 3, 1870. Dr. Kingsbury was married four times, — first, in 1827, to Catherine Sawin, who died a few months later, on June 17, 1827; secondly, on November 29, 1832, to Mrs. Linda (Raymond) Ward, who died on October 15, 1834; thirdly, on November 3, 1835, to Mrs. Lydia (Barnes) Patten, who died on August 10, 1839; and, lastly, on November 11, 1840, to Ann Hazen. In the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), April 7, 1828, is the announcement of his marriage to a lady of Ashby, where he was then living; and in the number of the same newspaper, April 14, is a card from Dr. Kingsbury, denying the truth of the notice.

DR. BENJAMIN WILLIS KINSMAN was a son of Henry Willis and Elizabeth (Willis) Kinsman, and born in Boston, on January 8, 1833. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated at Brown University in the Class of 1852. He studied his profession at the Boylston Medical School, Boston, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1855. He died of erysipelas, in Paris, France, after a fortnight's illness, on November 26, 1855, while pursuing his post-graduate studies, and was buried in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. Dr. Kinsman was a nephew of the Reverend Dudley Phelps's first wife.

DR. JONAS HENRY LANE was a son of Jonas and Eunice (Kendall) Lane, and born at Lancaster, on January 29, 1800. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1814, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1821, taking the degree of M.D. four years later at the same institution. On February 2, 1800, he was baptized under the name of Henry Lane; but by an Act of the Legislature, passed June 18, 1825, this was changed as written above. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1837. On October 6, 1830, Dr. Lane was married to Frances Ann Brown; and he died in Boston, on September 5, 1861.

DR. TIMOTHY LIVINGSTON LANE was a son of Captain John and Mary (Livingston) Lane, and born at Braintree, on September 1, 1800. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1819; studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. James Batchellor, of Marlborough, New Hampshire, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1824. On October 25, 1825, Dr. Lane was married to Roxana, daughter of Kimber and Polly (Hazleton) Harvey, of Marlborough, New Hampshire, where his father had removed from Braintree in the year 1802. He first settled at Sullivan, New Hampshire, in the year 1825, but removed to Lunenburg, Vermont, in 1832; here he remained until 1834, when he went to Gilsun, New Hampshire, where he lived until 1838; thence to Daysville, Illinois, where he remained till 1841, and then removed to Fillmore in the same State. He continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, which occurred at Fillmore, on September 1, 1849, the forty-ninth anniversary of his birthday. His wife died on January 1, 1849, just eight months before his own death.

DR. LUKE LAWRENCE was a son of Daniel and Polly (Johnson) Lawrence, and born at Hollis, New Hampshire, on April 14, 1803. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1820, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1828. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Lunenburg, and died at Hollis, on January 19, 1832.

DR. HENRY LINCOLN was a son of William and Tabitha (Kendall) Lincoln, and born at Leominster, on August 11, 1804. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1824, and

graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1830. He took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, when the subject of his essay was *Metastasis*. Dr. Lincoln established himself at Lancaster in the year 1836, and on February 14, 1838, was married to Martha, daughter of Moses and Lucy (Fisk) Bond, of Sterling. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1841, and died at Lancaster, on February 29, 1860.

DR. JAMES PORTER LYNDE was a son of William Sargeant and Christiana (Comee) Lynde, and born at Gardner, on March 19, 1828. He began to attend school at Lawrence Academy in the year 1848, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1852, having studied under the direction of Dr. H. C. Harriman, of Gardner, and Dr. Ira Russell, of Winchendon. Before graduation he attended one course of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School; and after receiving his degree of M. D. he settled at Hardwick, where he remained until the year 1856, when he removed to Athol. Dr. Lynde joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1855. While living at Hardwick he represented the town in the General Court; and at Athol he was prominent in every plan for promoting the welfare of his town, and exerted a large influence in the neighborhood. In many ways he served the public, and always to the satisfaction of the community. He was a member of the School Board, Superintendent of Public Schools, Moderator at town-meetings; and was one of the original Medical Examiners appointed under Chapter 200 of the Acts of 1877. At the time of his death, which took place in Athol on January 21, 1890, he was the senior physician of the town. On December 16, 1857, he was married to Candace E., daughter of John and Rue (Holbrook) Brooks.

DR. JOSEPH WEST MORSE was a son of Joseph and Phebe Dearborn (West) Morse, and born on January 18, 1819, at Orange, New Hampshire, from which town his family removed to Chester in the same State, during the year 1832. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in 1840, and afterward studied medicine. He established himself in Salem, where he remained until his health failed, when he returned to his father's home at Chester. Here he practised, as his bodily condition would allow, but was obliged finally to seek a warmer climate. In October, 1850, he went to Jacksonville, Florida, where he died a month later, on November 14 of that year.

DR. ISAAC WALTER MULLIKEN was a son of Dr. Isaac and Hannah Mulliken, and born at Townsend, on May 15, 1799. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1815, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1821. He was married at Hopkinton, to Alicia, daughter of Dr. Timothy and Mary (Stow) Shepard, and practised medicine at Stow during about ten years, when he gave up his profession and removed to Lowell, where he had charge of the Lowell Bleachery. After a residence of two years he accepted the superintendency of the Waltham Manufacturing Company's Bleachery, which he held until about the year 1860. Retiring then from active business, he became the President of the American Watch Company, and died at Waltham, on April 3, 1873. Dr. Mulliken joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1828.

DR. EBENEZER PARKER was a son of Ebenezer and Sally Parker, and born in Boston, on September 6, 1806. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1816, and afterward, for a few months, was a pupil at Phillips Academy, Andover. He graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1825, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1829. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1831, and died of consumption in Boston, unmarried, on November 6, 1833.

DR. JAMES OTIS PARKER was a son of James, Jr., and Ruth (Harkness) Parker, and born at Shirley, on June 5, 1811. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1820, and graduated at Amherst College in the Class of 1834. He afterward attended two courses of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, and one course at the Berkshire Medical Institution, where he graduated in the Class of 1841; and the same year he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He at once established himself in his native town, where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession, and in farming, except a period of two years and a half passed in California. Dr. Parker was twice married,—first, on May 13, 1845, to Martha Lincoln Carter, of Lancaster, who died on April 30, 1847; and, secondly, on January 1, 1863, to Harriet Morgan Gould, of Greenfield, who died on September 14, 1876. He was a lineal descendant of Captain James Parker, one of the early settlers of Groton; and he died of paralysis at Shirley, on May 2, 1883.

DR. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK PEIRCE was a son of Augustus and Mary Messer (Clark) Peirce, and born at Dunstable, now Nashua, New Hampshire, on August 11, 1827. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1838, and graduated at the Bowdoin Medical School in the Class of 1849. On October 30, 1850, Dr. Peirce was married at Tyngsborough, to Mary Pitts, daughter of William Stoddard and Mary (Pitts) Bridge. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1851. He died at Tyngsborough, on October 18, 1855.

DR. JOHN PIERCE was a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Dodge) Pierce, and born at Lunenburg, in the year 1785. He began to attend Groton Academy in 1804, and afterward practised medicine in his native town. He was married twice, — first, to Drucilla —, and, secondly, to Nancy Crombie; and he died at Lunenburg, on March 12, 1848.

DR. EDWARD LISTON PILLSBURY was a son of Dr. Levi and Elvira Sarah (Bagley) Pillsbury, and born at Fitchburg, on June 28, 1844. He began to attend school at Lawrence Academy, Groton, in the year 1862, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1865. He began the practice of his profession at Fitchburg, but subsequently removed to Boston; and he died unmarried at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, on May 31, 1880. Dr. Pillsbury became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1866. For a notice of Dr. Pillsbury, see Volume II. (page 357) of this Historical Series.

DR. WILLIAM RICHARDSON was a son of Joseph Sewall and of Margaret Richardson, and born in Boston, on March 13, 1788. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated at Bowdoin in the Class of 1809, taking the degree of M. D. at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1813. Dr. Richardson began the practice of his profession at Slaterville, Rhode Island, where he remained until he removed to Portsmouth in that State. He continued to live at Portsmouth till the year 1838, when he established himself at Johnston, Rhode Island, where he was engaged in practice until his death, which occurred on September 30, 1864. Dr. Richardson was twice married, — first, on May 4, 1815, at Newport, Rhode Island, to Mary, daughter of Job Almy; and, secondly, on September 5, 1827, to Jane, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Gould) Lawton. He had seven children by his first

wife, of whom one survived him ; and five by his second wife, of whom four survived him.

DR. AUGUSTUS ROBBINS was a son of Jacob and Olive (Willard) Robbins, and born at Harvard, on October 17, 1805. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1827, and afterward graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1832. He settled at first in his native town, where he remained eight or ten years, when he removed to Holden, and stayed perhaps the same length of time. About the year 1850 he established himself in Brooklyn, New York, and died there on September 13, 1855. In 1832 Dr. Robbins joined the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1836 was chosen a Trustee of Groton Academy, which position he held until 1852. He was married to Juliana Wilder, who died on October 23, 1888. She attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1818.

DR. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS SAWYER is a son of Samuel and Eunice (Houghton) Sawyer, and was born at Sterling, on April 4, 1832. He began to attend school at Lawrence Academy in the year 1850, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1856, having studied his profession in the Tremont Street Medical School. He commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, succeeding, in July, 1856, to the business of Dr. Thomas Hovey Gage, now of Worcester, and the same year joined the Massachusetts Medical Society. In June, 1862, he removed to Greenfield, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Adam Calhoun Deane, with whom he remained until March, 1867, when he went to Wareham, where he is now practising.

During the War of the Rebellion Dr. Sawyer was commissioned, on November 19, 1862, as Surgeon of the Fifty-second Massachusetts Militia Regiment, which left the State on December 2 of that year. He was present at several battles in Louisiana, and at one time, while in charge of a hospital, was taken prisoner, but rescued soon afterward. He was mustered out of the service on August 14, 1863. (See "Harvard University in the War of 1861-1865," page 247.)

Dr. Sawyer was married at Colrain, on July 29, 1856, to Helen Maria, daughter of Dr. Christopher and Sarah (Ross) Dean, of Colrain.

DR. JEREMY SHATTUCK was a son of Ebenezer Lakin and Hannah (Tarbell) Shattuck, and born at Pepperell, on January 2, 1797. He went to school at Groton Academy in the year 1817, and died, unmarried, at Burlington, Vermont, on November 25, 1822.

DR. ALBERT SMITH was a son of Samuel and Sally (Garfield) Smith, and born at Peterborough, New Hampshire, on June 18, 1801. He began to attend school in 1813 at Groton Academy, where he remained for three years; but owing to the depression of business which followed the War of 1812, his father did not then send him to college, but put him to work in his cotton-mill. Here the son remained during five years, when he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in the Class of 1825. The subject of his oration at Commencement was the Navigation of the Connecticut River. On February 26, 1828, he was married to Fidelia, daughter of John and Chloe (Phinney) Stearns, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire. After graduation he was employed in his father's business until the year 1829, when he decided to enter the medical profession; and he accordingly attended courses of lectures at the Bowdoin Medical School, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at the Dartmouth Medical School, taking his degree at the latter institution in the Class of 1833. He began to practise at Leominster, where he remained for five years, and thence removed to his native town; where he died on February 22, 1878, full of honor and full of years.

In the year 1849 Dr. Smith was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Dartmouth College, where he gave annual courses of lectures until his resignation in 1870, when he was made professor *emeritus*. On Commencement of that year the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by his Alma Mater; and in 1875 an honorary M. D. by the Rush Medical College, Chicago.

DR. JOHN STARR was a son of Dr. Ebenezer and Hannah (Blanchard) Starr, and born at Dunstable, on December 3, 1783. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1795, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1804. He afterward studied medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Matthias Spalding, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and about the year 1808 began the practice of his profession at Peterborough, where he remained until 1814, when he removed to Northwood in the same State.

During the War of 1812 he served for a short time as Surgeon of the Second Regiment of the New Hampshire Detached Militia. Dr. Starr was married to Sally Virgin, of Concord, New Hampshire; and he died at Northwood, on September 8, 1851, leaving a widow, but no children.

DR. WILLIAM PRESCOTT TOWNSEND was a son of William and Martha (Wilder) Townsend, and born at Lancaster, on July 25, 1818. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1838, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1845. He practised his profession for some years at Shawangunk, a village now included in Walkill, Ulster County, New York, and then removed to Goshen in that State, where he lived for twenty-five years. Dr. Townsend was twice married,—first, to Mary Ann Mapes; and, secondly, at Goshen, on November 12, 1857, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of Garrett and Abigail (Thew) Thew. He died at Goshen, on December 25, 1876.

DR. JOHN FLAVEL TYLER was a son of Edward and Alma Ellery (Holden) Tyler, and born at Harvard, on June 30, 1818. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1837. He afterward studied medicine, under the tuition of Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, of Concord, New Hampshire, and Dr. Jesse Morrill, of Franklin, New Hampshire, but died on February 8, 1844, before he had taken his medical degree.

DR. JOHN VARNUM was a son of John and Eunice (Gilson) Varnum, and born at Pepperell, on December 5, 1787. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1804, and afterward studied medicine, in his native town, under the tuition of Dr. John Walton. Dr. Varnum was married as early as 1818 to Abigail Getchell, daughter of a Captain Getchell, of Marblehead; and they had two sons, of whom one died in infancy. He practised his profession at Lyons, New York, where he died, on October 6, 1822. His surviving son, William, is now living at Saratoga Springs.

NOTE.—In the General Catalogue of Lawrence Academy (Groton, 1855), Joseph Adams and Henry Skinner appear as physicians, but in both instances it is a mistake. I have been unable to gather any facts concerning Henry Jewett, mentioned in the same catalogue.

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GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1891.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. II.

MAINE SETTLERS FROM GROTON.

SOON after the Revolution there was a gradual emigration from Groton to the District of Maine, — then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, — which lasted for a considerable period of time. Representatives from some of the best families in the town went there and settled; and to-day their posterity forms no inconsiderable class, both in character and influence. In order to strengthen the historical connection between such persons and the parent town, and to keep alive the continuity of tradition along both lines of the descent, whether in Maine or Massachusetts, various extracts from several local histories are given in this article. They supplement to a considerable degree the town records of Groton, and will help to link together different branches of the same family.

The following accounts of the Gilson, Lakin, and Perley families are taken from Ridlon's "Early Settlers of Harrison."¹

GILSON FAMILY.

They came from Groton, Mass. The surname is Scotch. Burk regards the family as very ancient. SIMEON GILSON, of Groton, had a large family, and several of his children settled in this town.

1. LEVI GILSON, son of Simeon, was born about 1770; married

¹ Early Settlers of Harrison, Maine, with an Historical Sketch of the Settlement, Progress and present Condition of the Town. By Rev. Gideon Tibbetts Ridlon. (Skowhegan, 1877.)

Sybell Lakin (cousin of that Joseph who settled in Sebago, and became ancestor of the Lakins in this town) and came to Harrison in March, 1803. His first dwelling was in the north of the town, where Isaac Hall now lives. Mr. Gilson married for his second wife, Philena, daughter of John Bucknell, and by her, as also his first wife, he had children. He and his brother Peter, and John and William Gammon, were set off in a school district by themselves in 1812. Mr. Gilson died in 1830, and was laid by the side of his wife on "Scribner's Hill." Children :

I. LEVI GILSON, eldest son of Levi, 1, born in Groton, Mass., Jan. 14, 1795 ; came to Harrison with his parents when eight years old, and married Sally Carter, sister of Otis Carter, and settled on "Gilson's Hill," where Major Stewart now lives. He was a farmer, and had *two* children, as follows :

1. CHARLES, who m. Adaline Fogg ; went South and committed suicide.

2. GEORGE, who m. and went South.

II. SYBELL GILSON, second child of Levi, 1, was b. in Groton, Mass., Dec. 29, 1796 ; m. Zenas Pool, of Greenwood, Me.

III. JACOB GILSON, third child of Levi, 1, was b. in Groton, Mass., Feb. 25, 1799 ; m. Sally, daughter of "Colonel Wood," of Groton, and settled in this town. Mr. Gilson has been blind more than fifty years, and endured great suffering. He cannot distinguish between light and darkness, and yet he can find his way in any part of the town unassisted ; he has also cultivated a small farm, and finds his fields and woods, guided by wires stretched upon stakes from his door. In early life he embraced religion, and has ever sustained a devoted christian deportment. His wife d. in 1876, leaving him with one child, *Sybell*, on the town-farm.

IV. ROXANNA GILSON, fourth child of Levi, 1, was b. in Groton, Mass., Oct. 28, 1800 ; m. William Pool, brother of Zenas, before mentioned, of Greenwood.

V. ABEL GILSON, fifth child of Levi, 1, was b. in this town, Sept. 2, 1803 ; m. "down east," and after a few years started for New Hampshire, and stopped a night with his sister, in Greenwood, and was never afterwards heard from. It is thought his wife knew his whereabouts as she left a few years subsequently, as suddenly as he had done — probably to join him.

VI. MARY GILSON, sixth child of Levi, 1, was b. in town, Sept. 17, 1804 ; m. March 18, 1827, to Jeremiah Cummings, of Poland.

VII. JONATHAN GILSON, seventh child of Levi, 1, was b. Feb. 16, 1806, and m. Almira Harris, of Minot.

VIII. LUCY GILSON, eighth child of Levi, 1, was b. Sept. 25, 1807; d. young — unmarried.

IX. SANDERS GILSON, ninth child of Levi, 1, was b. Aug. 14, 1809. No other information.

X. SUSANNA GILSON, tenth child of Levi, 1, was b. Aug. 30, 1812. No other information.

XI. SCRIBNER GILSON, eleventh child of Levi, 1, was b. Aug. 14, 1814.

XII. SARAH ANN GILSON, twelfth child of Levi, 1, was born Sept. 17, 1816.

XIII. PARKER GILSON, b. June 21, 1818.

XIV. LUCY GILSON, b. Aug. 1, 1820.

2. TIMOTHY GILSON, whose wife's name was *Sally*, was a brother of Levi, 1. He settled in this town, and remained here from 1803 to 1812 — possibly longer — but returned to Massachusetts and died there. His children, born here, were as follows :

I. CELESTIA, b. March 10, 1805.

II. ALPHEUS, b. Feb. 7, 1807.

III. EDWARD, b. Sept. 6, 1809.

IV. SALLY, b. June 3, 1812; m. Clement Randall, March 5, 1840.

3. PETER GILSON, a son of Simeon and brother of *Levi* and *Timothy*, before mentioned, settled in town contemporary with his brothers, and built a saw-mill and grist-mill on Crooked River, below where Bolster's Mills were afterwards built. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit and served in several town offices. He returned to Massachusetts, and became a wealthy man. His children, born in this town, were as follows: *Jane, Rachel, John, Robert, Samuel, Eunice* and *Pattie*.

4. SIMEON,	} These three children of Simeon remained in Groton, Mass.
5. LUCY,	
6. BETSEY,	

(Pages 64-67.)

LAKIN FAMILY.

JOSEPH LAKIN came from Groton, Mass., and settled in Sebago. Several of his family settled in this town and their descendants are numerous represented here at the present time. Mr. Lakin married twice — his first wife was Polly Simonds, the second a widow

Cole, whose husband had been frozen to death. His children were as follows :

I. JONATHAN LAKIN, born in Massachusetts, married Jane Loring, settled in Harrison and became an independent farmer. Mr. Lakin served in several town offices, lived respected, and reached the age of 92 years, dying in 1872. He had issue as follows :

I. JOHN, b. July 15, 1806 ; m. Charlotte, daughter of Daniel Witham, (see Witham family) settled in the south part of the town as a farmer, and had issue as follows :

1. AMBROSE, b. in 1839 ; m. —, now at Harrison village.
2. RANDALL, b. Sept. 2, 1841.
3. GEORGE A., b. July 27, 1846.
4. ANNIE M., b. Sept. 30, 1847.
5. EMILY, b. —.

II. LORING, b. Jan. 24, 1808 ; m. Sophia H. Adams, of Sebago, July 10, 1843, and settled near his birth-place, his father's homestead, as a farmer. Mr. Lakin lived with Judge Fitch, in Portland, when young. No children.

III. THOMAS P., b. April 12, 1814 ; m. Isabel M. Ridlon, daughter of William Ridlon, of Sebago ; settled in the south part of the town as a farmer, and has issue, as follows :

1. ALMEDA, b. April 4, 1848 ; m. John Wentworth, blacksmith, and has issue.
2. EZEKIEL, b. Feb. 10, 1850 ; unmarried.
3. JOSIAH S., b. Aug. 28, 1852 ; unmarried.
4. JAMES, b. Dec. 28, 1855 ; unmarried.
5. CLARA, b. May 11, 1858 ; unmarried.
6. ANNIE, b. Aug. 18, 1861 ; unmarried.
7. GEORGE, b. June 26, 1867.
8. BRADFORD, b. in 1873.

IV. GEORGE W., b. March 29, 1816 ; m. Statira Clark, settled in the West, and became quite distinguished. He had issue, as follows : *Fannie, Mildred* and *Charles*.

V. EZEKIEL, b. April 27, 1820 ; d. unmarried, 1846.

VI. CHARLES H., b. Dec. 16, 1824 ; m. Virene Merrow, of Harrison, and settled on the homestead place ; he subsequently, however, moved to a farm some distance south, near the "Willoughby Scribner Place," but is now living two miles from the village. No children.

VII. JANE, b. Feb. 3, 1810 ; m. Capt. James Ross, of Harrison, and had issue. (See Ross family.)

VIII. JERUSHA, b. March 25, 1812 — a maiden lady.

IX. ELIZABETH A., b. April 18, 1818 ; married.

X. SUSAN, b. — ; a maiden lady.

2. PARKER LAKIN, born in Sebago ; married a daughter of Dean Irish, of Bridgton, and had issue, as follows : *Louisa, Mary, George, Frederick* and *Edward*.

3. GEORGE, born in Sebago ; married Philena —, and settled on the Brackett Woodsum place, at the head of Anonymous Pond, as mason, carpenter and farmer. He has a son, *Willie*, and two children whose names do not appear.

4. FREDERICK, born in Sebago ; married Emily H. Burnham, (see Burnham family) and emigrated West. He has prospered in his farming operations. No issue.

5. JERUSHA, daughter of Joseph Lakin, of Sebago, married Henry Hobbs, of Harrison. (See Hobbs family.)

(Pages 91, 92.)

PERLEY FAMILY.

SAMUEL PERLEY, came from Groton, Mass., and settled in Harrison, at an early day — settled on the east side of the "Scribner Hill," as a farmer. He was a cousin to ENOCH PERLEY, of Bridgton, and descended from a distinguished old English family, some of whom came very early to New England. Mr. Perley married Abigail Lewis, and had a large family, of whom hereafter ; he died Sept. 10, 1828, aged 61 years ; his wife died in 1848, aged 74 years ; they were buried near his residence. Children :

1. SAMUEL PERLEY, JR., born in 1799 ; died unmarried, Sept. 22, 1823, aged 24 years.

2. DAVID L. PERLEY, born Oct. 24, 1807 ; married Sephronia, daughter of Enoch Spurr, of Otisfield, in 1835 ; settled on the homestead farm, and had children as follows : — *William S.*, born Oct. 30, 1836 ; *Kattie E.*, born Aug. 21, 1838, married Luther Blake, of Harrison ; *Osborn*, born in 1842 ; died young ; and *Ellen A.*, born May 16, 1848, and died young.

3. ISAAC PERLEY, born March 1, 1810 ; married Catherine Fowler — daughter of David, and sister of John, the well-known stage-driver — settled on the east side of "Scribner Hill," near his brother's, as a farmer, and had *Maranda*, born July 9, 1841, and died young ; and *David E.*, born July 1, 1844 ; married Annie, daughter of David Scribner, and lives at home.

4. LUTHER L. PERLEY, born June 28, 1813; married Sarah A. Potter, of Ipswich, Mass., in 1851, and lived on the opposite side of the road near his brother Isaac. He married 2ndly, Maria C. Vining, in 1856; children: *Osborn P.*, born July 15, 1852, now in Mass.; and *Emma M.*, born in 1857, who married Asa F. Howe, of Rowley, Mass. Mr. Perley died in 1859, aged 45 years.

5. WILLIAM PERLEY, born June 6, 1816; married Lois, daughter of William Brackett, of Harrison, Dec. 22, 1842, and lived on the stage-road, near "Brackett's Corner"; subsequently sold to Lemuel Davis, and moved to Bridgton Centre; his children were: — *George P.*, born Sept. 7, 1844, and *Charles O.*, born Nov. 4, 1848; these sons are now in the hardware trade at Bridgton Centre village.

6. ABIGAIL PERLEY, daughter of Samuel, born Oct. 26, 1796; married 1st, Elijah Potter, (brother of Dea. and Capt. Potter) of Bridgton; and 2ndly, Marques D. Caswell, of Harrison.

7. RHODA PERLEY, daughter of Samuel, born in 1805; married Fuller A. Smith, of Bridgton, July 22, 1847.

(Pages 104-106.)

The following account of the Swan family is taken from Hanson's "History of Gardiner,"¹ &c., and was prepared for that work by Major Edward Swan, the second son of William.

William Swan, Esq. settled in Groton, Mass., about the year 1774, was engaged in trade, which business he was subsequently compelled to relinquish by reason of the peculiar state of the currency of the country, its rapid decline in value having proved ruinous to many persons. In 1777, he was one of a company of volunteers which marched from Groton to Saratoga, to assist in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army; they arrived at Saratoga, about the time of the surrender, and did not have it in their power therefore to render any very signal service; it was however a tedious and laborious march, owing to the bad state of the roads, traveling on foot about 400 miles, the whole service occupying about six weeks, during which time there fell much rain and snow.

¹ History of Gardiner, Pittston and West Gardiner, with a Sketch of the Kennebec Indians & New Plymouth Purchase, comprising historical matter from 1602 to 1852; with Genealogical Sketches of many Families. By John Wesley Hanson, Author of "History of Norridgewood, and Canaan, Me.;" "History of Danvers, Mass.;" &c. &c. (Gardiner, 1852.)

At one time, as Assistant, he discharged the duties of Clerk of the Courts in Middlesex county, which situation he resigned against the advice of his friends; he was an active magistrate in the County of Middlesex, from 1790 to the time of his removal into Maine, and afterwards, in the County of Kennebec for many years, having had cognizance in all of more than 3000 cases. He removed from Groton in Aug. 1794, first settled in Maine at Otisfield in the County of Cumberland, from whence he removed to this place, March, 1796. While residing here, he was several years one of the wardens of what is now Christ's Church, and selectman and assessor of the town. He removed to Winslow, in 1806, and was elected and served as a member of the convention which framed the (present) Constitution of Maine. He was always a firm supporter of the Constitution and laws of his country and of all religious, moral and educational institutions, which he deemed important for the well being of society. He was a man of great integrity and uniformity of character.

WILLIAM SWAN, b. Boston, 1746; a descendant in the fourth generation from Dr. Thomas Swan, who was graduated at Harvard, 1689; m. 1776, in Groton, Mass. to Mercy Porter [of Weymouth, Mass.]; d. Winslow, 1835; Mercy d. 1815. Children,

I. SARAH, b. Groton, [May 6,] 1777; m. 1796, Hon. Thomas Rice; d. 1840, no issue.

II. ELIZABETH, b. Groton, [January 23,] 1780; m. 1801, George Crosby, Esq., Augusta; d. 1809, no issue.

III. WILLIAM, b. Groton, [January 6,] 1782; m. 1827, Mary Codman of Portland.

IV. EDWARD, b. Groton, [September 19,] 1783; m. 1804, Susan Shaw of Gardiner; she d. 1847; m. 1849, Harriet Shaw. Children, 1, Edward B., b. 1805; m. Sarah A. E. Davis, 1840; d. 1847. 2, William, b. 1806; m. in Liverpool, Eng. 1836, to Elizabeth Wylde. 3, Catharine, b. 1808; m. 1832, Joseph Adams, Esq., of Gardiner. 4, Thomas, b. 1810; m. Margaret Shaw, 1835; d. 1839. 5, Margaret, b. 1812, m. Peter Grant, 1835; d. 1843, (see Grant.) 6, George, b. 1814; d. 1841. 7, Christiana, b. 1817. 8, Mercy P., b. 1821; m. 1844, Charles B. Clapp. 9, Emma J. G., b. 1825; m. 1849, Franklin Glazier, Jr., (see Tarbox.)

V. FRANCIS, b. [Groton, January 26,] 1785; settled in Winslow, 1809; m. Hannah Child, 1811; removed to Calais, 1831. Children, 1, Sarah Porter, b. Feb. 5, 1816; m. R. H. Manning, of

N. Y. 1840; d. Santa Cruz, Dec. 21, 1841. 2, James Child, b. Aug. 4, 1817; m. Helen Trask, Sept. 9, 1845. 3, William Henry, b. Jan. 13, 1819; lives in N. Y. 4, Francis Keyes, b. Oct. 20, 1820; m. Sept. 16, 1843, Emily Bradbury. 5, Charles Edward, b. Sept. 5, 1822; m. Mary D. Downes, Sept. 26, 1849; she d. July 9, 1851. 6, Eugene, b. July 23, 1824.

VI. THOMAS, b. [Groton, February 28,] 1787; d. of Small Pox in W. I. 1805.

VII. SOPHIA, b. [Groton, August 18,] 1789, d. 1814.

VIII. MARY, b. [Groton, November 23,] 1792, d. 1838.

IX. LAVINIA, b. 1797, m. 1822, Rev. Thomas Adams; d. Gardiner, 1826. Child, Sarah Barnard, b. 1824.

X. CATHARINE, b. 1799, d. 1800.

(Pages 163-165.)

Ten years ago a small pamphlet¹ was printed in Boston, entitled a "Sketch of the Life and Times of Dr. David Ray," which is, in all but the name, a short account of the early history of Otisfield. It contains an allusion to Major William Swan, previously mentioned in this article, as well as other facts connected with the history of Groton. It is evident that Dr. Ray once lived in this town, as his contract for building a saw-mill at Otisfield was dated "Groton, Sept. 6, 1786"; and another contract for building the frame of a meeting-house at Otisfield was dated "Groton, Jan. 3, 1795". The following extract is taken from the pamphlet:—

Just before the Revolutionary War, an act was passed in the General Court of Massachusetts granting a township of land to the "heirs of Capt. John Gorham, for services rendered against Canada in 1690, provided they settle thirty families and a learned Protestant minister in the new town within five years." The proprietors all resided in Massachusetts — in Boston, Groton, Woburn, Watertown, Wrentham, etc. — and they held frequent proprietors' meetings to advance the settlement of their new town. But it was more than three years after the confirmation of the grant by the Legislature when the first settlement was made.

GEORGE PEIRCE, Esquire, grandfather of Hon. George Peirce, now

¹ Sketch of the Life and Times of Dr. David Ray. By Grinfill Blake Holden. (Boston: Printed for private circulation. 1881.)

living in Harrison, was the pioneer. Mr. Peirce came in 1775 from Groton, and built a saw-mill on Crooked River, at Peirce's Falls, now Edes's Falls. *Benjamin Patch*, the father of Levi and Tarbell, came the next year, also from Groton, then unmarried, but in a few years married Mr. Peirce's daughter, and settled on the lot where Capt. Levi Patch since lived, now owned by Cyrus Morse. *Daniel Cobb*, the father of Elder William Gorham Cobb, came from Gorham, Me., in 1778, and settled on the east side of Crooked River, about a mile above Mr. Peirce's place. His son, Elder Wm. G. Cobb, was the first male child born in Otisfield, — born Oct. 14, 1779.

JOSEPH SPURR, the grandfather of Mrs. Joseph Knight and Miss Sally Spurr, both now living, came in 1779, in September, and settled on lot No. 77, just south of Spurr's Corner. He moved from Wrentham, in 1776, to Mansfield, Me., thence to Windham, and thence to Otisfield. His children were *Joseph, Jr., Enoch, William, Samuel, Robert, Polly, Femima, Sally, Lydia*.

Major JONATHAN MOORS came, in 1779, from Wrentham, and located on the place since owned by George P. Holden. He afterwards built the house where Merrill Knight since lived and kept public-house. *Samuel Reed*, the grandfather of William, came the same year and settled on the place where William Reed now lives. Mr. Reed came from Groton to Machias, then he moved to Windham, and thence to Otisfield. He was killed by lightning a few years after in the town of Windham.

Mr. RAY came in 1780, in the spring, and had reached the town of Windham, and was stopping for a few days' rest at Noah Reed's, when occurred the memorable *Dark Day* (May 19), when candles were brought on to the table at dinner-time. He first located about half a mile from Esquire Peirce, on the west side of Crooked River, now in the town of Naples. Here he made a clearing, built a house, and planted apple-trees. There was an open meadow on his lot, sixty rods from the house where he cut hay; and his two eldest daughters, Eunice and Polly, then ten and eight years old, hauled hay from the meadow on a hand-sled. (Pages 10, 11.)

The following account of the Holden family is found in Whitney's "Kennebec Valley."¹ The statement therein con-

¹ The Kennebec Valley. This work is devoted to the early History of the Valley; also relating many Incidents and Adventures of the early Settlers; including a brief Sketch of the Kennebec Indian. S. H. Whitney, 1887. (Augusta, 1887.)

tained, that Mrs. Rachel Holden died at Moose River in 1822, is probably a mistake, as her death is announced in the "American Traveller" (Boston), February 20, 1829, as follows : — "At Moose River, on the Canada Road, widow Rachel Holde[n], aged 91, formerly of Groton, Mass." She was the second daughter of Amos and Lydia (Longley) Farnsworth, and born at Groton, on January 29, 1737-38.

Captain Samuel Holden was the first settler in this place [Holden town, now known as Moose River Plantation] ; he was born in Groton, Massachusetts, in 1772 [June 17]. In 1797 [October 1], he married Jane Farnsworth, a daughter of Joseph Farnsworth.

Two daughters were born in Groton, namely, Almira and Jane.

About the year 1800, Captain Holden, his wife and two children and his mother, who was at that time a widow, came to Norridge-wock. Melintus Holden, their oldest son, was born in Norridge-wock in 1801 ; Jonas, Sally, Lorinda, Mary, Samuel and Otis were born in Anson.

Captain Holden started from Anson for Moose River, March 4, 1819. They made the journey from the Forks of the Kennebec River to Moose River upon snow-shoes, as the snow was deep in the woods at that time of the year. Captain Holden built him a log cabin, covered it with bark, and here they made their home in the wilderness. There was not an inhabitant for miles around, and had it not been for the abundance of fish in the river and the game in the surrounding forests, they could not have lived ; but with this and, as his account book shows, the small amount they received from travellers that were passing back and forth from Canada, they were enabled to obtain a living the first two or three years.

After the first two or three years they were enabled to raise small crops, and before long Captain Holden had a plenty. Before his death there was quite a settlement formed around him. Rachel Holden, Captain Holden's mother, died at Moose River in 1822.

(Pages 108, 109.)

The following account of two Eaton brothers is taken from Knowlton's "Annals of Calais,"¹ &c. They were sons of Jonas, Jr., and Polly (Corèy) Eaton.

¹ Annals of Calais, Maine and St. Stephen, New Brunswick ; including the village of Milltown, Me., and the present town of Milltown, N. B. By Rev. Isaac Case Knowlton. (Calais, 1875.)

EATON,

JOSEPH EMERSON, a native of Groton, Mass.; born in 1809 [May 27]; came to St. Stephen in 1830, and at once engaged in lumbering. Soon after, the death of his brother-in-law, David Wright, left to him the management of a large business, which he conducted with great energy and ability. He continued in the lumbering business until the brief illness which terminated his life in 1869. His fortune at death amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. His children are, Charles B., of St. Stephen; Joseph E., of Calais; Herbert; Albert; Bradley, of Calais; Elizabeth Benton, Philadelphia.

(Page 201.)

EATON,

HENRY FRANKLIN, born in Groton, Mass., in 1812 [November 22], a brother of J. Emerson Eaton, came to St. Stephen in 1833. He soon became a partner with his brother in the firm of J. E. Eaton & Co. In 1842, the name of the firm was changed to H. F. Eaton & Co., and the partnership continued until 1864. Mr. E. is still engaged in business and is esteemed as one of the most energetic, reliable and wealthy men on the river. His children are, George; Henrietta May; Henry; Annie R.; Frank; Wilfred.

(Page 202.)

Mr. Sibley, whose name is now pleasantly associated with the town of Groton, writes as follows concerning the Carriel family, in his *History of Union*:¹—

CARRIEL, or CARROLL, DAVID, of Groton or Sutton, Mass.; unsuccessful as a merchant in Charlestown, Mass., where he m. Patty Leathers; t. 1797; purchased the farm about one-third of a mile north of the Common; sold it to Dr. Sibley; and d. Sept. 20, 1837, æt. seventy-two. His wife lived in Charlestown when it was burnt by the British, and it is said was with her father in the last boat that, before the battle, crossed Mystic River with any of the citizens. She d. March 4, 1829, aged fifty-eight.

(Page 439.)

CARRIEL, JONATHAN, br. of David, was b. at Sutton, Mass.; d. Sept. 5, 1827, aged seventy; came June, 1796, from Groton, Mass.

¹ A History of the Town of Union, in the County of Lincoln, Maine, to the middle of the nineteenth century; with a Family Register of the Settlers before the year 1800, and of their Descendants. By John Langdon Sibley, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. (Boston, 1851.)

His wife, Sibyl, d. March 31, 1842, aged eighty ; had ch., the first eight not b. in Union. (Page 439.)

Elizabeth Carriell, wife of Jonathan Carriell, formerly of Sutton, died at Groton, on January 9, 1781 ; and she was probably the mother of David and Jonathan, mentioned above.

Mr. Butler, in his "History of Farmington,"¹ has the following :—

DAVID MOORE was a native of Groton, Mass., where he was born, Jan. 29, 1767. Upon entering the State, he settled in Norridgewock and began trade alone, but subsequently formed a co-partnership with that prince of country merchants, John Ware, which continued until 1799, when Mr. Moore sold his interest to his partner and came to Farmington. He first occupied a part of Mr. Church's dwelling-house as a store, but subsequently erected a house, in a portion of which he sold his goods. This was the third framed house built upon the site of the Center Village. Mr. Moore was engaged in a lucrative and prosperous business until 1813. He was free from all assumption of superiority, honest in his dealings, and of a generous nature—traits which won him many friends. He died at New Orleans, Oct. 8, 1815. Mrs. Moore (Elizabeth Tarbell) was born April 18, 1770, and died August 16, 1855.

(Pages 295, 296.)

The History of Gorham² contains the following paragraph among its Biographical Notices :—

Ebenezer Kemp came here after the Revolutionary war, from Groton, Mass. ; he died in this town in 1833, aged 83 years.

(Page 180.)

For an article on "Groton Families in Maine," see the second volume (page 75) of this Historical Series.

¹ A History of Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, from the earliest explorations to the present time, 1776-1885. By Francis Gould Butler, member of the Maine Historical Society. (Farmington, 1885.)

² A History of the Town of Gorham, Maine. Prepared at the request of the town, by Josiah Pierce. (Portland, 1862.)

LIST OF MARRIAGES, ETC., FROM THE LANCASTER RECORDS.

THE following list of marriages, marriage intentions, births, baptisms, deaths, etc., relating to the town of Groton, is given in "The Birth, Marriage and Death Register, Church Records and Epitaphs of Lancaster, Massachusetts," a work edited by the Honorable Henry S. Nourse, and published in that town in the year 1890. To a large extent these facts supplement the town and church records of Groton. The broad-faced figures after each paragraph indicate the page of the volume, where the entries are found.

Samuel Parker of Groton & Sarah Houghton of Lancaster were married Jany. 18. 1724-5 19.

Rev. Samuel Carter, in Groton ; administration granted October 30, 1693. 20.

[Married] May y^e 28th [1751] Jonas Fletcher of Groton & Ruth Fletcher of Lancaster 21.

Nathan Rugg Entered his Intention of marriage with Zerviah Frost of Groton April y^e 21st 1740 29.

Ephraim Divol entered his intention of marriage with Elisabeth Woods of Groton De[cember] 12th 1741 29.

Capt Abijah Willard of Lancaster Entered his Intentions of marriage with Mrs Elizabeth Prescott of Groton Sept^r y^e 19th 1746. 32.

Mr Ammasa Turner of Lancaster Entred his Intentions of marriage with Mrs Eunice Sanderson of Groton January the 23^d 1750. [-51] 33.

Jonas Fletcher of Groton Entered his Intentions of marriage with Ruth Fletcher of Lancaster May y^e 3^d 1751 33.

Primus Luce of Groton Entered his Intention of marrage with Roes Cantebury of Lancaster September y^e 27th 1752 34.

Joshua Johnson jun^r of Lancaster entered his Intentions of marriage with Hannah Avery of Groton June 27. 1760 35.

Jonathan Kendall y^e 3^d of Lancaster entered his Intentions of Marriage with Patience Frost of Groton January 31. 1761. 36.

Sam^l Peirce of Groton & Lucy Wallinsford of Lancaster Declar'd their Intentions of Marriage Nov^r. 10, 1764. 38.

Paul Dickinson of Groton & Demaris Knight of Lancaster declared their Intention of Marrige Jany 1766 39.

Moses Wilder of Lancaster & Submit Frost of Groton Declar'd their Intentions of Marriage, Sept. 2^d. 1757 84.

Doc^t. Stanton Prentice of Lancaster & Rebeckah Stevens of Groton Declar'd their Intenⁿ. of marr^s. Dec^r: 9. 1757 84.

Moses Wilder & Submit Frost of Groton was married Nov^r 17 1757, by Col^l Oliver Wilder Esq^r: 86.

[Married] Mr: Jonas Fletcher of Groton & Mrs: Ruth Fletcher of Lancaster May 23^d 1751 86.

[Married] Primas Lew of Groton & Rose Canterbury of Lancaster [free] Negroes October y^e: 18th 1752 86.

Daniel Willard of Lancaster & Sarah Dickerson of Groton Declar'd their Intentions of marriage Dec^r 20 1759 88.

[Married] Joshua Johnson Jr. of Lancaster Hanah Avery of Groton Jan'y 20 1761 98.

[Married] March 10 1766. Paul Dickerson of Groton & Damaris Knight of Lancaster 100.

[Married] 1768 Nov^r. 29 Abel Shead of Groton, & Ruth Haskell of Lancaster 103.

WORCESTER ss. April 20. 1793. I certify that Richard Sawtell of Grauton and Mary Carter of Lancaster were married on the 1st of January 1793. by me JOHN SPRAGUE *Jus Pac.* 132.

Benjamin Haskell of Lancaster, & Susannah Stone of Groton Entr'd their Intentions of marriage March 12th: 1777. 137.

Thomas Hubbart of Groton, & Louis White of Lancaster Enter'd their Intentions of marriage July 5th: 1777. 137.

Nov^r. 3^d, 1792. M^r. Richard Sawtell of Grauton & Miss Mary Carter of Lancaster entered their Intention of Marriage. J. W. T. C. 147.

Nathaniel Whittemore of Lancaster & Sarah Stone of Groton Enter their intentions of marriage, Sept^r. 30th. 1798. 150.

April 1st. [1799.] Nathaniel Whittemore junr. of Lancaster, & Polly Stone of Groton enter their intentions of Marriage. 151.

1801, Jan'y 17. David Macgregore of Lancaster & Mary Butterfield of Groton enter their intentions of marriage. 151.

Sep^r. 1. [1804.] Jacob Zwiers jun. of Lancaster and Fanny Adams of Groton enter their intentions of Marriage. 153.

Sep. 8. [1805.] Benjamin Farnsworth of Groton, and Dorcas Whittemore of Lancaster enter their intentions of Marriage. 154.

[Married] 1805 Octo. 2. Benjamin Farnsworth of Groton to Dorcas Whittemore of Lancaster. 165.

- [Married] 1812. Octo. 15. Phinehas Nutting of Groton to [Mrs.] Sophia Durant of Lancaster. 168.
1812. Sep. 19. M^r Phinehas Nutting of Groton, and M^{rs} Sophia Durant of Lancaster enter their intentions of Marriage this nineteenth day of September A. D. 1812. 171.
1811. Apr. 8th. Jesse Constandine of Lancaster, and Susan Sawtell of Groton, enter their Intentions of Marriage this eighth day of April A. D. 1811. 172.
- Billings Luther [son of] Josiah & Hannah Billings, born in Groton Octo. 18, 1812. 200.
- Billings Horace [son of] Same Parents born in Groton May 27, 1814. 200.
- [Published] 1829. May 29. Mr Nathaniel Whittemore of Lancaster, and Miss Amelia Stone of Groton. 238.
- [Published] 1832. March 31. Mr Nathaniel Joslin of Lancaster, and Miss Lovina Farnsworth of Groton. 239.
- [Married] 1832. May 17. Mr Otis Haskell of Groton to Miss Nancy W. Stearns of Lancaster. 240.
- [Published] 1835. May 9. Mr John Townsend of Groton, and Miss Caroline Phelps of Lancaster. 243.
- [Published] 1835. Sep. 21. Mr Lowell Hartwell of Groton, and Miss Harriet Worster of Lancaster. 243.
- [Married] 1847. July 14. Samuel Worster, 50, of Lancaster, and Ann Nutting, 31, of Groton. 256.
- [Baptized] 1713, Octob. 4th. Abigail Laken's Son of Groton Samuel. 274.
- [Admitted] May, 13. [1744.] Zerviah Rugg, wife of Nathan Rugg upon a Letter of Recommendation from y^r Chh in Groton. 291.
- [Baptized] April 24th. [1743.] Nathan, Son of Nathan Rugg, the mother of y^r Child a member in full Communion with y^r Chh of Christ in Groton. 291.
- [Baptized] 1753 July 1st. John, Dorcas, children of John Solindine he having owned y^e Covenant at Groton. 297.
- [Dismissed 1758?] Converse Richardson and Wife to y^r Chh. in Groton. 332.
- [Admitted] 1808. June 2, Abigail Whipple, Certificate from Groton. 334.
- [Died] 1823. Oct. 24. A child of Moses Carleton of Groton, 1. Lung fever. 361.
- [Died] 1836. Feb. 23. Mrs Ruth Barnes (of Groton), 58. Disease of the Heart. 367.

LIST OF MARRIAGES FROM THE WOBURN RECORDS.

THE following list of marriages is taken from "Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, from 1640 to 1873. Part III. Marriages" (Boston, 1891), a work arranged by the Honorable Edward F. Johnson, the first mayor of Woburn. The figures at the end of each paragraph indicate the page of the volume, where the several entries are found.

Adam Gould of Groton and Hannah Knight of Woburn, Sept. 28, 1687. 114.

John W. Knight and Caroline P. Brown, both of Groton, June 25, 1858. 158.

Joseph Lakin of Groton and Jerusha Simonds of Woburn, Oct. 23, 1770. 159.

Phineas Parker of Groton and Elizabeth Bowers of Lancaster, June 14, 1722. 200.

Mousall Wright of Woburn and Susanna Spaulding of Groton, April 5, 1733. 311.

The two following items are taken from "Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, from 1640 to 1873. Part II. Deaths"; and the pages of the work, where found, are indicated after each paragraph.

Burgess. Mary J., d. of Levi and Lucy (b. in Groton), of consumption, July 28, 1854; 2 y. 6 m. 25.

Cutter. Susan, widow of Samuel, d. of — Brown (b. in Groton), of suicide, May 6, 1861; 73 y. 11 m. 6 d [72 y., gravestone]. 49.

A Post-Office has been established at Pepperell, Mass. and JAMES LEWIS, Esq. appointed Post-Master; and a similar Office, upon the same route, has been established at Holles, N. H. and Mr. AMBROSE GOULD appointed Post-Master. Correspondents with those places, will please to notice the above, and direct their letters accordingly, which are now detained at Groton, Mass. and Amherst, N. H. by reason of a particular direction.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), August 15, 1818.

EPITAPH.

THE following epitaph was copied by me, on May 20, 1891, from a slate slab standing on the easterly side of the Roxbury Burying-ground. Jonas was an elder brother of the Reverend James Delap Farnsworth, a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1818.

Sacred to the memory of
Mr. Jonas Farnsworth, Son of
Lieut. Jonas Farnsworth
of Groton and
Mrs. Jane his wife
who departed this life,
on his birth day,
Sep^r 21st 1800.
aged 18.

A LETTER OF DISMISSION.

THE following letter of dismissal is found written on the back of a Proclamation for Thanksgiving, on November 26, 1789, now in the possession of Mrs. Theodosia (Chaplin) Walton, of Chicago, a grand-daughter of the Reverend Dr. Chaplin.

The chh of Christ in Groton to ye Brethren in Tyngsborough who propose soon to be incorporated into a chh, sendeth greeting.

Whereas Jon^s Bancroft & Martha his wife, inhabitants of Tyngsborough, wo are members of this chh, & in regular standing, have requested a dismission from yr particular relation to us, & recommendation to you as suitably qualified for your fellowship, this is to signify o' compliance w^h yr request. We hope you will receive ym & be enabled to promote yr edification in the faith of o' common L & savr. And on yr becoming members of y chh wh you we shall consider ym as dismissed from o' particular care & discipline Wishing grace mercy & peace may be multiplied to you

thro' o' Lord & X, & desireing an interest in your prayers at y^e throne of grace, we subscribe your brethren in y^e faith & fellowship of ye gpl.

GROTON, Nov. 26th

1789.

DAN^l CHAPLIN *P^r[astor]*.

in the name & by
the vote of the chh.

AN INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

THREE years ago I published, in this Historical Series (II. 231-233), an article on some Instances of Longevity, and quoted the following paragraph from the "Daily Evening Traveller" (Boston), October 27, 1865.

A VENERABLE LADY. — Mrs. Rebecca Huse of Harvard, now 106 years old, is probably the oldest person in New England. She was born at Groton, but moved to Harvard at the age of 15, and has no near relative living except a single daughter, having buried a large family of children. This venerable relic of a bygone age still retains to a remarkable degree of perfection her sense of sight and hearing, being but slightly deaf, and is remarkably active, making her own fire in the morning, and attending through the day to a large part of her household duties. Till the present year she has kept and cared for a cow, and attended to some gardening.

Mrs. Huse's maiden name was Parker; and she died at Harvard, on September 14, 1869, at the age of 104 years, 2 months, and 12 days, according to the records of that town, which say also that she was a daughter of Ebenezer and Dinah Parker, of Groton. In my article I stated that her age, as given by the Traveller, was probably wrong, as it did not tally with that of the town-clerk, but I am now, for several reasons, inclined to think that it was correct. The only Rebecca Parker whose name is found on the Groton records, and whose age at all corresponds with that of the centenarian, is the eldest daughter of Oliver and Eunice Parker, who was born on November 22, 1760; while there is no entry of any Ebenezer and Dinah Parker. It is true that the records at

that period are somewhat imperfect, and omissions of names often found. Mrs. Huse outlived most of those who came immediately after her, as well as her own generation; and it would not be surprising if the returns made to the town-clerk at the time of her death were inaccurate. But the fact which has the most weight in deciding the question is the following incident, related to me by the Reverend John Barstow Willard, of Still River, a long time before the article on Longevity was written, but which I did not try then to verify or corroborate.

Mr. Willard told me, perhaps ten years ago, that he never saw Mrs. Huse but once, and then she told him of a drowning accident that happened on the Nashua River, when she was four years old. It occurred on Election Day, and she could just recollect the event. Her account of the accident is singularly confirmed by the following item from "The Boston Post-Boy & Advertiser," June 4, 1764, a file of which newspaper I have examined with particular reference to this clew:—

Last Wednesday [May 30, Election Day of that year] five Men going in a Canoe in Harvard [Nashua] River to catch some Fish, the Canoe sunk, and three of them were unfortunately drowned.

An occurrence attended with such fatal results would naturally leave a deep impression on a child's memory, and particularly in a small country town, where for a long time it would have been the subject of general conversation.

CAPT. SAMUEL TARBELL.

THE following Resolves were passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and are found in the several editions of "Resolves of the General Assembly of the State of Massachusetts-Bay" of their respective dates. The petition, printed in the second volume of this Historical Series (page 40), refers to the estate mentioned in Resolve CLIII., and shows further—

more that Tarbell was dead in the early part of 1781. See Hill's History of Mason, New Hampshire (page 220), for an allusion to him. The decease of his son, Captain Samuel Tarbell, is announced, under Deaths, at the end of this Number (page 114).

LXXXIX.

Resolve empowering Perez Morton to bring forward a Prosecution against Samuel Tarbell; passed April 23, 1778.

WHEREAS Samuel Tarbell of Groton, in the county of Middlesex, husbandman, on the fourth day of December last, by his bond became bound and obliged unto the Government and People of said State, in the penal sum of two thousand pounds, conditioned that the said Samuel Tarbell, shall well and truly from time to time during the several Sessions of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. in any and all the counties within this State, and during the several Sessions of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. within and for the several counties within the State of New-Hampshire, &c. personally appear and attend at every of the said Courts, and give evidence in behalf of the Government and People of either of said States. But the said Tarbell has nevertheless absconded and failed of appearing agreeable to the conditions mentioned in the bond aforesaid; and there is great danger of his disposing of the whole of his estate, and the public thereby be defrauded. And whereas the Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Esq; Attorney General to this State, being necessarily absent attending the Superior Court: Therefore

Resolved, That Perez Morton, attorney at law be, and hereby is empowered and directed to bring forward a process upon the bond given by said Tarbell on the fourth of December last, in behalf of the Government and People of this State of Massachusetts-Bay, and pursue the same to final judgment and execution; and law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

CLIII.

Resolve empowering James Prescott, Esq; to lease out the Estate of Samuel Tarbell of Groton: pass'd April 10, 1780.

Whereas this State by their Attorney did in the year 1778 put in suit one certain obligation and recovered a judgment of court against Samuel Tarbell, then of Groton (since fled to the enemy) for the for-

feiture of the penalty mentioned in said obligation, and have since levied execution upon some real estate to satisfy said judgment, which real estate consisting of some land and buildings are now become the property of this State, and no person authorized to take care of the same : Therefore,

Resolved, That James Prescott, Esq ; be and he is hereby appointed and fully impowered to lease out for one year, ending the 1st day of April 1781, the aforementioned lands and buildings for the most they will fetch, and to call upon any person or persons for any money justly due to said State for the past improvement of said estate (if any there be) and to pay in all such sums of money as he may receive to the Treasurer of this State, taking duplicate receipts therefor, and lodge one of said receipts in the Secretary's office.

AN ODD MISTAKE.

THE following announcement of a marriage is made in the "Columbian Centinel and Massachusetts Federalist" (Boston), March 22, 1800:—

At Groton, Mr. JOEL AMES to Miss LUCINDA HOWBOATH, of that place.

Knowing that Howboath was not a Groton name, and thinking that there was a blunder somewhere, I was prompted to examine the Church records, where the following entry is found which fully explains the matter :—

March 2, 1800. Joel Ames of Medford to Lucinda Howe of Groton.

Without doubt Mr. Ames belonged to a Groton family, and a notice of his marriage, sent to the newspaper at the time, probably read "boath of Groton," following an old spelling of "both" ; and the printer did the rest.

LIST OF DEATHS.

THE following list of Deaths is taken from the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston) of the respective dates, as enumerated :—

In Milford, N. H. Mrs. Susanna Bancroft, aged 61, formerly of Groton, Mass.

July 27, 1825.

Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Mr. *Jacob Blood*. *Æt.* 27.

April 3, 1813.

In Groton, 25th ultimo, William T. youngest son of Mr. Calvin Boynton, aged 11.

September 3, 1825.

In Pepperell, 14th inst. Mrs. Hannah Brazer, of Groton, aged 61.

April 19, 1826

In Groton, on Sunday morning last [September 4], Henrietta, aged 2 years, youngest child of Mr. William F. Brazer.

September 7, 1825.

In Groton, James Brazer, Esq. He dropped down dead while attending to the ordinary business of his store.

November 18, 1818.

In Groton, on Monday last [August 29], Miss Mary Paine Child, aged 18, only daughter of Mr. David C.

September 3, 1825.

In Groton, Mrs. Jemima, relict of the late Jonas Cutler, Esq. aged 82.

February 6, 1819.

At sea, Midshipman Charles Dana, aged 20, son of the Hon. Judge Dana, of Groton.

August 28, 1819.

In Groton, April 4th, widow Anna Dickson, aged 89, formerly of Cambridge.

April 7, 1819.

She was a daughter of Samuel and Anne (Harrington) Cutter, born at Cambridge, on January 30, 1730-31, and married to Walter Dickson, on May 3, 1750.

In Groton, on Monday evening last [November 11], Miss Esther Edes, aged 52 years. Funeral from her brother in law's house, Lieut. BANCROFT, Tomorrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M. friends and [are] requested to attend without further invitation.

November 13, 1816.

In Groton, Mr. Joseph Gragg, aged 58.

January 26, 1825.

[In Groton,] Clarissa Ann, youngest child of Mr. Jephtha R. Hartwell, aged 16 months.

September 3, 1825.

In Groton, Mr. Asa Lawrence, aged 61.

February 11, 1826.

In Groton, Caroline Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis and Mrs. Hannah P. Lawrence, aged 14 months.

March 1, 1826.

In Groton, 29th ult. Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Asa Lewis, aged 58.

October 3, 1835.

On Friday [April 5], Mrs. ANNA, wife of Mr. *James Mackay*, and eldest daughter of Mr. *Abel Woods*, of Groton, *Æt.* 39.

April 10, 1811.

In Groton, Mr. Henry Parker, of Boston, aged 35.

May 12, 1824.

At Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, 21st of June, 1824, Mr. Oliver Prescott, jun. son of O. Prescott, Esq. M.D. of Newburyport.

March 26, 1825.

He was born at Groton, on April 26, 1797, and followed the sea. At the time of his death he was the first officer of the brig "Fredine."

[In Groton,] On Saturday last [June 4], Mr. Frederick Augustus Richardson, son of the late Mr. Alpheus R. aged 19.

June 11, 1825.

In Groton, May 30th, Mrs. Catherine Shattuck, wife of Mr. Daniel S. aged 31.

June 11, 1825.

In Dunstable, N. H. while on a visit 18th inst. Miss Eunice Shattuck, of Groton, aged 19.

March 4, 1826.

On Thursday [April 1], Capt. EZEKIEL SHATTUCK, of Groton, Æt. 48.

April 3, 1813.

In Groton, Captain Job Shattuck, aged 84, of much notoriety in the rebellion of 1786-7. His descendants were 135, of which 104 are living.

February 3, 1819.

In Groton, on Thursday [September 2], widow Prudence Shattuck, aged 49. She had, we learn, been in this town, attending on her sick children, when she was called home, on Sunday, the 29th ult. to attend the funeral of a son-in-law, who had left this town a few days before; and was attacked by a malignant fever on Monday, and died the Thursday following.

September 8, 1819.

In Groton, 17th instant, Mrs. Abi Stimson, formerly the wife of Jephthah Richardson, Esq. of Groton, aged 68.

May 25, 1825.

See page 18 of this volume for an allusion to Mrs. Stimson.

In Groton, 25th ult. Mr. Benjamin Tarbell, aged 88. He has left a widow with whom he had lived 64 years!

February 2, 1825.

In Groton, on the 17th inst. Miss Martha, aged 44, only daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Tarbell.

August 20, 1825.

At Groton, the 4th inst. Capt. Samuel Tarbell, late an officer in his Britannic Majesty's American Dragoons.

March 12, 1796.

In Groton, Mr. John Vose, aged 44, formerly of Boston.

September 25, 1824.

In Groton, Mrs. Content, wife of Mr. Noah Whipple, aged 41; she has left 17 children, the youngest an infant.

June 8, 1835.

In Groton, Rev. Samuel Woodbury, of North Yarmouth, Me.

July 14, 1819.

In Groton, 8th inst. Col. Samson Woods, aged 65. [A son of General Henry and Deborah (Parker) Woods.]

February 11, 1826.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1891.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., NO. III.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES FROM GROTON.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was founded in the year 1810, and was the first society organized in this country for missionary purposes in foreign lands. It has spread the light of the gospel among countless people of pagan and Mohammedan nations, and has been a mighty power in the civilization of the world. Among the devoted workers of this great organization, in distant parts, are several persons, connected with the town of Groton either by birth or long residence.

In the order of time, the first in the list is Hannah Maria, daughter of Joseph Danforth and Lucinda (Keep) Nutting, who was born at Groton, on January 17, 1814. In the year 1832 she was attending school at Groton Academy, and, on March 4, 1839, was married to the Reverend Nathan Stone Benham, of Byron, New York. The following account of the exercises on that occasion is found under "Marriages," in the "Boston Recorder," June 7, 1839: —

Married, on Monday evening, March 4, 1839, by Rev. Dudley Phelps, at the Union Church in Groton, Mass., Rev. NATHAN S. BENHAM, of Byron, N. Y., Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to the Chinese in Siam, to Miss MARIA H. NUTTING, of the former place.

The Monthly Concert was held in the church itself, which was well filled; many of the Unitarians as well as the Orthodox being present. The order of the exercises was as follows, viz. — 1. Chant

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," &c. 2. Prayer, by Rev. D. Phelps. 3. Round — "Ye Christian heralds, go proclaim," &c.

4. The marriage ceremony. 5. Prayer, by Rev. D. Phelps. 6. The New Missionary Hymn — "Yes, my native land, I love thee, All thy scenes, I love them well;" &c. 7. Pastor's Address to the newly-married couple. 8. Prayer and remarks by D. H. Babcock, of Andover Theological Seminary. 9. Remarks and Prayer by the Missionary. 10. Contribution. 11. Hymn — "How beauteous are their feet," &c. 12. Benediction by the Pastor.

There is reason to believe that a very favorable impression was made by these services, and special gratitude is due to the Choir, for their successful efforts on the occasion.

Mr. Benham was born at Shandaken, Ulster County, New York, on August 23, 1810, and graduated at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, in the Class of 1835. His wife had an uncle Rufus Nutting, who was for many years Professor of Latin and Greek in that college. On December 12, 1837, Mr. Benham was appointed by the American Board a missionary, and in 1838 he graduated at the Theological Seminary in Hudson. He and his wife sailed from Boston in the ship "Arno," on July 6, 1839, in company with several other missionaries, and arrived at Singapore, on the following October 23. They reached Bangkok, Siam, on March 1 of the next year; but Mr. Benham's labors in that distant region were soon cut short by an untimely accident, as by the upsetting of a boat he was drowned in the Meinam River, on April 6, only five weeks after his arrival. The following account of the event is given in "The Missionary Herald" (Boston) for November, 1840:—

SIAM. — Rev. N. S. Benham, one of the last reinforcement of the Siam mission, was drowned in the Meinam river, on the evening of the 6th of April, as he was returning home from the monthly concert for prayer. He was proceeding down the river against a strong flood tide, with none but Chinamen in his boat. They missed the landing-place, and on approaching the shore some distance below, the boat was driven against the cable of a junk and overturned, by which Mr. Benham was thrown into the water and under the junk. His body was not found till the following morning. The boatmen all escaped. Mr. Benham had entered on his missionary labors with much ardor, and with all the prospect of success which a strong and highly cultivated mind could give him.

"His remarks and prayers, at the meeting, the evening of his death," says Doct. Bradley, who communicates the painful intelligence, "showed that he was panting after God, and longed to go and appear before him in the beauty of perfect holiness." Doct. Bradley also states that pulmonary disease appeared to have previously fastened itself upon him, and would probably have made his life a short one, if he had not been removed by this stroke of God's providence. Mr. Benham arrived in Siam about the first of March (page 464).

Mrs. Benham returned to the United States in May, 1842, and, on October 21, 1845, was released from further service in connection with the American Board. On November 27, 1845, she married, secondly, at Dummerston, Vermont, Dr. Isaac Newton Knapp, a son of Ichabod and Catherine (Miller) Knapp of that town. Her death took place at Clear Lake, Minnesota, on January 18, 1884. In the several accounts, where the given name is printed, it is always "Maria H.," but in the church record of her baptism it is "Hannah Maria," and in the general catalogue of Groton Academy it is "Hannah M."

The second missionary in the list is Lucy Maria, eldest daughter of Deacon Curtis and Lucy (Merriam) Lawrence, who was born at Groton, on March 8, 1825. In the year 1837 she was attending school at Groton Academy, and, on July 11, 1847, was married to the Reverend William Wood, of Henniker, New Hampshire. The following announcement is found, under "Marriages," in "The Boston Recorder," July 22, 1847:—

In Groton, on Sabbath evening, July 11th, [in the Orthodox Meeting-house,] by Rev. Mr. Phelps of Groton, Rev. William Wood of Henniker, N. H., to Miss Lucia Maria, daughter of Dea. Curtis Lawrence of Groton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, together with Rev. George Bowen of New York, are expecting to embark in the ship Goodwin, Capt. Kennard, for Bombay, the field of their future anticipated labors.

Mr. Wood was a son of Eli and Lucy (Rice) Wood, and born at Henniker, on December 2, 1818. He graduated at

Dartmouth College in the Class of 1842, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1847, where he was a classmate of the Reverend George Bowen, who went with him as a missionary to Bombay. The following paragraph is taken from "The Boston Recorder," August 5, 1847 :

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES. — The American Board has sent a reinforcement to the Bombay mission in the *Goodwin*, Captain Kennard, which sailed from this port on the 31st ult. The individuals composing this reinforcement are the Rev. William Wood of Hemiker, N. H., and Mrs. Wood of Groton, Mass., and the Rev. George Bowen of New York city.

They arrived at Bombay on January 19, 1848, after a passage of nearly six months ; but in the providence of God, Mrs. Wood's labors in foreign lands were limited to a short period, for she died at Satara, India, on August 13, 1851, leaving her husband and two sons to mourn her loss. In the year 1854 the boys were sent to the home of Mrs. Wood's father at Groton, where they followed their preparatory studies at Lawrence Academy, — Edward Addison Wood, the elder, graduating at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1869, and William Curtis Wood at Yale College in the Class of 1868, though they are now both dead. "The Missionary Herald" (Boston) for December, 1851, thus notices Mrs. Wood's death : —

SATARA. — A letter from Mr. Wood, dated August 27, announces the death of his wife. She had a violent attack of rheumatic fever on the 28th of July, which assumed a remittent type at the end of ten days. On the 13th of August, Mr. Wood noticed a change in her appearance. "I at once called in her physician," he says ; "but it was evident that the hand of death was upon her ; and all that we could do was to point her to the Savior, hear her few last words, and commend her soul to God." She expired about seven o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Graves was at Satara at the date of this melancholy occurrence (pages 416, 417).

Mr. Wood was married, secondly, on July 24, 1856, to Eliza Maria, daughter of Welcome S. Howard, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who died at Satara, on November 18, 1859 ; and,

thirdly, on April 10, 1865, to Elizabeth Woodhull Penny, daughter of Joseph and Harmony (Squires) Penny, of Greenport, New York, who survived her husband. His second wife was born at Dalton, on May 26, 1825. Mr. Wood returned from India in the year 1872, and was released from his connection with the Board. Soon after coming to this country, he retired to a small farm at North Branford, Connecticut, where his health finally gave out, and he died at the Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, on February 22, 1887.

The third missionary in the list is the Reverend George Ford, who passed his boyhood at Groton, but who is a native of Boston. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1842. Three years later he graduated at the Theological Seminary, Andover, and was ordained as a missionary, on October 7, 1846. The following notice of the services on that occasion is found in "The Boston Recorder," October 22, 1846:—

Ordination. — Ordained at Groton, on the 7th inst., as a missionary to Southern India, Mr. GEORGE FORD. Invocation and reading of the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Sheldon of Townsend; prayer by Rev. Mr. Luce of Westford; sermon by Rev. David Greene, one of the secretaries of the American Board; ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisher of Harvard; charge to the candidate by Rev. Mr. Phelps of Groton; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Storrs of Brookline; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrews of Pepperell. Mr. Ford expects to embark, in company with four other missionaries, about the middle of next month.

On October 25, 1846, Mr. Ford was married to Ann Jeanette, daughter of Deacon James Tooker, of Patchogue, Long Island, New York, who was born at Brookhaven, Long Island, on June 23, 1824. They embarked at Boston, on November 18, 1846, in the ship "Flavio," for Madras, where they arrived on March 15 of the following spring. He was stationed first at Beriacolum, and in 1851 at Tirumungalum. Two years later he returned to the United States, and, on March 11, 1856, was released by the American Board from further service. After coming home Mr. Ford was settled for six

years (1856-1862) over a church at East Falmouth, and for six years (1863-1869) over one at Tolland. In May, 1869, he took charge of a station in the Seneca Mission, at Lower Cattaraugus, New York. He afterward was preaching at Elk Point, Dakota Territory, where his wife died on March 21, 1882; and still later at Elmwood, Illinois, though his present address is Du Page in that State. The following letter, received at the beginning of last year, is full of interest, and gives a sketch of his labors:—

DU PAGE, ILLINOIS, January 10, 1890.

MY DEAR DR. GREEN,

Yours of December 30th has been received. You are right in your conjecture that I am the Ford who lived at Groton during my youthful years. I well remember you as attending the old Academy, when Mr. Herrick, I think, was preceptor. I remember with high esteem your father and mother, who resided in that town so many years honored and respected by all.

You inquire about my mission in India and my subsequent life. My wife and I embarked in company with several missionaries at Boston in a vessel bound for Madras, November 18, 1846. The voyage then occupied four months, which can now be made in steamships, by way of the Suez Canal, in three or four weeks. The journey from Madras to our destination,—which was the Madura Collectorate, or district, distant about three hundred miles,—was made in palankeens, as railroads had not then been introduced.

My first employment was the study of the Tamil language, which is spoken by about ten millions of people in Southern India, while at the same time I had the care of several schools and congregations. Near the end of the first year I began to preach in that language. During my residence in India I may say, briefly, that my time was fully occupied in superintending the little churches,—which had been gathered,—and the Mission schools, instructing the native helpers and teachers under my care in the principles of the Gospel, itinerating on horseback or in an ox-cart among the villages, preaching and gathering congregations of worshippers. Interspersed among these labors were attending to the building of mission houses and to other secular matters necessarily arising under such circumstances. I had the great pleasure of seeing, as the result of the united labors of my missionary associates and myself, a considerable number of Christian congregations gathered, and sev-

eral hundreds of converts united with the church. The foundations were then being laid ; and accessions since that time have been in an ever increasing ratio. The Mission, called the Madura Mission, has been a continued success.

In 1853, my wife's health having failed, I was obliged reluctantly to return to America. I had hoped that, after a two-years' residence in this country, her health would permit us to go back to our chosen employment ; but in this I was disappointed. For twelve years I was pastor of two churches in New England, and afterward for several years I had charge of some Mission churches among the Seneca Indians in Western New York. Since my wife's death, which occurred between seven and eight years ago, I have boarded with my second son, and have preached only occasionally.

The place of my birth is Boston, Massachusetts, and the date, February 27, 1819. From 1827 to 1839 my home was in Groton, and indeed longer, for I considered that my home during my college and seminary courses, until 1846.

With great respect, yours cordially,

GEORGE FORD.

Akin to the subject of this paper, it may be proper to note that the Reverend Edward Leeds Gulick, Pastor of the Union Congregational Church in this town, and his wife Mrs. Harriet Maria (Farnsworth) Gulick, were both children of foreign missionaries, and that they were born in foreign lands. Mr. Gulick is a son of the Reverend Luther Halsey and Louisa (Lewis) Gulick, and was born in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on March 21, 1862 ; and his wife is a daughter of the Reverend Wilson Amos and Caroline Elizabeth (Palmer) Farnsworth, and was born at Casarea, Asia Minor, in 1864. He was ordained at Groton, on December 23, 1889.

George Barrett Nutting, a native of Randolph, Vermont, has passed many years as a missionary in foreign lands, though he is now a resident of Northfield, Minnesota. He is of Groton stock, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1847. His father was a son of William and Susanna (French) Nutting, and born at Groton, on October 30, 1779 ; and his parents were married by the Reverend Dr. Daniel Chaplin, on October 5, 1809.

For an account of Walter Dickson and his family, who went many years ago from Groton to Palestine as independent missionaries, see the second volume (pages 238-240, 329-334) of this Historical Series.

The Reverend Edward Griffin Porter, of Lexington, has recently returned from a trip around the world which lasted more than two years. During this time he visited many of the missionary stations in foreign lands, and saw much of the men and women engaged in missionary work. At my request he has kindly written the following note, which has a bearing on the subject of this article : —

LEXINGTON, October 1, 1891.

MY DEAR DR. GREEN, — I have read with much interest your latest contribution to the history of Groton. I thought you had previously exhausted every possible subject connected with that famous town, — so dear to you and to many others, — but your unwearied researches are again rewarded by this incidental and honorable record of Groton's quota to the foreign missionary service.

Having recently traversed the fields of Turkey, India, and Siam, where these representatives of your town were called to labor, I am happy to testify that although their individual period of service was not long, the work with which they were identified, and for which some of them offered up their lives, has gone steadily forward under their successors, who have illustrated the same spirit of consecration which animated those whom Groton sent forth with fond hopes and earnest prayers.

I might mention another name, entitled to a place in your list, Jacob Chamberlain, M.D., whose mother, if I mistake not, was a Nutting of Groton. Dr. Chamberlain is widely known as a member of the Arcot mission in the Madras Presidency, a field founded and largely maintained by the numerous Scudder family of missionaries, with whom he has long labored with the greatest success. I had the pleasure of meeting him and his associates at their annual meeting at Vellore; and a more devoted and harmonious band of Christian workers I never met. His popular writings upon the Bible and upon the habits and wants of the Hindus have had a wide circulation in this country.

As you and I are both on the Board of Trustees of Lawrence Academy, and much interested in tracing the streams of influence

that have flowed from that venerable fountain of learning, I might appropriately mention another fact. Joseph Neesima, the foremost educator of Japan, told me when I last saw him at Kyoto not long before his death, that he was led to embrace Christianity chiefly through the personal friendship and counsel of the late Ephraim Flint, — then a student of theology at Andover, but previously one of our Academy boys at Groton. You are thus at liberty, it seems to me, to connect your early *alma mater* with the Doshisha which Neesima founded and presided over with such remarkable sagacity, and which is now recognized as the first Christian University of Japan.

I am yours faithfully,

EDWARD G. PORTER.

SOME OLD FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

IN the early days of our colonial history burials were conducted with severe simplicity. A body was taken from the house to the grave, and interred without ceremony; and no prayer was made or other religious service held. Our pious forefathers were opposed to all ecclesiastical rites, and any custom that reminded them of the English church met with their stern disapproval. And, furthermore, prayers over a corpse were very suggestive of those offered up for the dead by the Roman church; and to their minds such ceremonies savored strongly of heresy and superstition. Funeral prayers in New England were first made in the smaller towns before they were in the larger places. Their introduction into Boston was of so uncommon occurrence that it caused some comment in a newspaper, as the following extract from "The Boston Weekly News-Letter," December 31, 1730, will show:—

Yesterday were Buried here the Remains of that truly honourable & devout Gentlewoman, Mrs. SARAH BYFIELD, amidst the affectionate Respects & Lamentations of a numerous Concourse. — Before carrying out the Corpse, a Funeral Prayer was made, by one of the Pastors of the *Old Church*, to whose Communion she be-

long'd: Which, tho' a Custom in the Country-Towns, is a singular Instance in this place, but it's wish'd may prove a leading Example to the general Practice of so christian & decent a Custom.

At a funeral the coffin was carried upon a bier to the place of interment by pall-bearers, who were from time to time relieved by others walking at their side. The bearers usually were kinsfolk or intimate friends of the deceased; and they were followed by the mourners and neighbors, who walked two by two. After the burial the bier was left standing over the grave ready for use when occasion should again require. Hearses were first introduced into Boston about 1796, and into Groton a few years later. In the warrant for the Groton town-meeting on April 4, 1803, Article No. 7 was "To see if the town will provide a herse for the town's use, and give such directions about the same as they shall think fit." In the Proceedings of that meeting, after Article No. 7, it is recorded:—

Voted that the town will provide a herse for the Town's use.

Voted and chose James Brazer, Esq^r Jacob L. Parker, and Joseph Sawtell 3^d a Committee and directed them to provide a decent herse at the Town's expence.

In the warrant for the town-meeting on May 4, 1808, Article No. 6 was "To see what measures the [town] will take to secure the Herse." In the Proceedings of that meeting, after Article No. 6, it is recorded:—

Voted that the Commⁿ chosen under Art. 4th [James Prescott, Esq., Major Samson Woods and Aaron Brown, Esq.] be directed to provide a shelter for the Herse, either in the building to be erected for a Gun-House or such other place as may be deemed by them to be convenient & economical.

From these entries it is evident that a hearse was bought under the vote of April 4, 1803, but there was then no shelter provided for it; and that five years later steps were taken for its proper housing. During this interval it may have been kept in some private barn or shed. In my boyhood the hearse was sheltered at one end of the Gun-house, situated

on the north-east corner of the Burying-ground. Presumably this hearse was made in Groton, and it lasted nearly forty years. At the town-meeting held on April 4, 1842, it was "voted to direct the Selectmen to procure a new Hearse and harness with discretionary power as to form and cost." Agreeably to this vote the carriage was duly bought, and, according to my recollection, first used at the funeral of the Reverend George W. Wells, who died on March 17, 1843. In places along High Street, where Mr. Wells lived, the snow drifts had to be dug away in order to make the road passable for wheeled vehicles. This hearse remained in use until the summer of 1870, when another was provided, under the authority of a vote, passed on March 2, 1868, "that the Selectmen be instructed to procure a suitable Hearse for the centre of the Town." The new one was bought of Albert Tolman and Company, of Worcester, at a cost of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$427.50); and the freight for the same by railroad was seven dollars (\$7.00). See "Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Groton, for the year ending Feb. 28th, 1871" (page 23).

The present hearse-house stands near the Chaplin School, in close proximity to the Old Burying-ground.

A FREE READING ROOM.

IN this Historical Series (II. 352) a reference was made to a Free Reading Room, which had then just been opened to the public, on January 17, 1887, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. It was kept in successful operation for four years, when it was given up for lack of means. At the time of its discontinuance, on December 30, 1890, a series of resolutions was passed by the Committee who had the matter in charge, deploring the necessity of their action, which may be found in "The Groton Landmark," January 3, 1891.

THE following story of a Groton family appeared originally in the "Boston Daily Traveller," March 8, 1890. It was written by Mr. Stephen Olin Sherman, a well-known journalist of Boston, who has been connected with that newspaper for nearly twenty years. Mr. Sherman is a son of the Reverend Dr. David and Catherine Bardwell (Moody) Sherman, and was born at Blandford in this State, on April 29, 1849. He entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1868, but left college during his Sophomore year.

A FATED FAMILY.

A True Story of Provincial Life in New England.

[*Written for the Traveller.*]

The Indian troubles which are known in our early history as "Queen Anne's War" broke out in 1702, when England resumed hostilities with France and Spain, and continued up to the time of the Peace of Utrecht, which was signed in 1713. For many years prior to that time the Indians all along the northern border of New England had been trading with the French settlers in Canada, and with the Dutch in northern New York, neither of whom were friendly to the little English colonies, and the savages in many instances acting under the direction of the French, and always with their active sympathy and co-operation, made frequent incursions upon the frontier, where even the utmost vigilance did not always insure the lives and property of the inhabitants.

There were at that time eight frontier towns in Massachusetts, as we are credibly informed by the veracious historians, who, however, somewhat singularly fail to tell us what those towns were. It is, however, known that Lancaster, Chelmsford, Sudbury and Groton were among the number, and these as well as several other towns, notably Medway, suffered severely from the incursions of the Indians. The people of Groton had heard the rumblings of the distant thunder, occasionally had seen a vivid flash across the horizon, and on more than one occasion had met the Indians on their very threshold. A series of fatalities which followed the family of Mrs. John Shattuck of this town, between the year 1692 and 1725, was a most remarkable one, and is interesting because it

Throws a Strong Light

upon a most romantic period of our history as a people, the period when the territory lying west of the State of New York was almost an unknown land to the whites, visited only by the most daring and reckless of that band of pioneers who blazed their way through the trackless forests, and became the avant couriers of civilization. Their wild life, their romantic adventures, their valorous deeds, their years of captivity with the Indians, and their bloody encounters with and hair-breadth escapes from their wily foes, have been the theme of many a thrilling tale of border life, and as presented by such masters of fiction as Fenimore Cooper, have long since passed into the realms of standard literature.

On the 13th of September, 1692, Mrs. Shattuck's father, James Blood, was killed by the Indians, as were also her uncle, William Longley, his wife and five children, while three of the children were carried off into captivity. A relative of Mrs. Shattuck, James Parker, Jr., and his wife, were also killed at the time of the Longley massacre, and their children were also taken prisoners, the Indians having learned by that time that if they could bear the hardship and exposure of the march, children had a certain commercial value with the French settlers in Canada. Mrs. Shattuck's stepfather, Enoch Lawrence, was wounded in an engagement with the Indians, and was disabled for life. John Shattuck, her husband, and John Shattuck, Jr., her son, the latter a young man about 19 years of age, were shot and killed by the Indians while they were returning from the west side of

The Nashua River,

near where the Hollingsworth paper mills now stand. The three Tarbell children, cousins of Mrs. Shattuck, were carried off by the Indians on the 20th of June, 1707. John Ames, who was shot by the Indians at the gate of his own garrison, July 9, 1724, was the father of Jacob, who married Mrs. Shattuck's niece, Ruth Shattuck, and lastly her son-in-law, Isaac Lakin, the husband of her daughter Elizabeth, was wounded at Lovewell's fight at Pequawket, May 8, 1725, all of these casualties occurring in one generation, and together forming a series that was remarkable even in those troublous times. In the whole range of fiction there is nothing more pathetic, more romantic, or more thrilling than the experiences of the Tarbell children in their captivity. In this case it can indeed be said

that truth is stranger than fiction. Zechariah, John and Sarah were children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wood) Tarbell, who, with a large family, lived in Groton.

Sarah was at that time nearly 14 years of age, John was a stalwart lad of 12, and Zechariah was seven. Early in the evening of June 20, 1707, old style, a date that by the new style would be somewhat later in the season, they had returned to the house after a day of rapt sport in the meadows. As they were about to enter the house, they thought of the cherries which were then beginning to ripen, and full of anticipations of enjoying the red and luscious fruit, ran to a cherry tree, climbed it, and at once began to eat the cherries. As they were thus engaged they looked down and were horrified to see that the tree

Was Surrounded by Indians,

who made signs for them to come down at once. Too frightened to refuse, and knowing that an outcry would result in instant death with the tomahawks which were threateningly brandished beneath them, they descended and were led off into the woods, the little girl never to see her friends or home again, and the boys not until they had grown to manhood, so changed that they could recall none of their early associations when the memories of their childhood's days were obliterated and forgotten, and all of its tender ties forever sundered.

The captives were taken some distance into the woods, where the Indians were joined by others of their party, making some 15 Indians in all. With the party were several squaws who rode on ponies while on the march, and while in camp prepared the food for the others. At first the Indians viewed the children with suspicion, and fearful that they would attempt to make their escape, held each child tightly by the wrist while following the trail, and at night kept a strict watch upon them. One of the squaws, however, took a fancy to the little girl and taught her how to cook in the Indian fashion. In this way an intimacy grew up between them which undoubtedly served to save her life, as the squaw on several occasions, when she seemed ready to drop from hunger and fatigue, gave her a seat on horseback. On the night of the capture the children were forced to march some 14 miles, as the Indians were fearful of pursuit, and the little captives were dragged some of the way by their

Heartless and Cruel Captors,

who paid no attention to their tears and cries. On the day following the capture, the party was forced over a like distance, and was then in the vicinity of Pepperell. Here a small stream was forded, and a circuit was made in the woods in order to avoid the settlement. At the close of that day the camp of a tribe of friendly Indians was reached as a great feast was in progress. Here the children had the first real nourishment they had had since leaving home. Early on the following morning the trail was resumed, and by night the party came into the neighborhood of the present location of Peterboro, N. H. Another day's march brought them into the vicinity of where Claremont is now, and there a rest of half a day was taken, as the Indians then felt that they were beyond danger of pursuit. The captives were placed in charge of the squaws, and Taxous, the chief, and his warriors at once proceeded to get drunk in celebration of the success of their enterprise. The boys, who were somewhat familiar with Indian customs, were then told that they were to be taken to Coughnawaga, the village of the tribe on the banks of "the great river." They knew that the children of several of their neighbors had been carried off to Canada, and at once resigned themselves to the same fate, thanking their stars that it was no worse. From this point the line of march was so deflected that the Connecticut river was reached at a point where Windsor, Vt., now stands.

Over Mountains, Through Woods,

along the banks of rivers they continued, subsisting mainly upon berries, roots and acorns, such game as they could shoot or snare, and such fish as could be caught in the streams. Their route lay along by the present location of Woodstock, Pittsford and Orwell, until they reached the foot of Lake Champlain, where canoes were obtained, and they embarked for the upper waters of the lake. Coasting along the shore of the lake to its northern point, they followed one of its tributaries until they were near Montreal, when a short march brought them to Coughnawaga, the village of the tribe, which was situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the "great river" of the Indians, opposite the present location of Lachine, the *La Chine* of the early French settlers. As soon as the French people at Lachine learned that the Indians had a young girl who was to be sold as a captive, they flocked to the Indian village, and

as she was a healthy, fine-looking child, became interested in her. Among those who came to see her was Father Dubois, the venerable priest of the tribe, who interested M. de Lamorandière, a wealthy French official, in her case. After several consultations it was decided that she should be purchased from the Indians. The purchase money was paid, she was delivered to M. de Lamorandière, and was adopted into his family, the event being celebrated by a feast to which many of the French settlers were invited, while the little stranger was the special guest of honor.

Game from the Forest,

and fish from the river formed the principal dishes, and the tables were adorned with puddings and ices, tarts and cakes, for M. de Lamorandière was famed as an epicure, and brought with him to the new world a love of the gastronomic art that long made his feasts celebrated. Rabbits baked and fricassed and served with tempting gravies, boiled partridge, venison steaks tender and juicy, wild turkey, the luscious Indian corn, and last but not least, a monster salmon, flanked with crisp trout and blackfish, were served to the guests smoking hot, and were washed down with copious libations of the choice wines which were set out only upon great occasions. Father Dubois's interest in the little waif continued, and under his care she soon acquired a fair knowledge of the French language. Soon after reaching Canada, Sarah had learned that her relative, Lydia Longley, who had been carried off by the Indians at the time of the Longley massacre 13 years before, was living with the sisters in charge of the Convent of Notre Dame. Her desire to see Lydia was finally gratified. She was taken to the convent and there saw not the romping child she had expected, but a sedate and most accomplished woman. She learned from Lydia who had taken sacred vows, that when she was taken from Groton her little sister Betty had succumbed to the hardships of the march, and had died on the way to Canada; that her brother John who had been living with the Indians had been ransomed by his relatives, and

Had Returned to Groton

to live. Delighted with Lydia, and especially with her surroundings, little Sarah at her own fervent request was placed in the same institution, and after faithfully serving her novitiate, was admitted to full membership in the order to which the sisters in charge be-

longed. At the congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal a record in French reads as follows :

" On Monday, July 23, 1708, the ceremony of baptism was performed on Sarah Tarbell, who was born at Groton in New England, Oct. 9, 1693. Her parents were Thomas Tarbell and Elizabeth Wood, both Protestants, and she was baptized by the minister shortly after her birth. Having been taken by the savages on Monday, June 20, 1707, she was brought to Canada; she has since been sold and has lived with the sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame established at Lachine, where she abjured her religion on May 1. Her godfather was M. Jacques Urbain Robert de Lamorandière, secretary of M. l'Intendant, and her godmother was Madame Marguerite Bouat, wife of M. Etienne Pascaud, the deputy-treasurer of the king in this country. Her name Sarah has been changed to Marguerite.

M^{TE} BOUAT.

PASCAUD.

LAMORANDIÈRE.

MERIEL, PRÊTRE."

The kind and considerate treatment which the girls received at the hands of the French people in a measure explains their

Unwillingness to Leave Montreal,

and this feeling was doubtless reinforced by the sacred vows they had taken, and their devotion to the faith in which they had grown up. They never came back to the scenes of their childhood, but grew up in the convent, and there passed their lives engaged in the pious duties and labors of the order. Lydia died on the 20th of July, 1758, at the age of 84 years. The date of Marguerite's death is not known. Their remains lie buried in the little cemetery connected with the convent. We will now follow the fortunes of the two Tarbell boys, John and Zechariah, whose adventures were, if anything, more thrilling than those of the two girls. At Coughnawaga the boys learned that their capture had been planned by Villieu, a French officer at Montreal. Taxous was selected by him as the chief who would be most likely to accomplish it, and upon his return Villieu was so much pleased with the result that he presented Taxous to Frontenac, the Governor-General of Canada, who complimented him upon the skill and adroitness with which he had accomplished his mission. As a preliminary step to their adoption

by the tribe, the boys were compelled to run the gauntlet, and after their recovery from its effects they were placed in the hands of an old squaw, who pulled their hair out until only a small knot remained on top of the crown. This knot was then adorned with feathers and dressed in the Indian fashion, while their noses and ears were bored and jewelled, and they were attired in garments

Made of the Skins of Wild Beasts.

Paint was then smeared upon their bodies, a belt of wampum was hung around their necks, and they were led to the river and were washed by two young squaws, who told them that this custom signified that they had ceased to be white men, and would thereafter be Indians. Regaining the bank they donned their Indian garments, their heads were again painted, and they were conducted in silence to the Council House of the tribe by Taxous. Entering, they were seated, and a pipe, tomahawk and a flint and steel were placed in their hands. The members of the tribe in full war paint, and with weapons in hand, then entered, and forming in a circle around them, were also seated. Then the council fires of the tribe were started, and the Indians remained for a long time silent. At last a pipe was lighted, passed to Taxous, by him to the boys, and then to each member of the tribe in turn. Taxous then told the boys that they had been adopted by the tribe, and would be their own flesh and blood. A feast of boiled venison and corn followed, and ended in a debauch which was continued for several days, and nearly resulted in an outbreak. As the boys grew older guns were placed in their hands, and they were taught how to track and shoot the bear, the deer, and the raccoon, how to hunt with the bow and arrow, how to snare their game and how to fish. Later they were taught to fight, and proving apt scholars, soon not only mastered, but became expert in all the branches of woodcraft. Upon their adoption by the tribe

The Boys Assumed Indian Names,

but also retained their English name Tarbell. As they reached manhood they married daughters of Sakonentsiasik and Atawenta, chiefs of the tribe, and became themselves chiefs. More intelligent, more enterprising, and more successful in their undertakings than the other chiefs who became envious of them, it was foreseen that the rivalry would eventually lead to trouble, and acting upon the advice of a priest the Tarbells in the year 1760 took their wives,

and their wives' parents, and set out to establish a new home for themselves in the trackless forest. Coasting along up the St. Lawrence in canoes, they finally reached the lovely spot where St. Regis now stands, and there established their home, founding what is now the village of St. Regis. The record is by no means complete, but from what has been preserved it is known that in 1713 Thomas Tarbell, who was probably an older brother of the captives, accompanied John Stoddard and John Williams, who were commissioned by Governor Joseph Dudley to go to Quebec and treat with the governor general of Canada for the release and return of the New England captives. Nothing came of the attempt, however, and so far as is known there is nothing on record concerning the boys until the winter of 1739 when they came back, saw their relatives, and visited their native place. They were dressed as Indian chiefs, were in full war paint, had only an indistinct recollection of the people and the place, and to all intents and purposes

Were as Utter Strangers

as though they had never been there before. They expressed no desire to come back, but that year Governor Belcher brought their case to the attention of the Legislature in these words: "There are lately come from Canada some persons that were taken by the Indians from Groton above 30 years ago, who (it's believed), may be induced to return into this province on your giving them some proper encouragement." The House rejected a favorable report of a committee upon that portion of his excellency's address, other efforts to reclaim the boys proved unavailing, and they returned and remained with the Indians, each of them living to a ripe old age. Their descendants also retained their name of Tarbell, as the name frequently appears in official records. On Feb. 20, 1818, a treaty was signed in behalf of the tribe by Loran Tarbell and Thomas Tarbell, and another one was signed Sept. 23, 1825, by eleven chiefs of the tribe, among whom were Peter, Thomas, Mitchel, Louis and Battice Tarbell. Lessor Tarbell, a son of one of the captives, was greatly esteemed among the Indians and whites for his prudence, candor and worth, and his son, a half-breed known as "Peter the Big Speak," was a man of unusual address and ability, and was always commissioned to represent the tribe on important occasions. In the year 1772 a descendant of one of the Tarbells accompanied Rev. Mr. Ripley to Hanover, N. H., and entered the charity school at that place, which subsequently

Became Dartmouth College,

the old chief of the tribe at that time, a Tarbell, expressing great affection for his relatives in New England, to whom he sent his love, with a request that they should be informed that he had a grandson at this school. In 1826 Fovel, a French adventurer, visited St. Regis, and induced one of the descendants of the Tarbells, a chief whose Indian name was Torokaron, to visit Europe in the character of an Indian chief, Fovel to act as agent and interpreter. In France Torokaron was received by the reigning monarch Charles X. who gave him many valuable presents, including portraits of St. Regis, the patron saint of the tribe, and St. Francois Xavier. Marseilles and Rome were then visited, and Torokaron was granted two interviews with the pope, who gave him a set of books, a silver service for the church, a rosary of jewels and gold, a considerable amount of money, and many other gifts. Fovel absconded when they reached New York upon their return, leaving Torokaron absolutely penniless. By the assistance of friends he was enabled to reach St. Regis, and as Fovel was good enough not to steal the paintings and the rosary, they were deposited in the church at St. Regis, where they are now to be seen.

In 1877 Dr. Samuel A. Green, ex-mayor of Boston, and a noted antiquarian, who had become interested in the history of the Tarbell children while engaged in writing the history of Groton, his native place, saw a grandson of one of the Tarbell boys at St. Regis, who was then

More than 80 Years of Age,

and describes him as living with one of his sons in a small house, where, surrounded by his grandchildren, he was comfortably passing his declining years. He could speak only in the Indian tongue, and said that he was aware that his grandfather, when a boy, was taken from a town near Boston, and that he had relatives who were still living there. At that time the Tarbells were among the most prominent families in St. Regis, some 40 persons of that name residing in the place.

THE SHIP "GROTON."

THE A 1 ship "Groton," Brown master, arrived in Boston from Havana, Cuba, on July 4, 1838, consigned to P. S. Shelton and Company, and cleared a week later, on July 11, for Cronstadt, Russia.

When and where was she built, and why was she so named? Perhaps she was built in Connecticut, and named after the town in that State.

THE USE OF A PILLION.

FEW persons of the present day in this neighborhood have ever seen a pillion, and fewer still have ever seen one in actual use. It was a leather pad or cushion, put on behind and attached to a man's saddle by straps, on which a woman might ride. In early times pillions were common throughout the country towns of New England, and particularly the hill towns, but they have long since disappeared. Every farmer that owned a saddle also possessed a pillion; and, in going on horseback for any considerable distance to the store or meeting-house, he often took his wife to ride along with him, she holding on by clasping his waist. In the same way the young men, following the example thus set them, frequently took their sisters or somebody else's sisters to the singing-school or other gathering; and the tradition has come down that the girls liked this kind of travelling quite as much as their brothers or somebody else's brothers.

During the last ten years I have asked many aged persons in different parts of Middlesex County, if they had ever witnessed this style of riding; and, almost invariably, they have replied, never more than once or twice, and then only when they were children. From these facts, I draw the conclusion that the custom of riding double disappeared in this part of Massachusetts more than a century ago, though in some other places it may have lingered till a later period.

A GROTON LOTTERY.

AMONG the Massachusetts Archives at the State House is an interesting plan or view of a proposed bridge, to be built of stone, over the Nashua River in Groton. It is found in the volume marked "Maps and Plans" (XXXIX. 23), and bears the following endorsement: —

In the House of Representatives

Jan^y 22th 1790

Read and committed to the Committee of both Houses on the subject of Lotteries to consider & report

Sent up for concurrence

DAVID CORB *Spk^r*

In Senate Jan^y 25th 1790 —

Read & Concurred

SAM^l: PHILLIPS J^r *Prsd^t*

The petition, accompanying the Plan and given below, is found among the Senate Files of 1790, numbered 1234. The bridge, over which the first County road ran, therein mentioned, stood near the present one at Hollingsworth's Paper-mills; and the other near Page's Bridge, leading from Ayer to Shirley; and the "large brook" referred to is James's Brook, at that time a much larger stream than it now is. The petition appears to have been granted by the General Court, though I do not find that any subsequent action was ever taken by the town in regard to the matter. In former years lotteries were considered respectable, and recognized by the State as legitimate means for helping schools and colleges, building bridges, or promoting other public works.

Commonwealth of }
Massachusetts — — }

To the Hon^{ble} the Senate & House of Representatives for said Commonwealth in General Court assembled at Boston, January 1790

The Town of Groton in the County of Middlesex, by their Committee would most respectfully represent; That the river called

Nashua river, runs through a part of the Town, which is a very large & rapid stream, & subject to sudden & high freshets ; over which there are six Bridges erected & by compact Pepperrell maintains one & Shirley the half of another ; so that the Town have four and an half of long Wooden Bridges to maintain, all very subject to be, & frequently have been, swept away in high floods ; two of which would cost more than one hundred pounds each to new build, & each of the other nearly as much. That the annual Repairs are very chargeable. The County road is laid over one called the stony wading place Bridge, & Commands by far the greatest part of the Travail from Boston to Charlestown in New Hampshire the State of Vermont & so on to Canada, & is the shortest & best road for teams, as well as horses. this Bridge is Ten rods in length & requires two setts of large Timber, fifty feet in length, besides two setts of shorter work. all the other Bridges are nearly of the same length & all require fifty feet Timbers & are of such Importance that they must be kept in good repair. The County road from Boston to Lunenburg & so on to Crown point, is laid over another of the aforesaid Bridges, & no one that is now built can possibly be thrown up without great prejudice to the publick at large, as well as individuals. The Circumstances attending are such, that the necessary Timbers cannot be shortned by adding more supporters, & the Timber of that length and size is almost wholly cutt off for such a distance from the Town, that we know not how to be supplied for future repairs & much less for new building : so that it appears necessary that the two Bridges on the County roads should be built with Stone & Lime & turn large Arches, which will amount to a much larger sum than is possible for the Inhabitants to advance, as may appear by the annexed schedule. The Town is also obliged to maintain the half part of another Bridge over Squanacook river joining to the Town of Shirley, which requires one sett of Timber fifty feet in length, besides several other bridges of Considerable length, over rapid streams, attended with long Causeways ; & add to this a large brook, sufficient for Mills, runs through the Town in a Serpentine form, from northeast to southwest, crossing the roads so often that there are twelve Bridges supported over the same of absolute necessity : And as the Town is the Center for so much Travailing from all quarters, which annually increaseth in a surprizing manner ; We are constrained to request your Honors to take the premises into

your wise consideration & permit the Town of Groton to raise a sum of money by Lottery, to the amount of Eight Thousand dollars, for the sole purpose of enabling of them to erect two stone Bridges as aforesaid, & keep the other in repair, under such restrictions and limitations & the Inspection of such Managers, as your Honors shall think proper; and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

OLIVER PRESCOTT	} <i>Committee for the Town of Groton</i>
JOHN PARK	
JOSEPH SHIPLE	
MOSES CHILD	
OLIVER PRESCOTT JUN ^R	

An Estimate of the Expencc of the Bridge agreeable to the annexed draught —

3000 Tuns of Stone at 3'	£450 -
Master Workman 6 months at 9' p ^r day	70. 4
8 masons d ^r at 5' & Board	312 -
12 Labourers at 7 dollars p ^r m ^o £156.4/	Carpenter 3
m ^o £19	175. 4
Master Workman & 6 men at the Quarey 3 m ^o & Board	86 -
To Boarding 12 Labourers £20 — 2000 feet of plank	
£6	26 -
Timber Nails &c £25 — digging the foundation £60 .	85 -
60 Hogsheads of Lime £60 — 300 loads of sand £45	105 -
exclusive of extra Charges &c	£1309. 8

George H. Whitney's farm buildings at Groton, known as the old Swan place, were burned about eleven o'clock last night. Loss about \$1500; insurance \$1000; cause, defective chimney.

"Boston Evening Transcript," March 31, 1890.

This was the place occupied more than thirty-five years ago by Joseph Richards and Company, who carried on the business of making dry hop yeast. For a reference to that firm, see the second volume (pages 377, 378) of this Historical Series.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1891.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. IV.

MY VISITS TO SEVERAL TOWNS CALLED GROTON.

DURING my boyhood I always had a strong desire to visit the town of Groton in England, which gave its name to the place of my birth in Massachusetts, as well as to several other places in the United States ; and many years ago I was enabled to gratify the wish. In the autumn of 1854 I was staying in London, and, as a stranger in that great metropolis, even after numerous inquiries I found much difficulty in learning the best way to reach the little village. All my previous knowledge in regard to the place was limited to the fact that it lay in the County of Suffolk, near the southern confines. After a somewhat close consultation of a Railway Guide, I started on November 1, by the train for Sudbury, which is the only town of considerable size in the immediate neighborhood of Groton. After changing trains at a railway junction, of which the name has long since faded from my memory, I found myself in a carriage, alone with a fellow-passenger, who was both courteous and communicative, and thoroughly acquainted with the country through which we were then passing. On telling him the purpose of my visit, he appeared to be much interested, and told me in return that he was very familiar with the parish of Groton ; and he had many questions to ask about the town in Massachusetts. It soon turned out that my unknown friend was Sir Henry E. Austen, of Chelsworth, Hadleigh, who gave me, on reaching Sudbury, a note of introduction to Richard Almack, Esq., of

Long Melford, which I used a day or two afterward with excellent results. From Sudbury I drove in a dog-cart to Boxford, where I tarried over night at the White Horse Inn, and in the morning walked to Groton, less than a mile distant. This place—the object of my pilgrimage—I found to be a typical English village of the olden time, very small both in territory and population, and utterly unlike any of its American namesakes. Its history goes back many centuries, even to a period before the Domesday Book, where it is mentioned somewhat in detail. I called at once on the rector, who received me courteously, and offered to go with me to the church, which invitation I readily accepted. He expressed much interest in the New England towns bearing the name of Groton, and spoke of a visit made to the English town, a few years previously, by the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, which gave him great pleasure. We walked over the grounds of the old manor, once belonging to John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts; and Groton Place, the residence of the present lord of the manor, was pointed out, as well as a solitary mulberry-tree, which stood in Winthrop's garden, and is now the last vestige of that spot. In strolling over the grounds I picked up some acorns under an oak, which were afterward sent home to Massachusetts and planted, but unhappily they did not come up. I remember with special pleasure the attentions of Mr. R. F. Swan, who took me to a small school of little children, where the teacher told the scholars that I had come from another Groton across the broad ocean. He also kindly made for me a rough tracing of the part of the parish of Groton in which I was more particularly interested; and as I had left the inn at Boxford when he called, he sent it by private hands to me at the Sudbury railway-station. All these little courtesies and many more I recollect with great distinctness, and they add much to the pleasant memories of my visit to the ancestral town, which has a numerous progeny of municipal descendants in the United States.

More than four years ago I found myself at Cortland, Cortland County, New York, where I had gone in order to

see the venerable Mrs. Sarah C. Rockwood, a native of Groton, Massachusetts, and at that time almost one hundred and two years old. By a coincidence she was then living on Groton Avenue, a thoroughfare which leads to Groton, Tompkins County, a town ten miles distant. Taking advantage of my nearness to that place, on May 4, 1887, I drove there, and was set down at the Groton Hotel, where I passed the night. Soon after my arrival I took a stroll through the village, and then called on Marvin Morse Baldwin, Esq., a lawyer of prominence in the village, who was attending lectures at the Harvard Law School as far back as the year 1842. He is a graduate of Hobart College, and the author of an historical sketch of the town, published in 1868. At one time he was the Principal of Groton Academy, the name of which institution certainly seems very familiar in Massachusetts. The town was formed originally, on April 7, 1817, from Locke, Cayuga County, under the name of Division; but during the next year this was changed to Groton, on the petition of the inhabitants, some of whom were from Groton, Massachusetts, and others from Groton, Connecticut. The principal village is situated on Owasco Inlet, a small stream, and is surrounded by a rolling country of great beauty. The population is small, and the business chiefly confined to a machine-shop and foundry, several carriage-shops, and the making of agricultural implements. The town supports a National Bank and also a weekly newspaper, and has railway communication with other places.

Late in the autumn of 1889 I happened to be in Nashville, Tennessee, as a member of a committee on business connected with the Peabody Normal College in that city, of which ex-President Hayes was chairman. On telling him incidentally that I purposed on my return homeward to stop for a short time at Groton, Erie County, Ohio, he kindly invited me to make him a visit at his home in Fremont, which was very near my objective point; and he said furthermore that he would accompany me on my trip to that town, which offer I readily accepted. On the morning of November 27, we left Fremont by rail for Norwalk, the shire town of Huron County, —

a county in which the township of Groton formerly came, — where we alighted, and at once repaired to the rooms of the Firelands Historical Society. Here we were met by several gentlemen, prominent in the city as well as in the Historical Society, who showed us many attentions. We had an opportunity there to examine various objects of interest connected with the early history of that part of the State. Then taking the cars again on our return, we proceeded as far as Bellevue, where we left the train. Here at a livery-stable we engaged a buggy and a pair of horses, without knowing exactly to what part of the township I wished to go, as I was then told that there was no village of Groton, but only scattered farms throughout the town. One man, however, said that there was a place called Groton Centre, which seemed to me both very natural and familiar, and so thither we directed our course. After driving over very muddy roads for five or six miles, we inquired at a farm-house the way to Groton Centre, when we were told that a school-house in sight, half a mile off, was the desired place. There was no village whatever to be seen in any direction; and the building was the public voting-place, on which account the neighborhood received the name. The town is entirely agricultural in its character, and the land is largely prairie with a rich soil. It is small in population, and does not even contain a post-office. The inhabitants depend for their postal accommodations on the adjoining municipalities of Bellevue and Sandusky. The town comes in what is known as the Fire Lands of Ohio, and it took its name from Groton, Connecticut.

Last year, on April 3, in order to utilize the Annual Fast, which is a legal holiday in Massachusetts, when the shops are shut and general business is stopped, I made arrangements to pass a part of the day in Providence, Rhode Island, where the custom of observing Fast does not prevail. Having finished my business in that city, and finding that there was time enough during the day to visit Groton, Connecticut, I extended my trip to that town. As Fast Day in that State falls on Good Friday, this old anniversary did not interfere with my plans. I left the train at New London, and found myself

very near the Groton Ferry, by which I was at once carried across the Thames River and landed at Groton. In population this is the largest of the various towns bearing the name, and contains several thriving villages. It will ever be memorable as the scene of the heroic defence made by Lieutenant-Colonel William Ledyard, on September 6, 1781, when eighty-five men fell in the massacre at Fort Griswold. To commemorate the valor of these patriots, in the year 1830 a monument was erected under the patronage of the State, which is placed on a foundation one hundred and thirty feet above tide-water, and stands one hundred and twenty-seven feet in height above the foundation. It is built of granite, and from the top a fine view of the surrounding seaboard and country is obtained. The town was named in the year 1705, during the Governorship of Fitz-John Winthrop, in honor of the English home of his family.

During the summer of 1890 I took a delightful carriage drive through parts of New Hampshire and Vermont in company with the Honorable George Lewis Balcom, of Claremont, New Hampshire. Among the places then visited was Groton, Vermont,—where we went on July 26,—a pretty village lying in the Wells River valley, and chartered on October 20, 1789, though the earliest settlers were living there a few years previously. The first child born in the town was Sally, daughter of Captain Edmund and Sally (Wesson) Morse, who began her earthly pilgrimage on September 2, 1787. The father was a native of Groton, Massachusetts, and principally through his influence that name was given to the home of his adoption among the foot-hills of the Green Mountains. Wells River runs through the township in a southeasterly direction, and with its tributaries affords some excellent water-power along its course. This stream rises in Groton Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, and empties into the Connecticut at Wells River Junction,—a railway centre of some importance. While in the town I called on the Honorable Isaac Newton Hall, one of the oldest and most prominent inhabitants of the place, who kindly took me in his buggy through the village, pointing out by the way the various

objects of interest. He also carried me to a neighboring height, about two miles northeast of the village, from which excellent views could be obtained of the surrounding country, including those of the White Mountain Range and of Mount Moosilauke at the south of the Franconia Notch. Near that height the first trading-store in the town was built. I was particularly interested in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at one end of the village street, with memorial windows, of which two had inscriptions, as follows : —

Capt · Edmund · Morse
Born · Groton · Mass · 1764
Died · Groton · Vt · 1843

By · his · Grandson
Gen · Albert · Harleigh · Hill

Sally · Morse · Hill
Born · 1787 — Died · 1864
The · First · Person · Born · in · Groton

By · her · Son
Gen · Albert · Harleigh · Hill

A sketch of "The Early Settlers of Groton," written by General Hill, and containing many interesting facts concerning the history of the town, is given in Miss Hemenway's "Vermont Historical Gazetteer" (IV. 1145-1168). A small edition of the sketch was also published separately. Before leaving the place I walked through the Burying-ground and examined some of the epitaphs, but none of the names reminded me particularly of the parent town.

Four days later, on July 30, one of the hottest of the season, Mr. Balcom and myself left The Moosilauke, a public house near the foot of the mountain of that name in New Hampshire, and drove through Warren and Wentworth

to Rumney, where we turned from the valley road and began a long and steep ascent over Groton Hill. The road was rocky, and followed the course of a dashing and splashing stream. After many a stop to rest the horses, we found ourselves at North Groton, a small village, though more important than the one near the southerly border of the township, which is called Groton. Between these two villages, in the centre of the territory, is the town-house, and an old burying-ground, where I examined many of the inscriptions, and found a few family names common in our Groton. The town was granted as Cockermouth as early as July 8, 1761, by the Legislature of New Hampshire, and re-granted on November 22, 1766; but the present name was not given until December 7, 1796, when it was chosen by certain inhabitants of the place, who were connected either by birth or through kindred with Groton, Massachusetts. The population is small, and the principal pursuit farming, though there are eight or ten saw-mills within its limits. Mica is found in great abundance, and furnishes the basis of an important industry. There is a Spectacle Pond, lying partly within the town, of which the name may have gone from this neighborhood.

In all these visits to the several towns of the same name, I have interested myself to learn the local pronunciation of the word. I have asked many persons in all ranks and grades of society in regard to the matter, and without exception they have given it "Gráw-ton," which every native knows so well how to pronounce. It has never been Grōw-ton or Grōt-ton even, but always with a broad sound on the first and accented syllable. Such was the old pronunciation in England, and by the continuity of tradition the same has been kept up throughout the several settlements in this country bearing the name.

At some future day, if my life is spared, I may pay my respects to the town of Groton in South Dakota, when I will give the readers of this Historical Series an account of the visit.

THE PARK FAMILY.

ABOUT a year before his death, which took place at Groton, on August 14, 1859, the Honorable Stuart J. Park dictated the following account of his family, which was written down at the time by the Honorable Asa F. Lawrence. The manuscript is now in the possession of a grandson, Dr. John G. Park, through whose courtesy I am enabled to print it.

MEMORANDA OF STUART JAMES PARK AND
HIS ANCESTORS.

My grandfather, William Park, was born in Scotland, and lived there until 1756, and some time in that year he came over to America. He landed in Boston, and immediately settled in Groton, Mass., where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He was by occupation a worker in stone. He was a maker of gravestones. He both hammered and lettered stone. He was a stanch Presbyterian. He was a man well endowed by nature. In body he was tall, vigorous, and athletic. His mind was sound and discriminating, and well disciplined and educated. He died June 17, 1788, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, leaving two sons and two daughters. John and Thomas were the names of the sons; the daughters' names I do not remember, for they never came to this country, but were married and continued to reside in Scotland. Their husbands' names were Fisher; they were tobacconists in Glasgow. One of them acquired an independent fortune, and about seventy years ago he wrote that he was intending to come to America; but soon after his wife died, and he never came.

The name of my grandmother, the wife of the said William, was Anna, and she came over to this country with her three sons, John and Thomas and James, in June, 1767. James, the youngest son, was lame, and a man of feeble health, and died in 1778. My grandmother, the said Anna, was an industrious, intelligent, and good woman, and retained in a wonderful degree her faculties, both physical and mental, to the last of her life, which terminated October 2, 1789, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

My father, John Park, was the oldest of my grandfather William's children, and was a stone-mason by trade, and married soon after attaining his majority to Jane Stuart, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters, — John, William, Anna, Jane,

Betsey, and Stuart-James. The first three were born in Scotland, in the Barony of Glasgow, and came over to this country with their parents and their uncles William and James and their grandmother in June, 1767, my father being at that time thirty-six years old. He settled in said Groton, and soon after purchased of Henry Farwell three hundred or four hundred acres of land. He was an intelligent and judicious man, and a very ingenious mechanic. Before coming to this country he was for seven years in the employment of the Duke of Argyle in building his castle and laying out his grounds; he was a good draughtsman. Soon after he came to this country he received repeated letters, — liberal offers to induce him to return to Scotland and take charge of the Duke's establishment, and see that the same was kept in order and good repair. He finally concluded to go, and made his arrangements accordingly, and went to Boston to engage his passage. When he reached there he found that the harbor had just been blockaded by the British fleet, and consequently he never returned to Scotland. He was a Whig. My father was the first person in this country who introduced the practice of splitting stones with flat steel wedges, and the result of his operations was witnessed with perfect astonishment. A short time before the Shays Rebellion he began building the gaol in Worcester, but that rebellion interrupted the progress of the work; it was, however, resumed in 1787, and completed the next year. He then in 1789 built the gaol in Concord, Mass.; after that he was employed at home a year or two in making the necessary preparations and in erecting a large brick dwelling-house for himself, which was the first brick building ever erected in Groton. In 1793 he went to Amherst, N. H., and undertook the building of a gaol in that place, and while engaged in building said Amherst gaol, and while attempting to move a very large stone with four oxen and large levers, the chain around the stone and to which the oxen were attached slipped upon the stone, and the stone tipped on one end of a very heavy oak beam, and the other end struck my father under the chin with such force as to destroy his consciousness, and shattered the whole bony structure of his head, causing his death in about twenty-four hours after the accident occurred.¹ His death

¹ At Amherst, N. H. Mr. John Parks, of Groton, (Mass.). He, as master workman in building the stone gaol in Amherst, was unfortunately wounded by a large stone falling on the end of a pry, which struck him on the head and stomach, and occasioned his death the third day after. He was the master workman in building the gaols in this town and Concord.

"Thomas's Massachusetts Spy, or, The Worcester Gazette," August 29, 1793.

took place August 15, 1793, aged sixty-two years. My father was a Presbyterian in his religious views, and somewhat rigid in the practical observance of them, but liberal towards those whose religious opinions differed from his own. He was an honest and upright man, and was always ready to concede to others the same rights that he claimed for himself. My uncle Thomas Park when he came to this country settled in Groton, where he resided till about the close of the Revolutionary War, and, as well as my father, sympathized with the friends of liberty, and felt a deep interest in the independence of the country. At the close of the war he removed with his family to Shirley, and after residing there a few years he removed to Harvard, where he continued to reside till his death, which took place, I think, in 1804. He was an ingenious mechanic and an intelligent and judicious man, and much respected by those who knew him and by his fellow-townsmen. He was frequently consulted by his neighbors, and appealed to in order to settle and adjust their differences and disputes. He was frequently chosen to town offices, and the last two years of his life he was elected to represent the town of Harvard in the Legislature.

I, Stuart J. Park, the youngest child of John and Jane Park, was born, February 7, 1773, in Groton, and remained with my father till his death, and was at work with him on the Amherst gaol at the time he was killed, at which time I was in the twenty-first year of my age. I learned my trade of my father, who gave me the ordinary advantages of the district school, which, however, were small as my early boyhood was in the stirring and perilous times of the Revolution. After my father's death I commenced business at my trade as a stone-mason in Concord on my own account. I went from there to Worcester. In my twenty-fifth year I went to Portland, then in the district of Maine, and built the gaol¹ there, which is the old one now standing. Soon after I became of age I purchased a farm in Pelham, Mass., where I used to spend my winters when not employed at my trade; and there I became acquainted with Miss Nancy Gray, whom in 1798, May 17, I married, and by whom I had three children, — Jane and John G., and the third died

¹ The jail, which stood in the rear of the present court-house, was erected in 1799, under the superintendence of John Park of Groton, Massachusetts; it was of substantial stone work, fifty feet by thirty-four, two stories high, with rooms in the attic, and cost about eight thousand dollars (pages 611, 612).

William Willis's "History of Portland," second edition, 1805.

on the day of its birth, as did also the mother, on the 22d of December, 1803, my wife at the time of her death being in the twenty-fifth year of her age. My said son John G. was born [at Pelham,] August 31, 1801, and is now in his fifty-eighth year, and lives beside me, and is my only surviving child. Jane died in the third year of her age, February 2, 1802. My wife was an excellent woman, wife, and mother, and of a very respectable family. In 1801, I think, I went to Northampton and built the gaol there. In 1803 my brother John and I contracted to build the Massachusetts State Prison [in Charlestown], and at once began preparing for the work, and we finished it in the spring of 1806. After completing the State Prison, in consequence of the embargo, there was a prostration of all enterprise, particularly of business in my line, and I spent the remainder of that year in travelling on horseback about New England and in western New York, partly for pleasure but principally on a tour of observation, examining the old forts and whatever of interest attracted my notice.

September 10, 1804, I married for my second wife Catherine Taylor, of Pelham, by whom I had two children: the first died in infancy; the second, my daughter Jane, was born August 7, 1806, who afterwards married, in 1827, the Rev. Charles Robinson, the first Unitarian minister settled in Groton in 1826. His wife Jane died March 23, 1828, beloved in life by all who knew her, and much lamented in her death. In 1808 I contracted to build the Vermont State Prison at Windsor, and entered at once upon the work, and after I had finished the keeper's house and some of the cell doors of the prison hung, the judges of the Supreme Court wanted me to receive the persons, sixteen in number, who had been sentenced, and take care of them and keep them at work, and I did so, and finished it early in 1810; and in August of the same year I contracted to build the New Hampshire State Prison at Concord, which I finished in the fall of 1812, and then I moved back to Groton, where I have had my residence till this time. In the years 1813 and 1814 I was employed by a boating company in building locks in the Merrimack River, between the head of the Middlesex Canal at Lowell and Manchester, and in clearing out the channel of the river. In August or September, 1816, commenced building the State House at Concord, N. H., having been employed by the State to superintend the construction of it, and finished the same—that is, the stone-work—in the summer of 1818. In 1820 I was employed by the Mill-dam Corporation

Loammi B Idwin, Esq., being the engineer, to superintend the construction of the Mill-dam, so called, which leads from the foot of Beacon Street, in Boston, across the Back Bay to Brighton. After I began I remained superintending its construction until it was completed, which, I think, was in the summer of 1822. After that I went and built a jail in Dover, N. H. By the old Court of Sessions in 1824, I think, I was appointed County Agent of the County of Essex to superintend the building of the county buildings; to wit, gaol and yard and house and barn, and all of stone, at Newburyport. While I was employed on these buildings at Newburyport I received a letter from L. Baldwin, in which he stated that on that day the Committee on the Bunker Hill Monument would meet at twelve o'clock M. to decide upon the model of the monument, with an earnest request that I would be present. The letter was handed to me at half-past eight o'clock A. M. on the day of the meeting. I at once decided to comply with his request if possible, which I did by relays of horses at Ipswich and Salem, and reached Boston at twelve o'clock, the hour of meeting of said committee.

In 1827 I was employed by said Baldwin, who was the chief engineer under the Secretary of the Navy to construct the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard in Massachusetts, to superintend the construction and building of the dry dock, where I was employed about four years; and after leaving the dry dock I was employed three years in superintending the building of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, building the bridges, laying the tracks, etc., etc. I then retired from the business of my trade, and since then I have given my attention chiefly to farming. In all the small jobs which I have undertaken in addition to the public works above enumerated, and including them, I never had any quarrel with the hands under me or in my employment. It was my uniform practice, if I found a man on the work who was unfaithful, or for any other reason was such a one as I did not want, to call him in at night and remind him of the contract I had made with him, and pay him off and discharge him at once. Before I moved to Groton in 1812, as before mentioned, I purchased the farm in said Groton which was formerly owned and occupied by old Dr. Oliver Prescott. I built me a house and other buildings on said farm, my house standing on the very spot where Dr. Prescott's house formerly stood; and where my garden now is, formerly stood the house of Jonas Prescott, who was a blacksmith by trade, and from whom descended Colonel William Prescott, the hero of Bunker Hill, and

the late distinguished jurist and judge, William Prescott, and the accomplished scholar and most excellent and truthful historian, William H. Prescott, and many other distinguished men of the name of Prescott. In November, 1837, I was elected by the County of Middlesex a member of the Massachusetts Senate for the ensuing year, and was re-elected to the same office again in 1838, and served in that capacity two years. I have held a justice's commission since [May 26,] 1817.

DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 1.

At my request Deacon Torrey has kindly furnished me with a list of scholars attending public school in District No. 1 during the winter of 1839-40. The school-house then stood opposite to the Academy grounds, and very near Mr. Butler's house. Mr. Bancroft, the teacher, still lives, but I do not know how many of the old scholars are yet alive.

GROTON, Oct. 20, 1890.

HON. SAMUEL A. GREEN :

DEAR SIR, — While looking over some old papers recently I came across the School-Register of District No. 1 for the winter term of 1839-40, Edmund Dana Bancroft, teacher, which contains the following list of scholars attending school at that time : —

George Nutting.	George Lewis Lawrence.
Charles Mills.	Henry Prentiss De Luce.
James Kendall Taylor.	George Edwin Woods.
Benj. Ward Dix.	Silas Hastings Loring.
Luther Gilman Osburn, Jr.	Solomon Gilman Frost.
William Henry Gragg.	George Spaulding.
William Rufus Woods.	Merric L. Gilson.
Charles Sumner Brigham.	George Whiton.
Edward Granville Russell.	Silas Sylvanus Brooks.
William Bradford Russell.	John Doldt.
William Henry Lawrence.	Alfred Gilson.
Joshua Green.	Geo. B. Gilson.
Charles Jacobs.	Mosely Gilson.

Henry Thayer Woods.	Abiel Bathrick.
Francis Wilder.	Charles W. Houghton.
Reuben Mussey Butler.	Isaiah Hutchins.
Charles Stuart Park.	Amasa Edwin Sanderson.
Henry Lawrence Smith.	Joseph Bradley Jewett.
Charles Hazen.	Henry Thomas Hartwell.
Samuel Adams Souther.	Samuel Lawrence Stone.
William Rogers Hoar.	Francis Newton Hildreth.
John William Loring.	Albert Atherton.
John Doane Wells.	Geo. Edward Hartwell.
William Peabody.	Lewis B. Atherton.
Samuel Abbott Green.	John Proctor Hildreth.
Walter Bathrick.	

Eliza Jane Reed.	Sarah Louisa Blanchard.
Sarah Ann Taylor.	Sarah Elizabeth Loring.
Lucretia Maria Taylor.	Maria Elizabeth Woods.
Caroline Frances Adams.	Frances Charlotte Blanchard.
Georgiana Hartwell.	Jane Laura Brigham.
Sarah Elizabeth Dix.	Frances Jane Kilburn.
Hannah Priscilla Whitney.	Mary Mehetable Stickney.
Georgiana Hunt.	Lucinda Maria Torrey.
Mary Jane Burgess.	Susan Dorcas Woods.
Helen Josephine Smith.	Elizabeth Adams Gates.
Susan Abigail Peabody.	Mary Brazer Woods.

Length of School, 15 weeks, nearly.

Whole No. of different Scholars attending the School 74.

Average attendance 38, nearly.

Wages of teacher per month \$22.00.

Value of teacher's board per month 8.00.

The School was visited December 10, by Mr. J. K. Bennett, Committee; also by Mr. Bennett, January 18.

Bradford Russell, Esq., visited it February 12, and at the close of the School, March 9, Mr. Charles Dickson and B. Russell, Esq., Committee, were present.

Hoping this may be of interest to you, Sir, I subscribe myself,

Yours most truly,

WILLARD TORREY.

A LIST OF CIVIL OFFICERS,

RESIDENTS OF GROTON, HOLDING COMMISSIONS, ETC.

To be appended to the list in the second volume (page 28) of this Historical Series.

January 1, 1889	Daniel Needham, Trustee of Massachusetts Agricultural College.
December 3, 1890	Daniel Needham, Notary Public.

A LIST OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

To be appended to the one in the second volume (page 33) of this Historical Series.

January 4, 1888	George Samuel Gates.
February 15, 1888	Charles Jacobs.
February 29, 1888	Frank Lawrence Blood.
March 28, 1888	Moses Poor Palmer.
March 28, 1888	Francis Marion Boutwell.
July 24, 1890	James Lawrence.
October 22, 1890	Appleton Howe Torrey.
January 15, 1891	Charles Woolley.

GROTON DURING THE INDIAN WARS.

THE following items are copied from a file of "The Boston News-Letter," belonging to the New York Historical Society. The dates of the respective numbers are given after each extract; and I am not aware that these particular issues of that newspaper are to be found in Boston. They supplement somewhat the items given in "Groton during the Indian Wars," in which book (page 92) is printed a fuller account of the affair mentioned in the last extract.

Lancaster, June 18th, On Thursday last, Mr. John Willard senior being hoeing in his Field of Corn about a mile from the Garison, he espied an Indian between him and the Garison about 7 rod off him, and not knowing but there might be more, he ran another way to the Garison, and got safe into it and mist the Indian. 'Tis also said there was some seen at Groton and Marlborough.

June 25, 1705.

Last Week one of the Sculking Indian Enemy was kill'd at *Groton*, and another at *Kingston* [New Hampshire].

July 15, 1706.

Boston, At *Groton* on the Lord's-Day the 21st Currant, 3 Souldiers going to the place of Publick Worship, passing over a Fence through a Field of Corn, some of the Sculking Indian Enemy being hid in the Field, shot at them, kill'd two and Captivated the third.

July 29, 1706.

GROTON AND LUNENBURG.

RUFUS CAMPBELL TORREY, Esq., the author of a "History of the Town of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; comprising also a History of Lunenburg," on pages 46-50 (1865 edition), gives an account of the assault by the Indians on John Fitch's house, then situated in Lunenburg, and says that it occurred "in the summer of 1747." Furthermore, in a long note on page 50, he calls attention to a previous error made by the Reverend Peter Whitney, in his "History of Worcester County," who says that it took place in the summer of 1749. In the note Mr. Torrey gives his reasons for thinking that Mr. Whitney is mistaken as to the date, and shows to his own satisfaction that it must have been in 1747. Now, as a matter of history it was during neither of these years that the attack was made, but during the summer of the intermediate year. A contemporary account of the affair is found in "The Boston Weekly News-Letter," July 14, 1748; and the date there given is confirmed by "The Boston Evening-Post," and "The Boston Gazette," July 11 and 12, respectively, which also refer to the same assault. The account in the News-Letter is as follows: —

Last Tuesday was sev'night [July 5] about 30 or 40 of the Enemy, came upon a garrison'd House at the Out-skirts of Lunenburg, and two Soldiers posted there were both kill'd near the Garrison, one being knock'd on the Head, the other shot thro' the Body, as he was endeavouring to escape. The Master of the House, Mr. John Fitch, 'tis tho't was siez'd by them in the Field, as he was spreading Hay, and his Wife as she was bringing Water from a Spring, about 20 Rods Distance, a Pail and her Bonnet being found near the Path: The House they set on Fire and burnt it to the Ground, and the Body of of [*sic*] one of the slain Soldiers lay so near thereto, that the Head was burnt from the Shoulders. The neighbouring Towns being soon alarm'd, above 40 Men muster'd and got upon the Spot before Sundown, but the Enemy had withdrawn; however they kept a strict Watch and Guard all Night, and just about the Dawn of the next Day they heard a Noise among the Bushes, which they suppos'd to be some of the Enemy that were left as Spies, who perceiving the Number that came against them, skulk'd away without being discover'd: Mr. Fitch, his Wife and 5 Children being missing, 'tis concluded they were taken Prisoners by the Enemy. The Bodies of the two Soldiers were found and buried.

Last Thursday a Man at Lunenburg, was way-laid and shot at by some Indians, as was also another at Township No. 2 [Westminster]. but both happily escap'd.

Mr. Fitch lived in that part of Lunenburg afterward called Fitchburg, but, by a later act of incorporation, included within the limits of Ashby, at the time when the Indians burned his house and carried him and his family into captivity, where they remained for one year. He was a resident of Fitchburg at the time of the incorporation of that town, which took its name from him, as he was then a prominent character in the neighborhood.

Mr. Torrey, in speaking of the attack, says: —

Fitch, accompanied by his wife and four children, and under the escort of his captors, was carried to Montreal. His habitation was at such a distance from the principal settlement, that the report of his capture was not spread till the following morning. It reached the middle of Lunenburg, however, long before the rising of the sun, and the alarm, (three muskets, heavily loaded, discharged

with a certain interval between each report) was immediately fired. Soldiers arrived in an incredibly short period, from Groton, Lancaster, and even from Westford. They immediately put themselves under the command of Major Hartwell, and started in pursuit. They had not proceeded far beyond the smoking ruins of the garrison, before they discovered a paper stuck in the bark of a tree. This contained a request, signed by Fitch, not to have his friends pursue him ; for the Indians had given him to understand what his destiny was to be if they were not molested ; but if they should be pursued, and likely to be overtaken, then they should forthwith kill him, together with his wife and children. The soldiers, on the receipt of this, returned (page 49).

I doubt very much the details of this account, as given in the extract from the History, where the information must have been gathered nearly a century after the event, when all the incidents had been twisted and warped by the repeated telling of the story. If such a message had been written by Fitch and affixed to a tree, as is stated, it would have been mentioned in some of the contemporary accounts printed in the newspapers. On the strength of this alarm, two days later, a party of thirty-two men was sent out from Groton on July 7, under the command of Captain Thomas Tarbell, who scouted in a northwesterly direction from the town, and was gone until July 13, but it did not succeed in finding the enemy. A list of these men is printed in "Groton during the Indian Wars" (pages 154, 155).

On July 28 of the same summer another alarm was given, when Captain Tarbell's services were again called into requisition, and he marched into the wilderness with thirty-six men, but returned the next day with no better luck than on the previous scout. A list of these men is also printed on page 155 of the work just quoted.

Among some manuscripts given to the Massachusetts Historical Society, on May 14, 1891, is a list of another party that marched out from Groton in search of the enemy, on the same day as the one just mentioned (July 28). It was commanded by Captain Samuel Tarbell, a brother of Thomas, and was gone for three days. There is now no evidence to show

that these men on their march found any trace of Indians. The scouting party was as follows:—

A List of The Names of the men that ware ordered oute on a Scoute after the Enemy with me the Subscriber, by Major Lawrence — on y^e 28th Day of July last Round Part of Townshend and Luenburg — &c

Jonathan Bancroft	3 days	Jonathan Crese	2 days
Jonathan Farewell	3 days	Eleazer Tarbell	3 days
Nathan fish	3 days	Nathanil Smith	3 days
Ebenezer Sprague	3 days	Hezekiah Patterson	3 days
Caleb Holdin	3 days	Benjamin Davis	2 days
Amos Holdin	3 days	Samuel Nickols	2 days
Jacob Ames	2 days	Jonathan Sawtell	3 days
Jonathan Nutting	3 days	Oliver Farnsworth	3 days
Jonathan Page Ju ^r	3 days	Moses Wentworth	3 days
Jonathan Bennet	3 days	John Sawtell	3 days
Aaron Farnsworth	3 days	Scripture frost	2 days
Thomas Loughton	2 days	Jonathan Smith	3 days
Elisha Rockwood	2 days	Simeon Green	3 days
Joshua Tod	2 days	Zechariah Longley	3 days

38 38

SAM^{LL} TARBELL Capt 3

@ 2 / 7 day 7 : 18.0 79 days

11 w : 2 d

MIDD^x ss December 19th 1748

then the aboue named Capt Samuel Tarbell appeared and made oth that the aboue is a Just and true List of the men and time as aboue mentioned before me

WILLIAM LAWRENCE Justice of Peace

76 @ 2 / 6 9 : 10 0

Cap^t Tarbell 3 days 9 6

9 19 6 9 . 19 . 6

Eleazer Tarbell & James Shattuck omitted in a } 1 . 15 0
former Roll Each 17 / 6

£ 11 : 14 : 6

Ex[aminèd]

Alow'd by the Comd^t J OSBORNE 7 J CHANDLER

this may Certifie whome it may Consarn that whareas the Inden Enemy in July Last Came to Lunenburg in the County of Worcester and the People there and in the neighbouring towns being there by Putt in to Grate Destress they haueing haueing [*sic*] but a fue soulders and maney of the Inhabitance Dayly Drawing of & as Co^l Willard had Left this affair of my town with me I ordered the Capt within mentioned and men to Purform a scoute as within mentioned

WILLIAM LAWRENCE

GROTON December 19th 1748 :

[Indorsed] Cap^t Tarbell Scout July 1748

Warr^t advis'd Jan^y 3. 1748

From time to time, as occasion required, many such scouting parties went out from Groton and other towns similarly situated, in order to reconnoitre the wilderness and protect the neighborhood. To a large degree they were made up of men used to hardships and fond of adventure, who were unconsciously training in a good school for future service in the defence of their country. Some of the most efficient soldiers during the Revolution thus took the first lessons of their military education at this period.

THE AMES FAMILY.

THE following memoranda of Amos Ames's family are taken from a detached sheet, which once may have belonged in a Bible. It is now in the possession of a grandson, William Ames, Esq., of Dedham, who has kindly given me some additional facts concerning the family.

Groton A mamrandom of the Baths of Amos Ames and Abigail his wife and thare Children Said Amos Born January y^e 18 : 1734 old Stile Said Abigail his wife Born october y^e 28 : 1733 old Stile Amos Ames thir Son Born April y^e 15 : 1758 on a Satterday

[Went to Sullivan, Maine.]

Moses Ames thire Son Born Nouember y^e 14 : 1759 on a Wednesday

Simcon Ames thire Son Born September y^e 25 : 1761 on a fryday

Abigail Ames thir Daughter Born Nouember 28 1763 on a monday
[Married to — Green, of Ashby.]

Eli Ames thir Son Born may y^e 4 : 1765 on a Sattarday
[Went to Virginia.]

Peter Ames thire Son Born Nouember y^e 7 : 1767 on a Sattarday

Hannah Ames thir Daughter Born January y^e 30 : 1770 on Tust-
day.

[Married to Imlah Parker, on June 7, 1789.]

Bulkley Ames thir Son Born July y^e 20 : 1772 on a tusday

Able Ames thir Son Born September y^e 3 : 1774 on Satterday
Departed this Life august y^e 14 : 1775

Betsy Buckley Ames Daughter of Amos and abigail Ames Born
December y^e 10 1776 of a Monday [Married to William
Livermore, April 21, 1799.]

Moses Ames Sun to Amos And Abigail Ames Died May 23th
1783 on A friday

Simeon Ames Sun to Amos and Abigail Ames Died September
25th 1784 on a Satterday

Sally Ames Daughter to Amos ames ju^r Born January the 29 1784
Polly Ames his Daughter Born March 19 1786

Salle Departed this Life November y^e 1 : 1809 aged 25 years and
Nine months

Abigail Ames the wife of Amos Ames Departed this Life Avgvst
y^e 20 Day aged 77 years

Lived together man and wife 52 years and ten months

Amos Ames and Abigail Bulkley were married at Groton, on October 27, 1757 ; and their three eldest children, Amos, Moses, and Simeon, were soldiers in the Revolution. During their service they were all captured and confined in a prisonship at Halifax, from which two of them escaped ; and later the third was exchanged, — when they again enlisted in the army. Bulkley, another son, was a farmer living at the homestead near Brown Loaf, and held at different times many offices of trust, having been one of the selectmen of the town for seventeen years in succession. He was married, on September 22, 1799, to Lydia, daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Wood) Prescott, of Westford ; and they had three sons and one daughter. His wife was born on January 8, 1780, and died on February 23, 1848. The children were as follows :

I. Asa, born on November 3, 1799 ; at the age of 21 went to Boston and became a stone-cutter ; and later went back to Groton, and lived on the farm formerly belonging to his uncle Peter ; died on April 14, 1846.

II. Simeon, born on August 14, 1803 ; lived at the homestead, where he died on February 28, 1874. For other facts relating to Asa and Simeon, see the second volume (page 277) of this Historical Series.

III. William, born on August 6, 1807 ; went to Concord, at the age of 15, as an apprentice to Luke Rogers, a carpenter, and removed with Mr. Rogers to Boston in the year 1825 ; settled in Dedham about 1828, and served as journeyman with Jabez Coney, millwright, for a short time ; was for several years a partner with Mr. Coney, and largely interested in the millwright and machinery business, superintending the construction of several factories and public buildings.

On October 28, 1832, Mr. Ames was married to Susan, daughter of Samuel and Ann (McFarlane) Lewis, of Dedham ; and they have had two sons and two daughters. He is still hale and hearty, and for one of his years remarkably vigorous. His wife was born at Dedham, on April 26, 1814, and died on February 13, 1880.

IV. Lydia Prescott, born on May 11, 1814 ; was married to Luther Fitch Potter, a trader of Groton, who removed many years ago to Cincinnati. For other facts concerning their family, see the second volume (page 301) of this Historical Series.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

THE following item appears in the "Columbian Centinel & Massachusetts Federalist" (Boston), October 8, 1803 : —

At Groton, on the 1st inst. Mrs. *Lovina Turbell*, wife of Mr. *Abel Turbell*, and daughter of Joshua Longley, Esq. of Shirley, *Æt.* 22 years. — Having been in good health, and without any previous complaint, fell on the floor, and expired in a few minutes. Her death is severely felt in the family, and greatly lamented by her acquaintance.

LIST OF MARRIAGES.

[In Boston,] Mr. WILLIAM BLANCHARD, of Charlestown, to Miss LUCRETIA PARKER, of Groton.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), October 2, 1805.

At *Pepperell*, on Wednesday last [April 10], by the Rev. Mr. Bullard, James Brazer, esq of *Groton*, to Mrs. Hannah Pierce.

"New-England Palladium" (Boston), April 16, 1811.

[In Boston,] Mr. EBENEZER DAY, to Miss ABIGAIL NUTTING, of Groton.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), February 15, 1815.

In Dunstable, Mass. Mr. Peter Blood to Mrs. Nabby Bancroft, of Groton.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), March 24, 1819.

In Newburyport, [June 23,] Mr. John Belknap, of Boston, to Miss Mary Prescott, daughter of Dr. Oliver P. [and a native of Groton.]

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), June 25, 1825.

On Tuesday morning [September 16], by Rev. Mr. Sabine, Capt. William P. Foote, of Waterville, Me. to Miss Mary Adams Bright, of Bangor, formerly of Groton.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), September 20, 1828.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In Bangor, Eunice, daughter of widow Mary Bright, formerly of Groton, Mass. 42.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," February 17, 1838.

At *Groton*, yesterday, Aaron Brown, Esq. aged 58. The friends of his family are requested to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

"New-England Palladium" (Boston), November 15, 1811.

In Augusta, Me. James Child, Esq. 78. He was born in Groton, Ms.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," April 4, 1840.

In Stansted, Canada, 6th ult. Mr. Joel Davis, formerly of Groton, Ms. 59.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," March 12, 1845.

Mr. Davis was married, on April 7, 1808, to Betsey Stanley, of Groton.

At Belvidere, Ill. Mr William Fitch, formerly of Groton, 28.

"Daily Centinel and Gazette" (Boston), November 2, 1838.

In Groton, Ms. 25th inst. Miss Allina C. Gilbert, 33.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," April 27, 1840.

At Belvidere, Ill, Jan 5, THOMAS W. HARTWELL Esq, formerly of Groton, Mass, 38.

"Daily Evening Transcript" (Boston), January 21, 1848.

In Pepperell, Jan 14th, Mr Robinson Lakin, 83, a revolutionary soldier—he was a drummer in the company commanded by Capt John Nutting, in Col Wm Prescott's regiment, and was in the redoubt on Bunker Hill when the attack was made by the British army. In this battle eight of said company were killed and eight wounded.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," February 27, 1838.

In Groton, Oct. 26, Ann Lucretia, only daughter of Rev. Dudley Phelps, 14 months.

"Boston Recorder," November 1, 1839.

[In New York,] 16th inst. Wm. Rockwood, youngest son of the late John Rockwood, formerly of Groton, Mass. 22.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," May 28, 1836.

In Groton, 31st ult. Miss Alice Tarbell, 54.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," June 6, 1836.

In Groton, 22d inst. Mrs. Achsa Watson, of this city, 55.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," August 26, 1840.

In Groton, 7th inst. Mr. George B. Watson, of Boston, 22.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," September 11, 1840.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1891.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. V.

THE PHYSICIANS OF GROTON.

THE following sketches of Physicians are supplementary to those given in the first number of this volume, and should be arranged under different headings of that number. Dr. Hurd's sketch should be placed among the physicians now practising in Groton, and belongs on page 39; Dr. Balcom's among the natives of the town who have practised their profession elsewhere, and belongs on page 62; and the other three should appear in the Appendix, in their alphabetical order, among the scholars of Lawrence Academy who have afterward studied medicine.

DR. GEORGE PLATT HURD is a son of Theodore Clarence and Mary Elizabeth (Platt) Hurd, and was born at Newark, Delaware, on May 9, 1863. His father was a native of Newton, and during the War of the Rebellion served as a commissioned officer in Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, though at that time he was of Framingham. While Mr. Hurd was absent in the army, at the time of the son's birth, the mother was living with her father's family in Delaware. After the war Mr. Hurd became a resident of Cambridge, where at the High School the son pursued his preparatory studies. In the autumn of 1882 he entered the Freshman class of Harvard College, but left the institution at the end of three years. He then took two full courses at the Dartmouth Medical School, where he graduated in June, 1887. During the ensuing winter he was at the Long

Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, New York; and later he was an assistant physician at the King's County Hospital in the same city. In the summer of 1889 he became the physician to the Middlesex County jail at East Cambridge; and in July, 1891, he removed to Groton.

On January 3, 1891, Dr. Hurd was married in Nashua, New Hampshire, to Mrs. Addie Frances (Allison) Gough, daughter of Charles James and Frances (Ayer) Allison, of Haverhill, and widow of Francis Winslow Gough, of Hingham. Her first marriage took place at Ayer, on January 19, 1887.

DR. GEORGE FRANKLIN BALCOM is the eldest son of John and Sarah Jane (Kemp) Balcom, and was born at Groton, on February 27, 1846. He received his early education at Lawrence Academy, and pursued his professional studies in the office of the late Dr. Norman Smith, of Groton. He graduated in the class of 1870 at Dartmouth College, where he attended two courses of lectures, though he passed his examinations in the autumn of 1869, at the end of the last course. Soon afterward he began the practice of medicine in Worcester, where, with the exception of the time spent out of the country in his studies, he has since remained. In the summer of 1871 he went abroad, and passed nearly a year in attending the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. For the last three years he has been a prominent member of the School Board in Worcester.

On December 12, 1872, Dr. Balcom was married in Worcester to Josephine, daughter of Wilder and Mary Ann (Blood) Wright; and they have had two children, *Frank Annandale*, born on October 6, 1873, and died on December 28, 1880; and *Florence Houghton*, born on July 17, 1877.

DR. ROYAL BULLARD BOYNTON is the youngest child of Isaac and Sibyl (Lawrence) Boynton, and was born at Pepperell, on February 7, 1826. He is descended from John Boynton, an early settler of Rowley, and on his mother's side from John Lawrence, an original proprietor of Groton. He was brought

up on his father's farm, doing the work which under such circumstances usually falls to the lot of a country lad; but the chief ambition of his boyhood was to become a physician. During the years 1848 and 1849 he attended school at Lawrence Academy, where he was preparing to enter an advanced class in college; but while here he lost the use of his eyes, and was obliged to give up his plans. After studying dentistry for a short time in the office of Dr. Calvin C. Knowles, of Lowell, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Nehemiah Cutter, of Pepperell, and in 1852 took his degree from the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock. Immediately after his graduation he settled in Pepperell, where he remained for three years, and then removed to Townsend. In 1862 he established himself at Mason Village (now Greenville), New Hampshire, where he remained for three years, and then removed to West Townsend, of which place he is still a resident. He has acquired a large practice, and is consulted by patients over a wide range of territory.

On November 12, 1863, Dr. Boynton was married to Hannah Josephine, daughter of George and Abby Hannah (Flagg) Taft, of Mason Village, New Hampshire.

DR. FRANKLIN G¹ HUMISTON is a son of Amos and Betsey Philinda (Ensworth) Humiston, and was born at Owego, Tioga County, New York, on April 10, 1855. He fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1882. During the first three years of his collegiate course, according to the several annual catalogues, he was of Shirley; but during his Senior year was of Cambridge. On May 1, 1886, he took his degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession at East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where he still remains.

On November 3, 1886, Dr. Humiston was married to Carrie Relief, daughter of Walter and Martha (Adams) Tarbell, of West Groton; and they have three daughters.

A pathetic incident connected with his family history went

¹ This is not an initial letter, but simply a designation.

the rounds of the newspapers during the War of the Rebellion. His father, a native of the State of New York, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and was killed on July 1, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. A day or two after the fight, amid the confusion and carnage of that bloody field, his unrecognized body was found leaning against a fence; and clutched in his hand was a photograph of three little children. For the purposes of identification this simple fact was widely published in the newspapers at the time, and immediately touched a tender chord in the public mind; and by means of numerous reproductions of the picture scattered broadcast throughout the North, the identity of the father and children was established. Dr. Humiston, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was the eldest child shown in the photographic group.

DR. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON MERRILL is an only son of Luke Taylor and Nancy Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Merrill, and was born in Brooklyn, New York, on December 13, 1860. He received his early education at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1883. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1887, and subsequently passed two years as a junior assistant in the New York Hospital. He is now a resident of Pepperell, where he settled in the spring of 1891.

On May 14, 1891, Dr. Merrill was married in New York, to Anna Kinsman, younger daughter of the late Benjamin Kinsman and Anna Maria (Catlin) Phelps. For thirteen years her paternal grandfather was the minister of the Union Congregational Church in Groton, where he died on September 24, 1849.

Through an oversight the name of Dr. A. B. Randall was omitted from the list of Dentists, printed in the first number (pages 65-70) of this volume. The following advertisement appears in "The Groton Gem," September, 1859, and furnishes all the information I have concerning him:—

DR. A. B. RANDALL,

Would respectfully intimate to the people
OF GROTON,

That he still remains among them and is
prepared to

Practice all branches of his Profession,

in a manner which he trusts will give en-
tire satisfaction.

He is willing to compare his work and
prices with any

DENTIST,

Here or elsewhere.

Call and have your teeth examined.

NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE.

The following facts relating to the Physicians of Groton, etc., are in addition to those given in the first number of this volume. The figures within brackets after the names indicate the pages of that number where the various references to the persons are found.

Dr. EPHRAIM WOOLSON [3] died at Hanover, New Hampshire, near the beginning of the year 1802. See "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), February 6, 1802, in the list of Deaths.

Mrs. NANCY (JONES) STIMSON [17] died at Hopkinton, on March 17, 1805.

Mrs. ELIZA DOANE [18] was a daughter of Isaiah Doane.

Dr. PETER PINEO [34] died at West Somerville, on September 10, 1891.

Dr. KENDALL DAVIS [34] was married, on April 14, 1831, to Jane Ann, youngest child of Isaac and Lydia (Keyes) Patten, of Westford. See Hodgman's History of that town (pages 392, 465, 466).

Dr. WILLIAM AMBROSE WEBSTER [36] was married, first, on August 27, 1851, to Mary Anne, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Watson) Kaine; and, secondly, to Marion Malvina, daughter of Aaron and Sally (McElroy) Ladd.

Dr. EBENEZER WILLIS [40] died at Ayer, on May 10, 1890.

Dr. WILLIAM CHAUNCY HALL NEEDHAM [62] was the eldest son (not child) of Colonel Needham.

Dr. LEWIS BENJAMIN ALLEN [65] was married to Emily Silvia Pinney.

Dr. JAMES DENNIS BROWN [68] was married, secondly, in Cambridge, on December 21, 1869.

Dr. JOHN LOCKE ALEXANDER [73] died at Belmont, on November 9, 1890.

Dr. EBENEZER PARKER [84] was a son of Ebenezer and Sally (Tarbell) Parker.

Dr. AUGUSTUS PARKER [86] was married to Juliana, daughter of Josiah and Susanna (Carlton) Wilder.

According to Dr. Paige's History of Cambridge, there was a Dr. Ebenezer Perry living at Groton near the middle of the last century, who was married to Abigail Russell, of Cambridge. The reference is found in the last line on page 647 of the History.

WAYSIDE MONUMENTS.

PUBLIC tablets or monuments are often placed by the wayside to commemorate events of historical interest. In this way they become object-lessons to the passers, particularly to the young, who easily remember the inscriptions, and thus perpetuate in the neighborhood a knowledge of the facts. Under such circumstances it is highly important that the statements in all particulars should be critically correct, and based on historical accuracy. I am led to write these lines from seeing an inscription by the roadside in Pepperell, which is very misleading, as both the name of the man and the date of death as there given are wrong. It is found on a monument standing on the westerly side of the Nashua River, near Primus Hill, on the easterly side of the highway to Pepperell, perhaps a hundred rods from the Great

Road between Groton and Townsend. The inscription is as follows : —

NEAR THIS SPOT
JACOB AMES WAS KILLED
IN 1744, WHO WAS THE LAST
WHITE MAN MURDERED BY
THE INDIANS IN THIS
VICINITY.

The truth of the matter is this : More than a hundred and fifty years ago John Ames lived in the northwesterly part of the town of Groton, near the banks of the Nashua River, a short distance below the present Hollingsworth paper-mills. His dwelling was used as a garrison against the threatened assaults of the Indians ; but it has long since disappeared, though the old cellar hole still remains. This house was attacked on Thursday, July 9, 1724, and in the assault John Ames was killed ; and his death and the date were duly entered in the Groton town-records. During the next autumn Jacob Ames, a son of John, petitioned the General Court of the Province, setting forth the fact that he killed one of the assaulting party, and asking for an allowance from the public treasury, besides the customary bounty, for his service. There is now no evidence to show that after this date any white person was ever killed by the Indians in the neighborhood of Groton. Certainly there was none killed in the year 1744, as at that time there were no incursions by the enemy in this vicinity. On April 12, 1753, this part of Groton became a District, which took the name of Pepperell, and subsequently was made a Town.

The following petition is found in the printed Journal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (page 16), under date of November 20, 1724, and is sufficient authority for the main statements in the account just given : —

A Petition of *Jacob Ames*, shewing that he was one of the Weekly Scouts near the Garrisons on the Westerly part of the Town of *Groton* ; and on the Ninth Day of *July* last, when it was the

Petitioners Week to be on Duty, a Number of Indians appeared at the Garrison of the Petitioners Father *John Ames*, and killed him at the Gate, and then rush'd violently into the Garrison to surprize the People there. And the Petitioner did with Courage and Resolution by himself defend the Garrison, and beat off the Indians, Slew one of them and Scalp'd him ; praying, 'That altho' it happened to be his Week to be on Duty, that this Court would take the Premises into their wise and serious Consideration, and grant what other Allowance more than the Establishment by Law, shall to them seem meet, for his aforesaid Service. Read, and in Answer to this Petition. *Resolved*, That over and above the *Fifteen Pounds* due to the Petitioner by Law, for recovering the said Scalp, and the good Services done this Province thereby, the Sum of *Fifteen Pounds* be allowed and Paid out of the Publick Treasury to the said *Jacob Ames* for his good Service as abovesaid.

Sent up for Concurrence.

See "Groton during the Indian Wars" (pages 131-133), for some allusions to this affair, as taken from the Boston newspapers of that period.

HENRY A. GREEN, ESQ.

THE following notice of Mr. Green appeared in the "Saturday Evening Gazette" (Boston), January 10, 1891, and was written by the editor, Colonel Henry Grosvenor Parker, who had been his friend for many years :—

— Forty years ago no more striking figure could be seen in Boston streets than that of Mr. Henry Atkinson Green. Commanding in stature, graceful in movement, elegant in dress, there was in every manifestation of the man the unmistakable air of *gentleman*. Men and women alike turned to look at and admire him. In those days there was a Boston aristocracy that was a real one, and the rest of mankind were separated by a dividing line so marked as to amount to a distinction of caste, as it were, between the few who composed the charmed circle and the many worthy people who were clearly outside it. This barrier was broken by the war of the Rebellion, when

the heart of the aristocratic mother and that of the democratic mother bled alike over the sacrifice of their own, and when humanity and brains asserted themselves above and beyond the accident of position, and the rich men of that day and their descendants became the poor men of a later time. Mr. Green was in the charmed circle and of it. He was a Lawrence, a favorite in society, and one of the earlier members of the Somerset Club. But he was also a man among men, educated himself to trade, mastered the dry goods commission business in the house of Wilkinson, Stetson & Co., in Federal street, and in that of Tucker, Newton & Mills, in which he became a partner, and continued so in the firm's changes (Mackintosh, Green & Company) until his death; all the while "a hail fellow well met" with the trade, popular with buyer and seller, a kind friend to the "younger boys in the store," an excellent salesman, a careful dealer, and a wise and conservative investor of his own earnings. His manner was frank, and his voice was at once manly and musical. It was a distinct, emphatic sound, and not an aspiration. It was magnetic in its quality. Mr. Green made his own fortune. He was not above work, and always honored intelligent workers. He was fond of music and the theatre and the last novel, but never cared much for society, so called. His impulses were kindly in every relation of life. He detested a snob, especially a poor and incapable one. He had no patience with a sham of any kind. Among his warmest friends were the strongest business men in Boston, whose judgment he respected and whom, though not in his line of life, he was glad to meet in all places and under any circumstances. Mr. Green had long been warned that he was a minute man, but his end was sudden when it came. His last two years, made happy in many ways, were quiet, thoughtful, elevating. His religion was simply "Do unto others as you would that others should do to you." It is singular that his favorite cousin, Mrs. William W. Tucker, should have died in Paris on the same day [January 8]. Mr. Green's funeral took place yesterday [January 10] at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 110 Newbury street, and was largely attended. After the simple service of the Episcopal Church, the remains were taken to Groton, for interment in the family lot.

HENRY ATKINSON GREEN, Esq., died at his residence in Newbury Street, Boston, on Jan. 8, 1891. He was a son of Dr. Joshua

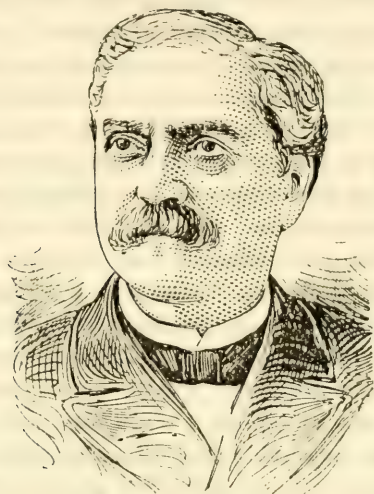
and Eliza (Lawrence) Green, and born at Groton, on April 29, 1828. He was educated at the academy in his native town, and in 1846 came to Boston to live. At the time of his death, and for many years previously, he was a member of the firm of Mackintosh, Green & Co. His wife, Mrs. Emily (Wagner) Green, died on Jan. 4, 1885. Mr. Green left two married children: Mrs. Caroline Sargent Green, wife of William Amory Meredith, of London, England; and William Lawrence Green, of Albany, N. Y. The interment took place at Groton.

"The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register" (XLV. 173) for April, 1891.

MAJOR MOSES P. PALMER.

BEFORE the State Republican Convention met in Boston, on September 16, 1891, the name of Major Moses Poor Palmer, of Groton, late of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, was prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the Auditorship of the Commonwealth. On that day the following lines, written by his army comrade, Captain William Bird Kimball, of Enfield, were circulated among the delegates, and attracted considerable attention for their snap and terseness. Captain Palmer was severely wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg, when his leg was shattered and the knee joint destroyed. Some years ago he had a fall, which broke his leg again and has since compelled him to go on crutches; and only a week before the Convention he met with another serious accident which laid him up for the second time since the original injury. With this explanation Comrade Kimball's allusion to the "Gettysburg leg" is made clear. A fac-simile of the circular is here given:—

**FOR AUDITOR,
MOSES P. PALMER.**



REPUBLICANS.

Do you want a "Moses" to help along?

A man patriotic, sagacious, strong,

Soldier, Senator, Citizen, Farmer,

His name is certainly Moses P. Palmer,

His "Gettysburg leg" is out of repair,

But if his name's on the ticket

He'll surely get there.

THE AUSTRIAN

MORRIS J. PALMER



THE AUSTRIAN

THE AUSTRIAN

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THE AUSTRIAN

Major Palmer is a son of Moses Harriman and Mary Harriman (Hale) Palmer, and was born at Derry, New Hampshire, on May 1, 1830. His parents were cousins, and in the year 1832 the family removed to East Bradford (now Groveland), Massachusetts, where the son received his early education, attending school at Merrimack Academy in that village. During the summer months he worked upon his father's farm, and in the winter on the shoemaker's bench, as was the custom of young men at that time in his neighborhood. He learned the trade of shoe-cutting at Marlborough and in the year 1854 came to Groton in order to superintend a shoe factory that had just been started. It was organized by Messrs. Bigelow and Randall, in a building that had then only recently been given up as a tavern, and situated near the Congregational meeting-house. On December 19, 1855, the establishment was burned, when the business was transferred to the building previously used as a bakery, at the corner of Main and West Streets. Here young Palmer remained until 1858, when in partnership with his brother, he began the manufacture of shoes at Marlborough, where he continued until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in the spring of 1861. He then recruited a company of riflemen in that town, and on May 6 of that year was commissioned as captain. In the meantime the quota of men asked for by President Lincoln was filled, and for that reason the company was not at once accepted, but assigned afterward to the Fourth Battalion of Rifles, which became the nucleus of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. On June 25 this organization was ordered to garrison Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, where it was soon recruited to ten companies; and on July 16 Palmer was commissioned as first lieutenant. On July 30 the regiment left for the seat of war; and on August 16, 1862, Lieutenant Palmer was promoted to a captaincy, although he had been in command of his company during most of the time since the regiment left Boston. In the campaign of 1862 he was in command through all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac, notably the second Battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded three times, — one of which

wounds was a very severe one, a bullet passing through his neck and lower jaw, — and also slightly at Fredericksburg. He took part in the battles at Bolivar Heights, Front Royal, Thoroughfare Gap, and Chancellorsville, and in various other skirmishes.

During the fight at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, while in the First Corps (Reynolds's), he was severely shot in the right knee and crippled for life, and, on March 9, 1864, was honorably discharged from the military service. Owing to this wound, he has lost the use of his knee, and been crippled for life. On May 10, 1866, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, he was brevetted Major of Volunteers.

After his discharge from the army Captain Palmer returned to Groton, the home of his wife, and bought a farm, situated on the Great Road to Boston, about a mile from the village, where he now lives, much respected in the community. For twelve years (1877-1889) he has served the town as selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor, and for four years was the chairman of the Board. He has been commander of E. S. Clark Post No. 115, Grand Army of the Republic; Master of Grange No. 7, Patrons of Husbandry; an officer of the Groton Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, and a member of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society at Lowell, having been for many years one of its Vice-presidents and Trustees.

Major Palmer was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives during the session of 1884, and a member of the Senate during the sessions of 1888-1890, a period of three years, a longer term of service than has ever been accorded to any other Senator from his district.

On July 7, 1861, Major Palmer was married to Martha Green, daughter of Joshua and Matilda (Prescott) Eaton, of Groton; and they have one son and two daughters. On November 19, 1891, his elder daughter, Mary Hale, was married to George Herbert Warren, Esq., a lawyer of Manchester, New Hampshire.

THE FARNSWORTH FAMILY.

CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN FARNSWORTH, Esq., of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has recently published a book entitled "Matthias Farnsworth and his Descendants in America" (Pawtucket, 1891), which contains many interesting facts concerning the family. From early colonial times the Farnsworths have been closely connected with the town of Groton, where they have always borne a prominent part in civil, military, and church affairs. The author of the work just mentioned has the following reference to Jonas Farnsworth, Jr., who is the same person alluded to at the end of the extract from "The Continental Journal, and Weekly Advertiser" (Boston), September 11, 1777, given immediately afterward, which says that he was wounded at Machias, Maine, in the assault on that town.

His son, Jonas, Jr., born Oct. 2, 1744, married Sarah Delap of Granville, N. S., June 13, 1775. He joined his fortunes with the revolted colonies, moved into Maine and was one of the original settlers of Machias [Maine]. He was a captain in the militia, and was adjutant of Colonel Benjamin Foster's regiment at Machias in service in 1777; and was recognized as an efficient and patriotic man (page 79).

Captain Bunker from Machias, informs, That on Thursday the 28th ult. three of the Enemy's Frigates, with a Brig commanded by the noted Dawson, paid a Visit at that Place; the Frigates anchored at some Distance below the Town, while Dawson kept under Way, 'till he came opposite a Breastwork thrown up about half a Mile from the Town, garrisoned with only twelve Men, when he saluted it with a Broadside, which was returned from a two-Pounder and two Swivels several Rounds, when Dawson sent his Boat to go ashore, but a few of our Men being in Ambush just where they were about to Land, as soon as they came within Musket shot, an Indian, who desired the first Shot, fired and kill'd the Man at the Bow Oar, when they immediately put back for the Brig. After which a Number of Boats with about 300 Marines and Mariners went ashore and burnt two Dwelling Houses, two

Barns full of Hay and a Grist Mill. By this Time about 150 of the Militia had Mustered, who attack'd and drove the Enemy off; on seeing which, Dawson weigh'd Anchor, and was endeavouring to get down, when he luckily ran a-ground, and our People attacked him with Small Arms only, so warmly as not a Man durst shew his Head above Deck, 'till the above Boats came to tow him off, which our People beat off, having killed upwards of 60 of the Enemy; and 'tis thought that if a very thick Fog had not arose, they would have near Kill'd all the Enemy, if not destroy'd Dawson. Our Loss was only one, Mr. James Foster, Killed, and Mr. Jonas Farnsworth, Wounded, though not dangerous.

I am indebted to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hall, an only daughter of the late Dr. Amos and Mary (Bourne | Webber) Farnsworth, for the following letter: —

BROOKLINE, MASS., May 22, 1890.

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN:

DEAR SIR, — I have in my possession a relic of Revolutionary times, certainly unique, which was given to my son Prescott Farnsworth Hall, by the late Miss Elizabeth Farnsworth, of Groton. It is the barrel of a gun carried by my grandfather, Major Amos Farnsworth, of Groton, when he marched to meet the British invaders on the ever memorable April 19, 1775. On the night of June 16 he was doing picket duty on Bunker Hill with Deacon Samuel Lawrence, also of Groton, and one other at an exposed point where they could watch the landing of troops from the English ships; and the next day he fought with this gun in the Battle, when he was severely wounded, a bullet passing through his right arm, and shattering the bone. He was always decided in the opinion that Colonel William Prescott, a cousin of his father's, and well known to him, commanded the American forces on that eventful day. Many years afterward he caused this gun-barrel to be taken from the stock and welded to a small crowbar, which he used in his garden. A few months after the Battle he rejoined his company (Captain Henry Farwell's), and volunteered to go on an expedition to attack Quebec; but the Captain refused his consent, saying, "I cannot spare you; they will suffer fearfully." Soon afterward he returned to his home sick with a slow fever contracted in camp.

In 1776 my grandfather served in a five months' campaign as Ensign at Ticonderoga, — where at one time he was reported to be

the only officer of the company fit for duty, — and at Albany and Saratoga. During the following winter he served in New Jersey ; and in 1777, before the surrender of Burgoyne, he went with a force to strengthen the army of General Gates. While there he was one of a scouting party — with Colonel William Prescott and others — which captured a British sutler, and then divided his gold among themselves, each man receiving two Johannes [a Portuguese gold coin of the value of about eight dollars]. My grandfather's share was made into a necklace of gold beads, which was worn by his wife, and now belongs to his granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Meredith, of Boston.

In 1778 he was active in the formation of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, which many years later, in the War of the Rebellion, was the first to leave Massachusetts for the seat of war. In 1794 he was commissioned Major of this regiment, but resigned at the end of four years.

Sincerely yours,

MARY E. HALL.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TOMATO.

THE tomato plant (*Lycopersicum esculentum*), now so common in every vegetable garden, was first introduced into Groton about the year 1840. The young plants were sent to Dr. Joshua Green by William Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, and were brought to this town by Aaron Corey, a well-known stage-coach driver of that period, who also acted in the capacity of a modern expressman. They were set out by Eliab Going Bolton, an experienced gardener, who watched them with great care during their growth. I remember distinctly with what curiosity they were regarded by persons interested in such matters, and how the fruit, as it ripened, was carefully distributed in the neighborhood for trial and judgment. According to my recollection, the verdict then was an unfavorable one; but this has long since been set aside, and a later tribunal has decreed otherwise. It has decided that the tomato stands on the border-line of necessity, and has come to stay.

THE FIRST PARISH, GROTON.

THE following accounts of three installations and one ordination of ministers settled over the First Parish in Groton are taken from the "Christian Register" (Boston) of the dates given respectively after each extract:—

On Wednesday, November 1, Rev. Charles Robinson was installed over the church and town or first parish in Groton. The services were performed as follows;—Introductory Prayer, and Reading of the Scriptures by Mr Field, of Weston; Sermon by Mr Walker, of Charlestown; Installing Prayer by President Kirkland; Charge by Dr Thayer, of Lancaster; Right Hand of Fellowship by Mr Barrett, of Boston; Address to the Church and Society by Mr Ware, of Boston; Concluding Prayer by Mr Bascom, of Ashby. The crowded state of the house evinced the interest felt in the occasion, and the silence which prevailed during the services, afforded a proof of their excellence, which was confirmed by the universal satisfaction expressed after their close. Mr Walker's text was from Isaiah lxxv, 5. — *Which say, stand by thyself, come not near to me; for I am holier than thou.* The subject of discourse was *the exclusive system*, which has of late been attempted to be enforced by a combination of sects. Mr Walker spoke of its origin and history, and examined the principle on which it is defended and the pleas which are made in its support. He met the common arguments respecting fundamentals, and conscience, and compassion for souls, and showed the injustice which must be the consequence of the exclusive system, and the little importance that should be attached to the distinction made between ecclesiastical and civil penalties when this system is permitted to affect members of society in their civil relations. It was a powerful discourse, well suited to the times, clear in its statements, and convincing in its arguments. The music on this day was selected and performed with taste. The circumstances of the town were such as to render the occasion unusually interesting, and while we were led to rejoice in the firmness and prudence manifested by this society in advocating their rights, we could not but feel that their situation peculiarly called for the exercise of the christian graces, and pray that standing fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made free, they may also abound in love and good works.

November 1, 1826.

INSTALLATION

On Wednesday, the 21st. inst Rev. George W Wells, late of Kennebunk, Maine, was installed over the First Congregational Church and Society in Groton. The Sermon, from Rom ii. chap. 4 v. was by Rev. Mr. Peabody, of Portsmouth N. H. The object of the discourse was to show the mighty power of love as a means for reforming Sinners, contrasted with measures of wrath and denunciation. In conclusion, the principles of the Sermon were happily and forcibly applied to the Christian Minister as a Teacher and Reformer of his fellow men. The day was favorable, and all the services of the occasion unusually interesting.

It is a proper subject of rejoicing, that this ancient and respectable Society is again, and so soon, provided with a faithful Minister ; and that they have moved as harmoniously to the choice of one who has been tried in the Service, and who, therefore brings with him to this field of his labors, preparations which the young and inexperienced, however devoted, cannot possess.

December 1, 1838.

ORDINATION AT GROTON.

Messrs. Editors, — I regret not seeing an account in the last Register of the installation of Mr. Smith in Groton. I suppose it may be owing to the illness of the Scribe of the Ecclesiastical Council, Rev. Mr. Bates of Ashby, that no account of this interesting event has yet been furnished for your columns.

The Installation took place July 12th, a calm, lovely, beautiful day, all in harmony with the sacred associations and delightful duties of the occasion. The Council convened at Farnsworth's Hotel, a thorough going neat and well ordered Temperance House. The Rev. Mr. Abbot of Westford was called to act as Moderator and Rev. Mr. Bates of Ashby as Scribe. After the usual preliminaries the Council adjourned to the Meeting-house. The services were introduced by a brief and pertinent prayer by Mr. Chandler of Shirley. Appropriate selections of Scripture were read in good taste and judgment by Mr. Gilbert of Harvard. A well written and able Sermon was preached by Mr. Fox of Newburyport, from these words, 'Walk worthy the vocation wherewith ye are called.' The Sermon might not have been in exact accordance with the taste and judgment of every one. But all must acknowledge that

it was exceedingly clear in its arrangement, definite in its statements of doctrine, eloquent in some passages of it, generous and liberal in its concessions to the Orthodox, hardly just to ourselves, and breathing throughout a most excellent spirit, a spirit worthy of all imitation. It was long, quite long, an hour, yet it was so good it seemed short. The preacher at the close paid a strikingly just tribute of respect and remembrance to the late pastor, Rev. Mr. Wells; a gentleman whom, now dead all praise—yet whose uncommon moral and religious worth few appreciated and honored as they ought when living.

The Installing prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Robinson of Medfield, the predecessor of Mr. Wells. No terms can do justice to this performance. Singularly appropriate in its topics; uncommonly felicitous in its language; most happy in its scriptural allusions and quotations; thrillingly fervent in expression; it was such an outpouring of the soul as awakened in all present the truest devotional feeling, the holiest sympathies, the most heavenly aspirations. The Charge was to have been given by Mr. Folsom of Haverhill. He was detained by illness, and Rev. Mr. Fosdick of Sterling, like a good soldier, consented to stand in the breach. And considering what he had to say was almost necessarily impromptu, it was well said. And though it might not have in it all the gravity and formality of an old fashioned Charge, yet it contained many sound thoughts to which it will be well if the pastor and all the ministers present take good heed. The Right Hand on the Fellowship of the Churches was expressed by Mr. Babbidge of Pepperell, with that exquisite taste and nice discrimination for which that gentleman is so remarkable. The Address to the people was by Mr. Lincoln of Fitchburgh. The time had been so much occupied by those who went before him, that he had the good sense to omit large portions of his address. But what he did give was so good that under other circumstances we should have been glad of it all. That part of his address which related to ministerial independence was rich and eloquent. Would every parish act out his suggestions, the pulpit would be more a candle of the Lord than it now is, and the people would truly rejoice in its rays. The Concluding Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Kingsley of Stow. It was brief and fervent. The Benediction was by the Pastor. The singing was performed by the Choir under that veteran leader Mr. Thurston of Fitchburgh, whose grave countenance and sonorous voice it is always grateful to see and hear on such occasions. The singing

was remarkable for its correct expression and clear, distinct enunciation of the words.

You will perceive, Messrs. Editors, I am not much used to writing notices of this kind, and you will please omit whatever may not be proper. I should not have attempted what I have done, had I not thought some one should make a passing record of so interesting an event, an event auspicious in its beginnings and hopeful in its results. This good old parish in Groton I love and honor. It was the first in these parts to do battle with Orthodox pretensions and assumptions. Nobly has it fought the good fight, and gloriously has it triumphed. Under two able and experienced leaders it has established her banner firmly on an unmovable basis. May their young Elisha gird himself with the armor of the faithful, and go forth in their spirit and power conquering and to conquer, till its very 'walls shall be called salvation and its gates praise.'

August 5, 1843.

INSTALLATION AT GROTON, MASS. On Wednesday, Jan. 26, Rev. Crawford Nightingale was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society at Groton. The Council having voted to proceed to Installation with the order of services prepared by the Society, entered the Church about 11 o'clock.

The day was fine and the Church was crowded. Rev. Mr. Chandler of Shirley offered the introductory prayer; Rev. Mr. Fostick of Groton read from the 2nd Epistle of Peter; Rev. Dr. Hall of Providence preached from Ephesians Chap. V. 25 and 27 verses.

The subject was — the duty of the Church of Christ designed and bound to be "holy without blemish." If it be not so, and so long as it is not, the responsibility rests upon *all believers* in Christ, all who are of the Church and all who are not of it — but it should be a personal responsibility, not ecclesiastical — a practical and spiritual work, not doctrinal or denominational. Men must be Christians themselves, before they can christianize the world. They must aim more, and do more, to elevate the *character* of the Church, than to extend its area, or multiply their own converts. Let them own one Master and one Mediator, and not let names rule, or doctrines and forms mediate. Let them recognize all as brethren, and be willing to work with all, who believe in Christ as the Son of God, and would do good to man. Let them do battle with sin, more than with forms, and care more for evils than differences.

Thus united, and content with this union, thus co-operating and praying in one spirit for the faith and furtherance of the Gospel, and *only thus*—they may hope to form a universal and holy church, throughout the earth.

Rev. E. E. Hale of Worcester offered the Prayer of Installation. Rev. C. Lincoln of Boston gave the Charge; Rev. G. M. Bartol of Lancaster the Right Hand of Fellowship; Rev. Mr. Babbidge of Pepperell the Address to the People.

The various addresses were animated and to the point;—and listened to with unabated attention. Excellent music was united to the devotions;—and the length of the service, two and three-quarters hours, was not such as to exhaust patience, which was otherwise so well rewarded.

The Council, Parish Committee, and several clergymen of the neighborhood, dined together in the afternoon.

January 29, 1853.

In connection with the services held at the Reverend Mr. Wells's installation, see the Reminiscences of the Reverend Dr. Lothrop printed in the second volume (pages 400, 401) of this Historical Series.

CONCERNING SWAN POND AND RALPH READ.

In the second volume (pages 84, 85) of this Historical Series appears an article entitled "Two Lost Ponds," which tells of two small sheets of water in Groton that have within two centuries entirely disappeared from the face of the earth, and only by record are known ever to have existed. The disappearance of these ponds was brought about by the ditching and draining incident to the cultivation of the land in the neighborhood. In the article are some early allusions to these ponds, showing their existence more than two hundred years ago. Within a few weeks I have seen an old Survey made by Jonas Houghton, Jr., and now belonging to the venerable William Ames, Esq., of Dedham, that further identifies the site of Swan Pond, as given in that article, and brings the

existence of the pond down fifty years later. The Survey has in the lower left-hand corner the following writing :—

January y^e 26th 1725 ^[-6] then taken a Platt of y^e Land on which Cap^t Jonas Prescott Ju^r of Groton now Lives it being five hundred acres with Robins Land Lying in it

Survey^d b^y JONAS HOUGHTON Ju^r

Robert Robins's land is laid down on the plat, as being on the north side of the highway leading from the Ridges to Forge Village, about equally distant between Swan Brook and Stony Brook, just north of Forge Pond. Ralph Read's farm is also mentioned in the Survey, and lay apparently on both sides of the same road, somewhat nearer to the Ridges. The site of this farm has some interest in connection with the early land-grants of Groton, as it is said to have been given by the General Court to the owner in consideration "of extraordinary Suffering in the former Indian Wars." See "The Boundary Lines of Old Groton" (page 39). Read was an original proprietor of the town, owning a "fifteen-acre right," and by his marriage to Mary, daughter of Anthony Pierce, of Watertown, was a brother-in-law of his neighbor Daniel Pierce.

THE OLD TAVERNS OF GROTON.

THE following advertisement is found in the "Independent Chronicle" (Boston), December 18, 1809, and refers to the dwelling situated at the south corner of Main Street and Broad Meadow Road, and formerly owned and occupied by Charles Gerrish. It was built for a tavern by Martin Jennison about the year 1805, and a long time ago was so kept for a short period. Very recently, a year or two since, it was again opened as a public house by Hall and Knight, but given up in the summer of 1891. Thomas Gardner was a trader who erected the building formerly known as Gerrish's Block, and who lived in the immediate neighborhood, on the north side of the Common.

To be Sold or Let,

A LARGE HOUSE, nearly opposite the meeting-house in Groton, almost new, 3 stories high, containing a spacious hall, and accommodated with large, convenient and secure Stables. It being on the great road to *Keene, Windsor and Montreal*, and combining every advantage for travellers and parties of pleasure: affords as eligible a situation for a Tavern as any in the country. A quantity of extreme fertile Land adjoining the premises, from 1 to 20 acres may be had with the House.

Also, A small Dwelling-House and Hatters Shop, near the said Meeting House. *Likewise,*

A Farm about 1 mile from the Meeting-House, containing about 60 acres of excellent Land, and having on it a 2 story Dwelling-House, and two large Barns, all in good repair. For further information, apply to THOMAS GARDNER, opposite the premises.

For other references to the Old Taverns of Groton, see the first volume of this Historical Series, Number VII.; and also Volume II. (pages 66, 78, and 404).

JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN'S FAMILY.

THE following item is found in the Reverend Wilkes Allen's History of Chelmsford (page 190), where it appears among the charitable contributions made in that town during the last century. In former years such gifts by the church for private objects were more numerous than at present, when there are so many other calls for public charity both at home and abroad; and they were duly entered in the records. Similar instances of beneficence are given in Butler's History of Groton (pages 259, 260), which were copied from the church books.

For Joseph Chamberlin, whose wife and son are at Groton distracted; May 10, 1752 was collected lawful money [£] 38 2 0

In olden times the word "distracted" was equivalent to "insane." Shakespeare says: "and, the truth is, poverty hath distracted her." Even nowadays one sometimes hears the expression "ravin' distracted" to denote violent mania.

LIST OF DEATHS.

[DIED] 3d inst, at the Massachusetts General Hospital [Boston], Mrs SARAH G. COLBURN, late of Groton, 51.

"Daily Evening Transcript" (Boston), November 6, 1848.

Died at one o'clock A. M., Sept. 2d, 1859, in Groton, Mass., Mr. Luther Gilman, aged 69. — Five hours after on the same morning, in the same town and neighborhood, Mrs. Betsey Alexander, wife of Amos Alexander, aged 72. Mr. Gilman and Mrs. Alexander were members of the same church, and were both exemplary Christians. The church and neighborhood feel that two of its most worthy members have been taken to their eternal rest.

"The Groton Gem," September, 1859.

In Groton, Mr. Ezekiel Goodridge, aged 68, formerly of Lunenburg.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), November 3, 1821.

In Groton, on Tuesday [October 16], by a fall, Mr. Aaron Lewis, aged 36 — By this dispensation of Providence, his relations and friends has to lament an affectionate husband, a kind brother, and a sincere friend — and society a valuable member.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), Saturday, October 20, 1821.

In Groton, 18th inst. Mrs. Alice Woods, wife of Sampson W. Esq. aged 58.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), November 24, 1826.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1892.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. VI.

THE LAWYERS OF GROTON.

FOR MANY YEARS after the settlement of New England there was no distinct class of men following the profession of law but the practice was taken up in connection with some other calling. Several of the magistrates of the Colony had been educated in England as lawyers, but here they never appeared at the bar as advocates, though at times they sat on the bench and wore the ermine. During the Colonial period of Massachusetts it is doubtful if any educated attorney ever practised in her Courts of Justice, with the single exception of Thomas Lechford, who lived in Boston for three years only; and even he, at one time, for tampering with the jury, was debarred by the Legislature from pleading any man's cause, except his own, before the Courts. The first code of laws ever proposed to the Colony was prepared by John Cotton, a minister of Boston, though it was rejected; and another code, prepared by Nathaniel Ward, a minister of Ipswich, was adopted in December, 1641, and at that date became known as the Body of Liberties. This code was fraught, relatively, with as big results to the Colonists as Magna Charta ever was to the English nation, and is to-day, in a great measure, the basis of all public legislation in this Commonwealth. At one time Amos Richardson, a merchant tailor of Boston, and a petitioner for Groton Plantation, was active as an attorney in the Courts; and during Governor Andros's administration Dr. Benjamin Bullivant,

a physician of Boston, was the Attorney-General. Instances like these are numerous, and show that in the early days of the Colony, when professional services were required, the lawyers, like the physicians of the same period, were re-inforced from any class that had the needed skill, and particularly from the ministers. Under the First Charter there was in every important town a class of officers who performed certain duties which were closely akin to those now undertaken for the most part by the legal profession; and such men, although they had never been formally admitted to the bar, to-day would probably be lawyers.

Of this class were the Commissioners of Small Causes, who were empowered to act in all cases within the jurisdiction of a magistrate, and were approved, either by the Court of Assistants or the County Courts, upon the request of any town where there was no resident magistrate. They were three in number in each of such towns, and were chosen by the people. The following entry is found in the Groton town-records, under date of December 12, 1681: —

Comishinurs too iud small casis in Toown acordin too law Captin [James] Parkr Leftenint [William] Lackin Insin [Nathaniel] Lorins

On December 11, 1682, these same Commissioners were re-chosen.

Of this class also was the Clerk of the Writs, who was "nominated by each town and allowed by each Shire Court, to grant Sūmons and Attachments in all civil actions, at the liberty of the Plaintiff, and Summons for witnesses," and "to grant replevins, and to take bond with sufficient security of the party to prosecute the suite." For twelve years before the town of Groton was destroyed by the Indians in the spring of 1676, James Fiske was Clerk of the Writs, and, as such, made returns of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages to the County Court at Cambridge. There was probably such an officer chosen on November 1, 1680, as is inferred from the town-records; and a few years later, on April 21, 1686, Josiah Parker was elected to the office.

On December 15, 1669, at a public meeting, the selectmen were authorized "to petition to the [General] Court for one to marry persons in our towne." In the early days of New England marriages were performed by magistrates only; and it was many years before ministers of the Church were allowed to take part in the ceremony. It is likely that the petition was granted, and that some officer was duly appointed.

The Assistants of Massachusetts, often called Magistrates, were the forerunners of the Provincial Council and the State Senate. They were few in numbers, and, in point of dignity and honor, next to the Governor and Deputy-Governor. Their duties were largely of a judicial character as well as legislative. Major Simon Willard, the only citizen of the town who ever was a member of this body, became a resident of Groton about the year 1671. He was first chosen to the position of Assistant in 1654, when living at Concord, and remained in the office till the day of his death. Major Willard was a native of Kent, England, and came to Massachusetts in 1634. He lived first at Cambridge and Concord, then at Lancaster, from which town he removed to Groton; and in all these places he exerted a wide influence. His name first appears in the Groton records on December 10, 1672, when he was chosen one of the selectmen. In his day he filled various civil offices, and was a noted military man. His farm in Groton was situated at Nonacoicus, now within the limits of Ayer; and his dwelling-house was the first building burned at the attack on the town, March 13, 1676, in Philip's War. During several months previously Major Willard had been engaged with his command in scouting along the line of frontier settlements and protecting the inhabitants. At this assault he came with a company of cavalry to the relief of the town, though he did not reach the place in time to be of service in its defence. He died at Charlestown, on April 24, 1676, a very few weeks after Groton was abandoned.

Major Willard was thrice married, — first, before leaving England, to Mary Sharpe, of Horsmonden, County of Kent; secondly, after his arrival in Massachusetts, to Elizabeth Dunster, who died about six months after her marriage; and

thirdly, to Mary Dunster. He had seventeen children; and of this large family, all the sons, nine in number, and five of his eight daughters, reached mature age and were married, leaving issue at the time of their death. Two of his descendants were presidents of Harvard College.

During the last century a distinction between attorneys and barristers was recognized by the Massachusetts bar, and the degree of Barrister was conferred by the Courts with considerable form and ceremony. It required three years of study to become an Attorney, and two years of practice as such in the Inferior Court, and two more in the Superior Court, to become a Barrister. The distinction was finally abolished by the Revised Statutes of 1836.

In this paper I class all attorneys, counsellors, or barristers as lawyers; and I include among their number several yeomen as well as physicians, who represented the learning and cultivation of an early period, and who either practised in the courts or sat on the bench; and I include also several persons who in modern times have pursued a partial course in the study of law, either at the Harvard Law School or elsewhere, though they may not have been formally admitted to the bar.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT was appointed by the Governor and Council on June 27, 1735, a Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, in place of Paul Dudley. From time to time such judges were appointed to sit at the trial of particular cases, in which the standing justices either declined to act, or were thought to be incompetent on account of personal interest. In this instance the case was an action of ejectment in Worcester County, where the petitioners thought that Dudley was interested. On December 22, 1736, Mr. Prescott was appointed, with three others, a Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex County. The appointments were made on the petition of Timothy Sprague, of Malden, for the trial of certain causes relating to Spot Pond, in which the whole bench of justices was said to be interested. On November 10, 1737, he was again appointed, on the petition of

the inhabitants and proprietors of the town of Boston, a Special Justice of the Superior Court in divers causes, in place of Paul Dudley. In the latter instance the case related principally to a dispute over some real estate, where it was thought that Dudley might be biased in his judgment, as he held lands in Boston. At that period the people watched the decisions of the bench with great scrutiny, and guarded popular rights with extreme jealousy.

Benjamin Prescott was the youngest son of Jonas and Mary (Loker) Prescott, and born at Groton, on January 4, 1695-6. He was brought up on his father's farm, and even as a young man filled many important places of trust and responsibility in the affairs of the town. In the year 1717 he was appointed a Lieutenant of a military company, and in 1724 a Lieutenant of a snow-shoe company raised to protect the town from Indian invasion.

On December 8, 1724, the Massachusetts House of Representatives, according to the printed Journal (page 61), passed a Resolution, requiring the enrolment of a certain number of men, who were to be provided "with a good suitable pair of Snow-shoes & Moggasins fit for Service." They were to be drilled in marching and running on the snow, and, on the discovery of the enemy, were to go at once in pursuit. These soldiers became known as "snow-shoe men," and constituted a kind of pre-Revolutionary minute-men. Under this Resolve Groton and Chelmsford each were to furnish forty soldiers, — a larger number than was assigned to any other town in Middlesex County. On March 26, 1725, according to the manuscript records of the Council in the State House, Captain John Shepley presented a certificate that he had *drawn forth* twenty men out of his company at Groton to be snow-shoe men; and at the same time Captain Jonas Prescott presented a certificate that he had *drawn out* twenty men from his company at Groton for the same purpose. Perhaps they were selected by lot. In this command young Prescott held a commission as Lieutenant.

Snow-shoes were first used by soldiers in Dummer's War; and, on December 17, 1729, according to the printed Journal

(page 173) of the House of Representatives, a petition for the grant of a tract of land was presented from a large number of men who had served under Captain John Lovewell, "part of whom first discovered the Use of *Snow-Shoes*."

On May 1, 1723, Benjamin Prescott was chosen a representative to the General Court, and between that date and the time of his death, in different years, he was re-chosen seven times. It is said by Mr. Butler, in his History of Groton (page 290), that Benjamin Prescott in the year 1735 "was chosen agent of the Province to the Court of Great Britain, which office he declined, on account of not having had the small pox, which disease was prevalent at the time." A careful examination of the Council records in the State House fails to confirm the statement, though it shows the appointment of the other agents, both before and after this period. Perhaps the position was offered to Mr. Prescott in an informal and unofficial way, so that it would not be a matter of record.

It is also stated by Mr. Butler, on the same page, that Mr. Prescott "died in the prime of life, August 3, 1735, of a surfeit, caused by great exertion to save some hay from a shower." While this diagnosis of the disease is very obscure, I am inclined to think that he died of apoplexy, dependent on Bright's disease. The date of his death, however, is given wrong, as he died on August 3, 1738; and this statement is borne out, not only by the inscription on his gravestone, but by the following extract from a newspaper of that period:—

Thursday last [August 3] died at his Seat in *Groton*, after three or four Days Illness, the Hon. *Benjamin Prescot*, Esq; Representative for that Town, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, and a Special Justice of the Superiour Court of Judicature; a Gentleman greatly lamented by all that knew him.

"The Boston Evening-Post," August 7, 1738.

On June 11, 1718, Benjamin Prescott was married to Abigail, daughter of the Honorable Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Oliver, of Cambridge; and they were blessed with three children, all sons, who became useful citizens in their native town as well

as distinguished men in the Province. At the time of his death he was a member of the General Court, where he was succeeded by Captain Nathaniel Sawtell, whose surname is sometimes written Sartell.

There has been much confusion between the Groton families of Sawtell and Sartell, as they have generally been considered distinct branches; but they probably belonged to the same stock.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE was a son of John and Anna (Tarbell) Lawrence, and born at Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, on August 11, 1697. The father, soon after his marriage, removed from Groton to that precinct, where he had a large family of children, of whom three sons and one daughter married and settled in Groton, and also brought up large families. On June 27, 1722, Mr. Lawrence was married to Susanna, daughter of Jonas and Mary (Loker) Prescott, who was born on December 31, 1691, and a sister of Benjamin Prescott, previously mentioned; and they were blessed with six children, who grew up and had families. He and his wife were admitted to the church on March 24, 1722-23, during the pastorate of the Reverend Caleb Trowbridge. Their eldest child, the Reverend William Lawrence, born at Groton on May 7, 1723, was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1743,—the first of the name at that institution,—and the minister of the Church of Christ in Lincoln for more than thirty-one years. Their second son, Abel, born on February 25, 1729-30, represented the town of Groton and the districts of Pepperell and Shirley in the General Court for four years from 1762, following his father in that capacity. He was the town-clerk of Groton for seven years from March 1, 1757, a selectman and a justice of the peace, and the father of the late Abel Lawrence, Esq., of Salem.

William Lawrence occupied a prominent position among his neighbors, filling many places of trust and responsibility in the affairs of the town. On May 25, 1743, he was chosen a member of the Great and General Court, and re-chosen sixteen times, — a longer term of service than has ever fallen to

the lot of any other Groton representative. In military matters he began as a private during Dummer's War, and rose through the different grades of service to the rank of colonel during the French and Indian War. His dwelling was situated at the north corner of Main and Court Streets, on the site of Liberty Hall which was burned on March 31, 1878.

On August 12, 1749, Mr. Lawrence was appointed a Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County of Middlesex, in all causes where any of the Standing Justices were interested; and two years later, on June 21, 1751, he received a similar appointment of like import. On June 26, 1755, he was made a Justice of the Inferior Court in the County of Middlesex, in place of Thomas Fulham, Esq., who had resigned; and he continued to hold the position as long as he lived. Governor Emory Washburn, in his "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts from 1630 to the Revolution in 1775" (page 337), alludes to the appointment, and says: "Judge Lawrence belonged to Groton, but I have found no memorial of him."

Judge Lawrence was a large land-owner in Groton and its neighborhood; and Ithamar Bard Sawtelle, in his History of Townsend (page 63), says that, with two exceptions, no man possessed in Townsend so many acres. According to John Boynton Hill's History of Mason, New Hampshire (page 34), he owned eleven farms of the two hundred into which that town was divided, after it had been surveyed and allotted; and in the original grant made by the Masonian proprietors, his name appears first in the list of grantees (page 28). The township of Mason was divided, in conformity with an early custom, into smaller parcels of land, and each tract assigned to the several owners by lot; and this custom furnishes the origin and explanation of the American use of the word *lot* as applied to a portion of land measured off, or appropriated for any particular purpose.

Judge Lawrence died at Groton, on May 19, 1764; and I can give no better estimate of his character than that contained on a tablet to his memory in the old Burying-Ground, as follows, line for line: —

Here lye the remains of Coll^d William
Lawrence, who departed this Life May 19th
A. D. 1764. Anno Ætatis 67.

He was a Gentleman who in military life rose from the rank of Cap^t Lieu^t to the command of a Regiment. In the year 1739, he was made a Justice of the peace afterwards Quorum unus ; a special Justice of the court of common Pleas for the County of Middlesex, and a standing Justice of the Court. He for many years represented the Town of Groton with the Districts of Pepperrell and Shirley in the general Assembly of this Province. In all his public betrustments he acquitted himself with fidelity and honour. In private life his behavior was becoming his Christian profession. He was remarkably industrious in the improvement of time, Just in his dealings, a good neighbour, a faithful friend, patient of injuries and ready to forgive them, gratefull to Benefactors, very ready in affording assistance to the widow and fatherless, and mercifull to all proper Objects of pity. He was a strict observer of the Lords Day, a constant and serious attender on the public exercises of Religin, a devout worshiper of God in his family.

Blessed are the dead who dye in the Lord.
Here also lies the Body of M^{rs} Susanna
Lawrence Relict of the above named Coll^d
William Lawrence

She was a woman of Piety and good Sense,
An industrious, Prudent wife ; an indulgent
Parent, a good Neighbour, a faithfull Friend,
A hater of Hypocrisy and Guile ; a lover of
Hospitality, Patiet under Affliction and Resigned to
The will of Heaven in death by which she
was called out of the world to Receive the
Rewards of a faithfull Servant on the 10th of
Sep^r & in the 80th year of her Age. AD: 1771.

JAMES PRESCOTT was the eldest son of the Honorable Benjamin and Abigail (Oliver) Prescott, and born at Groton, on January 13, 1720-21. He was married, on June 18, 1752,

to his cousin Susanna, daughter of the Honorable William and Susanna (Prescott) Lawrence, of Groton; and they had nine children, of whom the eldest, Benjamin, was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was a sergeant in Captain Joseph Moors's company. Like his two brothers, James was much engaged in affairs of a public nature. In the militia he passed through every grade of service, from that of the lowest commissioned officer of a company to the colonelcy of a regiment. In political life he was chosen a member of the General Court for fifteen years, a member of the Senate for six years, and of the Executive Council for six years. At the beginning of the Revolution he was a member of the three Provincial Congresses of Deputies and of the Board of War. On September 6, 1775, he was chosen Sheriff of Middlesex County, which position he held for five years; and on December 21, 1782, he was appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which place he filled for nearly eighteen years.

Few persons in the Commonwealth ever held so many different offices and of such a varied character as Judge Prescott, and yet he was not an office-seeker; and he filled them all with credit to himself and with honor to the town. His dwelling was situated on the Great Road to Boston, perhaps half a mile southeast from the village, where he died on February 15, 1800. His wife, a native of Groton, was born on February 5, 1725-6, and died on December 26, 1805.

OLIVER PRESCOTT was the youngest son of Benjamin and Abigail (Oliver) Prescott, and born at Groton, on April 27, 1731. He graduated at Harvard College with the highest honors in the Class of 1750, and then studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. Thomas Robie, of Sudbury. He took high rank in his profession, and in 1781 was a charter member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and at the Commencement of 1791 Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D., which before that time had been given by that institution to only seven persons. He was also the president of the Middlesex Medical Society

during the whole period of its existence. Apart from these professional laurels, he likewise received many civil and military honors, besides some of a judicial character.

Dr. Prescott was town-clerk during thirteen years, and selectman during thirty-two years. Before the Revolution, he held the offices of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General, respectively, in the militia, and in 1781 second Major-General; but soon afterward, owing to ill health, he resigned his commission. He was a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum throughout the Commonwealth; and on October 30, 1776, was chosen a member of the Board of War, though he does not appear to have taken his seat in that body. On May 29, 1777, he was elected a member of the Council, an office which he held for two years; and on July 1, 1779, he was appointed Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, and continued as such until his death, which took place at Groton, on November 17, 1804. Dr. Prescott took an active part in suppressing Shays's Rebellion, an insurrection which had many supporters in his neighborhood. He was one of the original Trustees of Groton Academy, and the first President of the Board; and he was also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

On October 19, 1756, Dr. Prescott was married to Lydia, daughter of David and Abigail (Jennison) Baldwin, of Sudbury; and they had eight children. His wife died on September 27, 1798. His dwelling was situated in the southerly part of the village, near the fork of the roads, close to the William Prescott monument.

EBENEZER CHAMPNEY was a son of Solomon and Abigail (| Macsparran) Champney, and born at Cambridge, on April 3, 1744. He was a descendant of Richard, who came from Lancashire in England during the early days of the Colony, and settled at Cambridge. Ebenezer graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1762. At first his intention was to enter the ministry, and to that end he began to study under the direction of the Reverend Caleb Trowbridge, of Groton, whose daughter he subsequently married. Soon afterward

he left his chosen profession in order to take up the study of law in the office of the Honorable Samuel Livermore, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in the year 1768 he was admitted to the bar of that State. He then opened an office at New Ipswich, where he began to practise his profession. In the spring of 1783 he came back to Groton, where he remained until 1789, when he again returned to New Ipswich; and in February, 1793, he was appointed Judge of Probate for Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, which office he continued to hold until the time of his death in the early autumn of 1810.

According to the town-records, Mr. Champney was married, on October 9, 1764, to Abigail, daughter of the Reverend Caleb and Hannah (Walter) Trowbridge, of Groton; and they had seven children, of whom three died in infancy. By this marriage he became connected with the distinguished families of the Cottons and the Mathers. His wife was born on November 30, 1740, and died on October 23, 1775. In November, 1778, he was married, secondly, to Abigail, daughter of Samuel Parker, who had gone from Groton to New Ipswich as early as the year 1760; and by this union there were four children. According to the History of New Ipswich (page 419), the second wife was born in 1762, and died in 1790. In March, 1796, he was married, thirdly, to Susan Wyman, who died in the following September. Hannah, a daughter by the first wife, on February 2, 1792, married the Honorable James Prescott, Jr., of Groton, whose biographical sketch appears later in this Number.

During the excitement of Shays's Rebellion in the year 1786, owing to some spite which the insurgents had against Judge Champney, at that time a resident of Groton, an attempt was made to burn his office. Combustibles ready for use were found concealed under the building; but fortunately the plot was discovered in time to defeat its object. The office stood on the south side of the house, and was afterward used as an office by Timothy Bigelow, Samuel Dana, and Luther Lawrence, and still later by Dr. Amos Bancroft. Subsequently it was moved across the street, and

placed in a corner of Dr. Amos B. Bancroft's garden, a short distance north of the site of the Town House; after which it was again moved to the rear of his dwelling, and still later to the neighborhood of the railroad station, where now it is occupied by a family.

Judge Champney had a large practice, and exercised a wide influence in the community. During the earlier years of his professional life, while living at New Ipswich, he was the only lawyer between Groton and Keene. He died on September 10, 1810, at the age of 66 years, 5 months, and 7 days.

The following inscription is found on the east side of Francis Champney's monument, in the Old Burying-Ground at Groton:—

HON. EBENEZER CHAMPNEY ESQ.
FATHER OF FRANCIS CHAMPNEY,
DIED SEPT. 10, 1810. Æ. 67 Ys.
HE RECEIVED THE HONORS OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY 1762,
ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1768,
APPOINTED JUDGE OF PROBATE 1793,
IN WHICH OFFICE HE DIED.
UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED & LAMENTED.

JAMES SULLIVAN was a son of John and Margery (Brown) Sullivan, and born at Berwick, Maine, on April 22, 1744. He received such an education as then could be acquired in a country village, and he began the study of law in the office of his brother John, at that time a resident of Durham, New Hampshire, who afterward became a distinguished General of Revolutionary fame.

On February 22, 1768, he was married to Hetty, daughter of William and Avis (Adams) Odiorne, of Durham; and by this marriage there were six sons and three daughters. His wife was born on June 26, 1748, and died on January 26, 1786.

After living for a short period at Georgetown, Maine, he removed soon after his marriage to Biddeford, on the Saco River, where he remained nearly ten years. He was a mem-

ber of the three Provincial Congresses, from Biddeford, during 1774 and 1775, and a member of the General Court, from the same town, during 1775 and 1776. On March 20, 1776, he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, which position he held for six years. With the hope of being able, during the intervals of his judicial duties, to be more with his family if living in a central position, and in the belief that during his enforced absence from home they would be in greater security further from the seacoast, Judge Sullivan, in February, 1778, sold his dwelling-house at Biddeford, and took up his abode in Groton. He bought a farm on the present Lowell Road, about half a mile east of the First Parish Meeting-house. "It was pleasantly situated," says his biographer, the late Thomas Coffin Amory, Esq., "and the house, which still remains, stands on an elevation commanding the view of a most agreeable variety of fertile fields and sunny slopes." By his change of residence, the towns of Biddeford and Pepperrellborough (now Saco) were not prevented from sending him again, in the spring of 1778, as a Representative to the General Court. On August 16, 1779, he was chosen a delegate from Groton to represent the town in the Convention for forming the Constitution of Massachusetts, which met on September 1 of that year; and on February 28, 1782, was chosen, by a joint convention of both branches of the General Court, in place of Sam Adams, a delegate to the Continental Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, and his credentials were presented to that body on May 20. On June 11, 1787, he was elected by the Legislature a member of the Executive Council to fill a vacancy caused by the declination of Joseph Bradley Varnum, Esq., of Dracut, who had been previously chosen on June 1, 1787; and on May 29, 1788, he was appointed Judge of Probate for Suffolk County. On February 12, 1790, he was chosen Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, which office he held during seventeen years. He was the first President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and occupied the position during fifteen years. In the autumn of 1804 he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors at large; and when the

Electoral College met in December, the members threw a unanimous vote for Thomas Jefferson as President. On April 6, 1807, he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth, and served in that capacity for nearly two terms. He entered upon the duties of the office on May 27 following, and died in Boston, on December 10, 1808, while Governor.

JOHN BULKLEY was the first native of the town, so far as I can learn, who studied law as a profession. He was a son of Colonel John and Mary (Underwood) Bulkley, of Groton, and a descendant of the Reverend Peter Bulkley, of Concord, and he graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1769. His uncle, Joseph Underwood, was a graduate in the Class of 1735, and perhaps prompted the nephew to take a collegiate course. His father was a prominent man in the neighborhood, and during the French and Indian War gained a colonelcy in the public service. The son studied his profession, in part at least, at Boston; and I have seen a fragment of a manuscript diary kept by him during that period, from which it appears that he was a gay young man, somewhat given to dissipation. He was born at Groton, on June 22, 1749, and died on December 14, 1774. See "The Centennial Record" (Groton), February 22, 1876, for extracts from the diary just alluded to, where it is incorrectly said that the writer was unknown.

I have also seen a note-book kept by him, which contained a list of "Actions before Col^d. Prescott." The first entry is "Abel Keemp vs Eleazor Green Mon: 4th November 1771"; and the last one in the list is dated July 25, 1774. At the end of the book is a list of "Executions returnable to Jus: Prescott 60 days from Jan^y 14 1772," of which the last one is dated October 30, 1774. The names of Jonas Cutler and Jonathan Clark Lewis, who were traders in Groton at that period, appear often in the lists; and presumably they were suing their customers for the amount of their bills. I am inclined to think that, while keeping this book, Bulkley was acting in some official capacity, perhaps under the appointment of his townsman Judge James Prescott.

The following inscription is found, line for line, on his tombstone : —

[*Cherub's Head.*]

COL. JOHN BULKLEY,

whose remains are here entomb'd,
departed this Life Dec^r y^e 3^d A.D. 1772. Æ. 69.
much lamented by those who knew him.
He left a sorrowful widow, four Daughters &
one son, named JOHN by whom this family
tomb was built ; who also departed this Life Dec^r y^e
14th A.D. 1774. Æ. 26. & whose remains are here
deposited.

He was educated at Harvard College and took the degree of A.B. & A.M. In the years 1769 and 1772. A good natural genius improv'd by a liberel Education he employ'd in the study of Law but had only practiced as an attorney a sufficient time to raise in his friends the most (sanguine) hopes of whatever great or good could reasonably be expected from an honest & benevolent heart, influenced by a good understanding and a prudent disposition, before a period was put to his Action, and designs ; & his numerous Acquaintance were call'd to lament the death of a dutiful son — a loving brother — a faithful friend — a kind neighbour — a good citizen — an honest man.

Amicus patriæ, generis humani Amicus.

THOMAS COLMAN succeeded Mr. Bulkley as an attorney, though but little is known of his professional life in Groton. He was the third son of Deacon Benjamin and Ann (Brown) Colman, and born at Byfield, a village of Newbury, on March 8, 1751. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1770, and without doubt knew Bulkley as a fellow-collegian at Cambridge. It is uncertain how long he practised in this town, but probably until about the time of his death. He was drowned at Newbury bar, on October 28, 1781.

The following extract from a Memoir of Samuel Dana, written by the Honorable Charles Humphrey Atherton, and printed in the third volume of the " Collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society " (Concord, 1832), contains some references to both these young lawyers : —

We are more the creatures of accident than we generally suppose, or are willing to allow. Now it happened that just before his [Mr. Dana's] relinquishment of the pastoral office, he was appointed executor of the will of John Bulkley, Esq., an Attorney of law in Groton. This brought him in contact with a law library, which for convenience he had removed to his own house. To this occurrence may be traced his future success and distinction in life. In searching these law books, he spent many of his leisure hours, and either discovered or formed his taste for the investigation of legal subjects. One more lucky occurrence only was wanting which should give him some knowledge of office business, in order to fix Mr. Dana a candidate for the bar. For this, he did not long wait and it was probably of his own procuring. Thomas Coleman, Esq., who in 1779 succeeded Mr. Bulkley as an attorney in Groton, had his residence and office in the house of Mr. Dana, and under these favourable circumstances, he acquired some knowledge of the practice of law. Thus did Mr. Dana pick up his qualifications as a lawyer, as he had those of a clergyman, with great ease and little cost (pages 12, 13).

In this list of the Lawyers of Groton is included, as an exceptional case, the name of Samuel Dana, who was for many years the minister of the town. Before the troubles had arisen between him and his parish, he had done some business of a legal character ; and, furthermore, at that period an educated man was liable to act in any professional capacity. In the Memoir, by Mr. Atherton, from which an extract has just been given, there is a reference to the way in which he became interested in the study of law.

SAMUEL DANA was a son of William and Mary (Green) Dana, and born in that part of Cambridge which is now Brighton, on January 14, 1738-9. He entered Harvard College at the early age of twelve years, which shows the natural aptitude of his mind to receive instruction, and graduated in the Class of 1755, of which President John Adams was a member. He fitted himself for the duties of a pastor by the only means then available, which was to study theological works under the advice of neighboring ministers. In fact

the only course open to any professional scholar at that period was to follow a course of study under the guidance of an experienced teacher, as there were then no professional schools in the land. On June 3, 1761, Mr. Dana was settled as the minister of Groton ; and on May 6, 1762, he was married to Anna, daughter of Captain Caleb and Abigail (Bowen) Kenrick, of Newton. His pastorate here appears to have been harmonious until the political troubles of the Revolution began to crop out, when a sermon preached by him in the early spring of 1775 gave great offence to the parish. His sympathies were with the Crown, while those of the people were equally strong on the other side ; and the excitement over the matter ran so high that he was compelled to give up his charge. After his dismissal from the church he remained at Groton during some years, preaching for a short time to a Presbyterian Society, then recently organized ; and later he removed to Amherst, New Hampshire, where he resumed the study of law in the office of Joshua Atherton, Esq., an attorney of that town. In the autumn of 1781 he was admitted to practise in the Court of Common Pleas of Hillsborough County. He was a delegate chosen by the town of Amherst to the convention for the formation of a plan of government, which resulted in the State Constitution of 1783 ; and immediately after its adoption by the people he was commissioned as one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, but declined the appointment. In the year 1785 he was appointed Register of Probate for Hillsborough County, and held the office until January 9, 1789, when he accepted the position of Judge of Probate, which he afterward resigned on December 21, 1792. In this office he was followed by the Honorable Ebenezer Champney, of New Ipswich, who had previously been a lawyer at Groton, and who has already been mentioned in this Number. In 1793 he was chosen to the State Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Atherton, his former preceptor.

Judge Dana died at Amherst, on April 2, 1798, leaving a large family of children and grandchildren, and was buried on April 4, with Masonic rites, when a funeral oration was de-

livered before the Benevolent Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, by the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEY was the eldest child of Ebenezer and Abigail (Trowbridge) Champney, and born at Groton, on August 20, 1764. His early life was spent on his father's farm in the work that usually falls to the lot of a country boy. His education was received at the common schools of that day, with some occasional instruction from his father, under whom he prepared himself for the legal profession. He was called to the Middlesex bar; and in the year 1786 he opened an office in connection with his father at Groton, where he remained until 1791, when he removed to New Ipswich, and joined his father, who had two years previously taken up his residence in that town.

In the year 1792 Mr. Champney was married to Mercy Parker, who died in April, 1795, having borne him three children; and, secondly, in October, 1809, to Rebecca Brooks, who became the mother of seven children. Perhaps his first wife and his stepmother Abigail Parker were sisters,—daughters of Samuel and Abiah Parker, of Groton. For twenty years he was the postmaster of New Ipswich, and for a long time one of the selectmen; and he died in that town on May 12, 1827, at the age of 62 years, 8 months, and 23 days.

JAMES PRESCOTT, JR., was the youngest son of the Honorable James and Susanna (Lawrence) Prescott, and born at Groton, on April 19, 1766. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in the Class of 1788. He studied law, and began the practice of his profession in the adjoining town of Westford, where he remained about ten years, when he returned to Groton. On February 2, 1792, he was married to Hannah, daughter of the Honorable Ebenezer and Hannah (Trowbridge) Champney, of New Ipswich. She was born on September 23, 1768, and died on January 2, 1836; and from the year 1783 to 1789 her father was a lawyer of Groton. Mr. Prescott was appointed, on June 3, 1805, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he filled for six years. By an Act passed on

June 21, 1811, the Court of Common Pleas became the Circuit Court of Common Pleas; and for political reasons Judge Prescott was not re-nominated for the position. On February 1, 1805, he was appointed to the office of Judge of Probate, made vacant by the death of his uncle, Dr. Oliver Prescott, on November 17, 1804. For six years Judge James Prescott was acting as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and at the same time as Judge of Probate, — a conjunction of offices which now would be considered incompatible with the best interests of the public. For forty-two years in succession the Probate Judgeship of Middlesex County was held by him and his uncle.

Judge Prescott died at his residence in Groton, on October 14, 1829. His dwelling-house was situated on the east side of the Great Road, near the end of High Street, and before his ownership had belonged to Benjamin Bancroft, by whom it was probably built as far back as the Revolutionary period.

Judge Prescott was an excellent classical scholar and well versed in law, but unfortunately he had a harsh temper, which rendered him unpopular, and was in a large measure the cause of many of his troubles and misfortunes. On February 1, 1821, he was impeached by the House of Representatives for misconduct and maladministration in his office as Judge of Probate; and on April 18, the Senate met as a Court of Impeachment, and tried him on fifteen articles, of which he was found guilty as to Articles III. and XII. By the casting vote of the President of the Senate there was a tie as to Article II.

For the convenience of a few persons interested in such matters, I herewith give a bibliographical account of the trial: —

In the Senate, February 9, 1821, it was ordered that the Clerk cause to be printed fifty copies of the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives, "together with the respondent's answer, when it shall be made — and the rules adopted by the Court of impeachment to be observed on the trial." (Manuscript Journal of the Senate, XLI. 225.) These were to be delivered, one copy each to the members of the Court, one copy to each manager appointed by the

House, and three copies to the respondent or his counsel, and the remainder to be kept by the Clerk to await further orders. The copy in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society bears the autograph of Josiah Quincy, the Speaker of the House, and has the following title:—

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Court of Impeachment for the Trial of James Prescott, Esquire, Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Middlesex, on Articles of Impeachment, presented against him, by the Representatives of the People of Massachusetts, for Misconduct and Maladministration in Office. Boston: Russell and Gardner, Printers. 1821. 4to. pp. 33.

According to the "Boston Daily Advertiser," April 16, a day before the opening of the Court of Impeachment by adjournment: "The Judge filed his answer to the charges about ten days since, and copies of it are printed for the use of the members of the Court." This answer signed by him became a part of the quarto pamphlet (pages 14-32), and was also printed separately with a title as follows:—

Answers to the Articles of Impeachment against the Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex. Boston: Printed by Ezra Lincoln. 1821. 8vo. pp. 32.

After the trial a full report was published with the title given below:—

Report of the Trial by Impeachment of James Prescott, Esquire, Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Middlesex, for Misconduct and Maladministration in office, before the Senate of Massachusetts, in the year 1821. With an Appendix, containing an account of former impeachments in the same State. By Octavius Pickering and William Howard Gardiner, of the Suffolk Bar. Boston: Published at the Office of the Daily Advertiser. 1821. 8vo. pp. 225 (1).

On April 28 it was ordered by the Senate that copies of this Trial be purchased by the Clerk and furnished to the members. At the same time it was ordered by the House that the Clerk procure for each member a copy, "provided

any report thereof shall be speedily published which in the opinion of the speaker of this House shall appear to be faithful and correct and charged at a reasonable price." In the "Boston Daily Advertiser," April 30, a statement to the same effect is made; and it would seem from this that the Advertiser report was procured for the members of the House and Senate. The following extracts from the Advertiser of April 20 and 23, respectively, relate to this publication:—

This Court yesterday proceeded in the important trial now pending before them. . . . We have diligently attended the course of this important trial, for the purpose of obtaining as accurate a report of it as possible, for publication. — In this difficult undertaking we have the assistance of two learned friends, who will make every exertion to render the report as perfect as possible. — We had intended to publish it in the Daily Advertiser, but it would not be proper to publish any report of the evidence while the trial is pending, and it is likely to extend to too great length to admit of its being published in the paper, after the trial is finished. We are therefore driven to the necessity of publishing it only in a pamphlet. This will be issued from the press as soon as possible after the trial is closed. [April 20.]

It will be recollected that we some time since announced an intention to publish a regular report of this trial in our paper. In pursuance of this intention, we made every provision in our power for obtaining a correct report. But on more full consideration, and after having taken notes of the first day's proceedings, we came to the conviction that it would be totally impracticable. [April 23.]

TIMOTHY BIGELOW was the eldest son of Colonel Timothy and Anna (Andrews) Bigelow, and born at Worcester, on April 30, 1767. He was fitted for Harvard College under the tuition of Benjamin Lincoln and of the celebrated Samuel Dexter, then a law-student at Worcester. He graduated with high rank at Cambridge in the Class of 1786, and entered at once upon the study of his profession in the office of Levi Lincoln, the elder. Admitted to the bar in the year 1789, he began the practice of law at Groton, living at that time in the dwelling then occupied by Converse Richardson, and used as a public house, where he also had his office. The

dwelling was situated on the south side of what is now Elm Street, near the corner of Pleasant Street, though it was moved away in the autumn of 1860, to a lot near the head of the old Jenkins road, discontinued on April 6, 1885. It is said that he sat in his office six weeks without taking a fee, and then received a pistareen. On September 3, 1791, he was married to Lucy, daughter of Dr. Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott, who was born on March 13, 1771. After his marriage he removed to the house standing, until the summer of 1875, between Governor Boutwell's dwelling and Mrs. Graves's. An account of this house is given in the first volume of the Historical Series (No. XVI. pages 1-9), under the heading "An Old House, and Some of its Occupants."

Mr. Bigelow soon acquired a wide reputation and a large practice, by no means confined to Middlesex County. Many young men came to Groton in order to study law in his office, and not a few of them afterward became eminent in their profession. At the same period Samuel Dana, Jr., was another noted lawyer of Groton, whose sketch follows the present one. These two men became the leaders of the Middlesex bar, and they also tried many cases in Essex, Worcester, and Suffolk Counties, as well as in New Hampshire. They were retained in most of the important cases in this neighborhood, and generally on opposite sides. They were both military men, and each one commanded a militia company made up of his own political party. Mr. Bigelow was a prominent Federalist, and the captain of the South Company; while Mr. Dana was equally prominent as a Democrat, and the captain of the North Company. They had offices in the same building, in fact on opposite sides of the same entry, and, in politics as well as at the bar, they were usually pitted against each other, yet in social life they were the best of friends.

Mr. Bigelow took an active part in politics, and for many years was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, chosen first by the town of Groton, and afterward by the town of Medford, where he was then living. During thirteen years he represented Groton in the House, and

during twelve years he represented Medford in the same body; and he was the Speaker for thirteen years, the longest term of service in that capacity ever held by one person. He was filling this position at the time when the Act was passed, on June 19, 1819, separating the District of Maine from the State of Massachusetts, and consequently the last Speaker of the united Legislatures of the District and the Commonwealth. He was a delegate to that famous political assembly in 1814, known as the Hartford Convention, and also a member of the Executive Council in the year 1820. He was one of the founders of Groton Academy, and an original member of the Board of Trustees.

Amid the engrossing duties of his profession Mr. Bigelow found time for occasional literary work. While living at Groton he delivered the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, July 21, 1796; a Funeral Oration on Samuel Dana,—at one time minister of Groton and afterward a lawyer,—before the Benevolent Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Amherst, New Hampshire, April 4, 1798; and a Eulogy on Washington before the Columbian Lodge of Masons, at Boston, February 11, 1800,—which addresses have been printed. In the year 1806 he removed to Medford, where he died on May 18, 1821, at the age of fifty-four years. See the "Columbian Centinel," May 19, 1821, for a tribute to his memory, written by the editor, Major Benjamin Russell, a friend of forty years' standing. The late Reverend Andrew Bigelow, D.D., and the late Honorable John Prescott Bigelow, Secretary of the Commonwealth, were his sons.

Among the young men who studied law in Mr. Bigelow's office were the following:—

John Harris, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire; Thomas Rice, of Winslow, Maine, Member of Congress; John Locke, of Ashby, Member of Congress; Joseph Locke, Judge of the Police Court of Lowell for thirteen years; John Leighton Tuttle, of Concord; Asahel Stearns, University Professor of Law in the Harvard Law School; John Varnum, of Haverhill, Member of Congress; Loammi Baldwin, who

afterward became a distinguished civil engineer; John Park Little, of Gorham, Maine; Tyler Bigelow, of Watertown; Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and afterward of Lowell, where he died while Mayor of the city, April 17, 1839; Nathaniel Shattuck, of Amherst, New Hampshire; John Stuart, of Newburyport; Augustus Peabody, of Boston; and Abraham Moore, of Groton.

SAMUEL DANA was the second son of the Reverend Samuel and Anna (Kenrick) Dana, and born at Groton, on June 26, 1767. He studied law in the office of the Honorable John Lowell, Judge of the United States District Court, and about the year 1789 he began the practice of the profession in his native town. On December 5, 1795, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Minot) Barrett, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire; and they had a family of eight children.

Mr. Dana soon took a high position in the community, and exerted a wide influence in the neighborhood. He had a large and successful practice at the bar, and many young men came to Groton in order to study law under his tuition. In a "Memoir of the late Hon. Samuel Dana, by his son, James Dana" (Cambridge, 1877), it is said:—

Mr. Dana's reputation attracted many students, to whom he was accustomed to give lectures on the law and its practice. Many of his pupils were leading men in their day. These gentlemen made quite an addition to the cultivated society of the town. No list of his students has been preserved; but it is known that among them were the Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the United States District Court in Delaware, recently deceased, and the late Hon. William Merchant Richardson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Mr. Richardson practised in Groton for some years, — part of the time as law partner with Mr. Dana, — and while residing in Groton was Representative in Congress for Middlesex (page 7).

Among his other students were Abijah Bigelow, of Leominster, Member of Congress; Luther Fitch, of Groton, and afterward of Portland, Maine, where he was Judge of the Mu-

nicipal Court ; James Lewis, of Pepperell ; Samuel Emerson Smith, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Maine, and Governor of that State ; and John Wright, of Groton and Lowell.

Mr. Dana was among the early friends and benefactors of Groton Academy, and a member of the original Board of Trustees. He was the first postmaster of the town, and always one of the foremost in public enterprises. The post-office was established on September 29, 1800, but no mail was delivered at the office until the last week in November. Occasionally, when the Reverend Dr. Chaplin, the minister of the town, owing to illness, was unable to officiate in the pulpit, Mr. Dana would be asked to supply his place and read a sermon, which he did with great acceptance to the congregation.

Mr. Dana was chosen a member of the General Court during the years 1803, 1825-1827 ; he was also a member of the State Senate during the years 1805-1812 and 1817, and President of that body during the years 1807, 1811, and 1812. On October 14, 1811, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, which position he held for nine years. He was a Member of Congress during 1814 and 1815, and a Presidential Elector in 1820, when the Electoral College cast its vote on December 7 of that year, in favor of James Monroe for President. Together with Luther Lawrence, Esq., he represented the town in the Convention for altering the Constitution of Massachusetts, which met on November 15, 1820. On May 10, 1825, he was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Morton one of the Commissioners, on the part of the Commonwealth, to run the line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Judge Dana died at Charlestown, on November 20, 1835, aged 68 years ; and his wife Rebecca, at Groton, on May 11, 1834, aged 54 years. His younger sister Mehitabel Bowen Dana was the wife of the Honorable Samuel Bell, Governor of New Hampshire, and the mother of the Honorable Samuel Dana Bell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire ; of the Honorable James Bell, United States

Senator from the same State; and of the late Dr. Luther V Bell, of Somerville, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM MERCHANT RICHARDSON was the eldest son of Captain Daniel and Sarah (Merchant) Richardson, and born at Pelham, New Hampshire, on January 4, 1774. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1797, and immediately afterward obtained a situation as Assistant Preceptor of Leicester Academy, which place, owing to ill health, he was obliged to give up at the end of a year. He then went home to his father's farm in Pelham, where he tarried until he regained his strength, and soon afterward accepted the preceptorship of Groton Academy,—a position that had already been held by two of his classmates, Asahel Stearns and Leonard Mellen, who subsequently became lawyers as well as himself. He entered upon his new duties as Preceptor in 1799, and taught in the Academy during four years.

On October 7, 1799, Mr. Richardson was married to Betsey, daughter of Jesse Smith, of Pelham; and they had seven children, of whom six lived to grow up and were married.

While still engaged in the active work of teaching, he began the study of his chosen profession in the office of Judge Samuel Dana, of Groton, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Middlesex Court in 1804. Just before this time he had given up his position as preceptor of the Academy; and he now entered into a partnership with Judge Dana, and this relation continued as long as he remained at Groton. On July 4, 1801, he delivered an address, in commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence, which was afterward "published at the request of the Committee of Arrangement." In July, 1804, he was appointed postmaster of the town, which office he held until January, 1812. On November 5, 1810, he was chosen a representative to Congress, and later, on November 2, 1812, again chosen, thus serving two terms in that body.

In the year 1814 he removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in 1816 he became the Chief Justice of the

Superior Court of Judicature of that State, which office he continued to hold, with great credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public, until the day of his death. With him began the first published reports of judicial decisions, and his opinions extend through the first nine volumes of New Hampshire Reports. As a judge he was noted for the quickness of his apprehension, his ready application of the principles of common law, and his strict integrity. It has been said that he did more for the jurisprudence of his native State than was ever accomplished by any other judge. He had a fondness for poetry, and in early life often indulged in writing poems on various occasions. He also possessed a fine taste for music, and played on the bass-viol, and he used to sing with his family at the domestic fireside. In the year 1819 he removed from Portsmouth to Chester in the same State, and while living there, in November, 1831, with others he organized the Chester Musical Society, which was duly incorporated by the Legislature. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1827.

Judge Richardson died at his farm in Chester, on March 15, 1838, deeply lamented by a loving family and by a wide circle of personal and professional friends. A sermon was preached at his funeral, on March 26, by the Reverend Jonathan Clement, of Chester, and subsequently printed; and a Sketch of his Life, written by the Honorable Charles Henry Bell, then a very young man, was published during the year following his death.

CALEB BUTLER was a son of Caleb and Rebekah (Frost) Butler, and born at Pelham, New Hampshire, on September 13, 1776. He was the third son and the fifth child in a family of eleven children. In the year 1794 he attended the academy at Pelham, then kept by Daniel Hardy, where he remained less than a year; and afterward for a few weeks he went to another academy in a neighboring town. With the exception of his subsequent studies at home, which he pursued under the guidance of Preceptor Hardy, this was his sole prep-

aration for college. He passed a successful examination at Dartmouth, and joined the Freshman class of that institution, in February, 1797, during their second term. While at college he taught district schools in the winter time, — then a common practice among students. He graduated in the Class of 1800, with the highest honors, on which occasion he delivered a salutatory oration in Latin. During the succeeding year he remained at Hanover, teaching the Indian Charity School, which was then connected with the college. In February, 1802, he became preceptor of Groton Academy, and continued as such until August, 1810, when he gave it up for an interval of two years; in 1812, resuming his former position, he held it until 1815, making his term of service in all nearly twelve years. While preceptor in 1807 he was chosen a Trustee of the institution, and held the office till his resignation in 1836, a period of twenty-nine years. Teaching was an occupation congenial to his tastes, and his success in the calling was distinguished. At the Academy Jubilee, July 12, 1854, he was a conspicuous personage, and received special attention from his former scholars.

On August 22, 1804, he was married to Clarissa, daughter of Parker and Dorcas (Brown) Varnum, of Dracut; and they had a family of eight children, of whom Mrs. Francis Augustus Brooks, of Boston, is now the sole survivor. His wife was born at Dracut, on January 27, 1782, and died at Groton, on September 5, 1862.

While still teaching at the Academy he began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence at Groton, and was admitted to the bar of Middlesex County on March 18, 1814. His subsequent practice was more in drawing up legal papers and settling estates than in attendance at the courts. His charges were always moderate, and many a widow and orphan had reason to be grateful to him for services wholly unrequited.

On March 7, 1815, Mr. Butler was chosen town-clerk, which office he held for three years; and on March 3, 1823, he was again chosen, and continued in the position for ten years more. On July 1, 1826, he succeeded Major James

Lewis as postmaster of the town, and remained as such, to the entire satisfaction of the public, until January 15, 1839, when he was removed for political heresy. Before he was commissioned as postmaster himself, for eight years he had performed most of the duties of the office, during Major Lewis's term of service. Upon the change in the administration of the National Government, he was reinstated in the same office, on April 15, 1841. He continued to hold the position until December 21, 1846, when he was again removed for political reasons. Mr. Butler was a most obliging man, and his removal was received by the public with general regret. During his two terms he filled the office for more than eighteen years, — a longer period of time than has fallen to the lot of any other postmaster of the town. In 1825 he was appointed Surveyor, on the part of the Commonwealth, to establish the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. On May 4, 1829, he was chosen a representative to the General Court; but he declined the office, and William Livermore was sent in his place. On July 12, 1826, he was appointed Chairman of Commissioners of Highways for Middlesex County. The title of this board was soon afterward changed to County Commissioners, and he continued as Chairman for fifteen years.

Mr. Butler died, on October 7, 1854, at Groton, where his name is now perpetuated by three schools kept in the High School building, known respectively as the Butler Grammar, the Butler Intermediate, and the Butler Primary. There is also a Caleb Butler Lodge of Free Masons at Ayer, formerly a part of Groton.

Mr. Butler was the author of a "History of the Town of Groton, including Pepperell and Shirley" (Boston, 1848), and of several Masonic addresses and historical pamphlets. Under a Resolve of the Legislature, passed on March 1, 1830, he made a Map of Groton, which was published by the town, in the spring of 1832. He also wrote an account of the total eclipse of the sun, June 16, 1806, which appeared in "The Medical and Agricultural Register for the years 1806 and 1807" (Boston), pages 122-125. He was a member of the

New England Historic Genealogical Society, and contributed an account of his branch of the Butler family to the quarterly Register (II. 355, III. 73, 353), published under the auspices of that Society. A sketch of his life appears in the "Memorial Biographies" (II. 266-279), from which some of the facts contained in this notice are gathered.

TIMOTHY FULLER was a son of the Reverend Timothy and Sarah (Williams) Fuller, and born at Chilmark, on July 11, 1778. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1801, and studied law in the office of the Honorable Levi Lincoln, the elder, at Worcester. His parents had ten children, — five boys and five girls, — and all the sons became lawyers. On May 28, 1809, Timothy was married to Margaret, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Jones | Wyzer) Crane, of Canton; and they had seven children.

Mr. Fuller was admitted to the bar during the October term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1804, in Boston, where he at once opened an office in Court Street. With the exception of one year, his name appears in the annual directories from 1805 to 1833, where he is put down as a counsellor. Soon after his marriage he bought a dwelling-house in Cambridgeport, where his children were born and brought up. While a resident of Cambridge, he was chosen, on April 5, 1813, a member of the State Senate, and re-chosen during the following three years. On November 4, 1816, he was chosen, as the Democratic candidate, a member of Congress, and re-chosen during the following four terms, making a service of ten years in that capacity. After his retirement from Congress he was elected, on May 2, 1825, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which body he became the Speaker for that year; and he was again elected, on May 7, 1827, and May 11, 1831, for those two years a member of the House. He also served as one of the Executive Council for the civil year ending May, 1829.

In June, 1833, Mr. Fuller removed from Cambridge to Groton, where he bought an estate of fifty acres. Attributing his own success in life largely to the habits of industry ac-

quired by an early experience on a farm, he was desirous to subject his boys to the same hardening process. He was previously familiar with the town, as his eldest child, Margaret, had been a pupil for two years in Miss Susan Prescott's School for Young Ladies, and he had then been impressed with the natural attractions of the place. In the Sketch of "Chaplain Fuller" (Boston, 1863), by his brother Richard Frederic Fuller, the author writes:—

The new family residence was in Groton, Massachusetts, a prosperous town of Middlesex County, distant some thirty miles from Boston, and at that time principally devoted to agriculture. The house and grounds had been fitted up with much care and expense by Samuel Dana, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The white mansion, situated upon a gradual eminence, looked complacently upon the blue Wachusett, Monadnock, and Peterborough Hills. It was quite attractive to childish eyes, its ample front bathed in the sunlight, seeming, on approach, to expand into a smile of welcome (page 20).

Soon after the family's arrival at their new home, Margaret Fuller writes to the Reverend Dr. Frederic Henry Hedge, as appears in her *Life*, by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson:—

I highly enjoy being surrounded with new and beautiful natural objects. My eyes and my soul were so weary of Cambridge scenery, my heart would not give access to a summer feeling there. The evenings lately have been those of Paradise, and I have been very happy in them. The people here much more agreeable than in most country towns; there is no vulgarity of manners, but little of feeling, and I hear no gossip (pages 43, 44).

While a resident of Groton Mr. Fuller did not wholly retire from active business, for his clients still sought him out and led him occasionally into the courts. After a short illness he died at his home, on October 1, 1835, and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery at Cambridge. Among my earliest recollections as a boy is attending his funeral in company with my father.

Mr. Fuller had two sons, who followed in his professional footsteps, — his eldest son Eugene and Richard Frederic, who both are noticed in this Number.

For an account of the Fuller family, see "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (XIII. 351-363) for October, 1859.

LUTHER LAWRENCE was the eldest child of Major Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence, and born at Groton, on September 28, 1778. His father had been an officer in the Revolutionary Army, but resigned his commission on September 12, 1778, a short time before the birth of the son. Luther began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1801. Among his classmates were Tyler Bigelow, Thomas Bond, James Abbot Cummings, Timothy Fuller, Dr. Joseph Mansfield, Stephen Minot, and William Bant Sullivan, all either natives of Groton or at some time residents of the town. He began the study of law under the tuition of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, whose sister he afterward married. After his admission to the bar in June, 1804, he opened an office in his native town, where he soon gained a large practice. On June 2, 1805, he was married to Lucy, daughter of Colonel Timothy and Anna (Andrews) Bigelow, of Worcester; and one son and four daughters were born to them, of whom Mrs. Anna Maria (Lawrence) Seaver, of Rutland, Vermont, is the last survivor. After his marriage he lived in the house at the corner of ~~school~~ and Main Streets, just north of the site of the Baptist Meeting-house; and here his eldest child, Mrs. Seaver, was born. When his preceptor and brother-in-law, Mr. Bigelow, removed from Groton to Medford in the year 1806, Mr. Lawrence took possession of his dwelling. It was situated on Main Street, nearly opposite to the site of the Town House, though it has since been moved away. He continued to live in the Bigelow house until November, 1811, when he removed to the one, then just built, immediately south of the old house, and now owned by Mrs. Eliel Shumway.

During twelve years, from 1812 to 1822, both inclusive, and in 1830, Mr. Lawrence represented the town of Groton in the lower branch of the Legislature; and in 1822 he was the Speaker of that body. On October 16, 1820, he was chosen a delegate to the Convention for altering the Constitution of Massachusetts. In 1811 he was chosen a Trustee of Groton Academy, which position he held until the day of his death. While a resident of Groton he always took a deep interest in the affairs of the town, and on all occasions he was both willing and ready to serve his neighbors in a private or public capacity. While a law student he interested himself much in military matters, and joined the South Company, of which Mr. Bigelow was the Captain. At that time there were, beside the Groton Artillery Company, two other military companies in the town, known respectively as the North Company and the South Company, of which the former was made up of Democrats, and the latter of Federalists. The young men of the neighborhood, ambitious of political preferment, were very sure to join one or the other of these commands. Mr. Lawrence succeeded Mr. Bigelow as the Captain of the company; and I have been told by persons who remember those times that he was an excellent officer and a strict disciplinarian. For some references to these companies, see the first volume of this Historical Series, No. VII. (page 8), and No. VIII. (pages 6 and 7).

The town of Lowell was incorporated on March 1, 1826, and its rapid growth attracted a population not only from the neighborhood but from distant places. In the spring of 1831 Mr. Lawrence removed to the new town, where his brothers had large interests in the manufacturing companies, which were the cause of its prosperity. He soon acquired a wide and lucrative practice, in which Elisha Glidden, Esq., was associated with him as a law-partner. He was one of the original Directors of the Railroad Bank organized in the year 1831, and the first President of that institution, holding the office at the time of his death. On March 5, 1838, he was chosen Mayor of the city, and the next year re-chosen with but little opposition. On April 1, 1839, he entered upon the duties of

his office for the second term; but soon his career was suddenly ended. While showing one of the buildings forming a part of the Middlesex Mills to his friend and kinsman, Tyler Bigelow, Esq., of Watertown, he was killed, on April 17, 1839, by falling into a wheel-pit. His head struck against a cast-iron wheel, and death ensued in a few minutes. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, and carried sadness to every heart; and a special session of the City Council was called the same evening, when appropriate action was taken on the melancholy event. The family declined a public funeral; and the remains were buried in his native town. I distinctly remember that the funeral procession was met at the Common and followed to the Old Burying Ground by a large concourse of people, irrespective of age or sex, while the bells of the village tolled their solemn knell.

The following announcement of his death is found in the "Daily Centinel and Gazette" (Boston), April 18, 1839:—

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

It is our painful duty, to announce the sudden death of the Hon. LUTHER LAWRENCE, Mayor of Lowell, in that city, yesterday forenoon, about eleven o'clock. Having occasion to examine some operations of workmen, at the Middlesex Mills, and standing at the moment on verge of the wheel-pit, he made a false step and fell into the pit, about twenty feet down. The fall proved fatal. — He was taken up insensible, and died in about fifteen minutes.

This melancholy event created a general gloom in Lowell, and produced much sensation in this city, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lawrence was formerly Speaker of our House of Representatives, and was extensively known and appreciated throughout the State, as one of our most intelligent and valuable citizens. As Mayor of Lowell, for the present and past years, he was faithful and efficient, and his death is universally lamented.

The Reverend Henry Adolph Miles preached a sermon on Mr. Lawrence's death, at the South Congregational Church in Lowell, on April 21, 1839, which was afterward printed. A sketch of Mr. Lawrence is given in the "Contributions of

the Old Residents' Historical Association" (I. 139-141), under the heading of "The Mayors of Lowell."

BENJAMIN MARK FARLEY was a son of Benjamin and Lucy (Fletcher) Farley, and born, on April 8, 1783, in that part of Hollis, New Hampshire, which was afterward set off to Brookline. He was fitted for college at New Ipswich Academy, now known as Appleton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1804. He then began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Abijah Bigelow, of Leominster. While living in that town, by an Act of the Legislature passed on February 27, 1807, his name was changed from Mark Farley to Benjamin Mark Farley. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in Hollis, where he resided, with the exception of three or four years, until 1855, when he removed to Boston. Occupying a position of large influence among his fellow-townsmen, he never failed to use it for their interest and welfare. He was chosen a representative to the New Hampshire Legislature from the town of Hollis in 1814, and with the exception of five years continued to hold the office until 1829. He served as a member of the School Committee for twenty-five years. In his profession he stood at the head of the Hillsborough bar, and for several years was President of the Hillsborough County Bar. From 1833 to 1843 he was a Trustee of Groton Academy.

In the spring of 1834 Mr. Farley removed from Hollis to Groton, where he occupied an office in connection with his brother George Frederick. He lived in the house, next south of the office, which he had built during the previous year. In the autumn of 1837 he returned to Hollis; and his son-in-law, the Reverend Dudley Phelps, who was then settled as a minister over the Union Congregational Church, and just married, took the same dwelling, and occupied it. It is now owned by Colonel Daniel Needham.

In the year 1855 he left Hollis and went to Boston, where he resided with another son-in-law, George Bancroft, in Shawmut Avenue, though he did not engage in active practice, as he had acquired an ample competence from his profession.

He died, on September 16, 1865, at Lunenburg, where he had been passing the summer, and was buried, on September 20, at Hollis. A Funeral Discourse was preached on the occasion by the Reverend Pliny Butts Day, and afterward published,

Mr. Farley was married, at Leominster, on September 26, 1805, first, to Lucretia, daughter of the Reverend Francis and Sarah (Gibson) Gardner, of Leominster, who died on April 28, 1819, aged 35 years ; and at Pepperell, on September 17, 1828, secondly, to Mrs. Lucretia (Bullard) Parker, daughter of the Reverend John and Elizabeth (Adams) Bullard, of Pepperell, and widow of Samuel Parker. The first wife was one of twin sisters, born on June 18, 1783, — the other twin being Lucinda, who died at Leominster, on April 17, 1826. The second wife died at No. 32 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, on February 26, 1862, aged 79 years and 8 months.

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH was the eldest child of Levi and Abigail (Harrington) Farnsworth, and born at Shirley, on April 16, 1783. He was attending school at Groton Academy in the year 1803, and studied law probably in the office of Judge Dana at Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1817, and, according to "The Massachusetts Register and United States Calendar for the Year of our Lord 1816," and the eight succeeding annual issues of the publication, he was an attorney at Groton, either of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas or of the Supreme Judicial Court, during that period, although probably not a resident of the town for all those years. He afterward went to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he is said to have ended his days. Mr. Farnsworth was a descendant of Jonathan, the youngest married son of Matthias, who was an early settler of the town.

ABRAHAM MOORE was a son of Dr. Abraham and Sarah (Johnson) Moore, and born at Bolton, on January 5, 1785. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1806, and studied law under the tuition of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton ; and soon after his admission to the bar,

he established himself as a lawyer in the town. On July 4, 1808, he delivered an address at Groton on the occasion of a celebration which took place under the auspices of the Federalists. For an account of the affair, see Volume II. of this Historical Series (pages 384-386). On January 31, 1812, he was appointed postmaster, and acted in that capacity until the summer of 1815, when he removed to Boston. His office was situated near Hall's tavern, on the site of the north end of Gerrish's block, as it stood until recently; and the post-office was kept in the same place.

Mr. Moore was married about the year 1809 to a clever young actress from England, who was known professionally as Mrs. Woodham. John Bernard, an Englishman and the author of a book entitled "Retrospections of America, 1797-1811" (New York, 1887), in describing a trip to Canada in the year 1810, says:—

At Groton we made our first halt in order to pay a visit of a few hours to Mrs. [Mary] Moore (late Mrs. Woodham), who, with her new husband, a solicitor, had retired from all the cares and allurements of the world to this secluded village. Pleased as I was to see her happiness, I confess that it surprised me, considering that a few months before all her pleasure had seemed to centre in her profession (pages 345, 346).

Mrs. Moore's maiden name was Mills, and Mr. Moore was her third husband. She had been married, first, to a Mr. Barnard, by whom she had a son; and, secondly, to Mr. Woodham. The son's name was William, and he attended school at Groton Academy in 1809. I have heard it said that he became a scene-painter, and that he died many years ago. Mrs. Moore's mother before her marriage was Susanna Cunningham, and she also had had three husbands, named, respectively, Dalrymple, Mills, and Cunningham,—all Scotchmen. An interesting account of these various family ramifications is found in "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register" (XXVI. 47) for January, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore were blessed with three children,—a son born on May 7, 1810, who died in early infancy (see

"Groton Epitaphs," page 135); Mary Frances, who married, on November 23, 1829, John Cochran Park, Esq., in Boston, where she died, on February 8, 1852, aged 40 years, 7 months, and 27 days; and Susan Varnum, who married Granville Mears, and died in Boston, on November 15, 1883, aged 68 years. All these children were born at Groton.

I do not know the date of Mrs. Moore's death; but Mr. Moore was married, on September 19, 1819, in Boston, secondly, to Eliza, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Durell, who died on January 19, 1858, aged 65 years. The husband also died in Boston four years previously, on January 30, 1854.

During the last war with England Mr. Moore occupied the house built by Dr. Oliver Prescott, at the southerly end of Main Street. At that period it was one of those hospitable mansions where Lieutenant Chase used occasionally to march his recruits in order to refresh the inner man, as mentioned in the first volume of this Historical Series (No. VIII. page 6). Mr. Moore was a man of military tastes, fond of the good things of this life, who always took great pleasure in entertaining his friends. He afterward lived in the dwelling just south of the First Parish Meeting-house, which was bought in the summer of 1836 by the Trustees of Groton Academy. His style of living was beyond his means, and just before leaving the town he made a grand failure. His creditors levied upon the estate, and nothing was saved from the financial wreck. Mrs. Moore went back to the stage, and died soon afterward; she is still remembered by a few persons who speak of her in terms of great kindness and respect. Colonel William Warland Clapp, in his "Record of the Boston Stage" (Boston, 1853), says:—

In 1816 two actresses of merit made their appearance. Mrs. Moore, formerly Mrs. Woodham, who has many descendants, highly respected in society, still living in this city, was an interesting actress, and her *Lady Teazle* was an admirable impersonation (page 145).

ABRAHAM ANDREWS was a son of Solomon and Sarah (Bradford) Andrews,—the eldest of nine children,—and was

born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on December 14, 1786. In the year 1802 or 1803 his father removed to the adjoining town of Windsor, where he died on March 29, 1840; and his mother died at Warner in the same State, on November 16, 1856. The son pursued his preparatory studies, first, under the tuition of his maternal uncle, the Reverend Ephraim Putnam Bradford, of New Boston, New Hampshire, and later at Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1811, which, at the completion of their college course, contained fifty-five members, of whom ten were either natives of Groton or at some time in their lives residents of the town. Immediately afterward he began to read law in the office of the Honorable Clifton Claggett, of Amherst, New Hampshire, where he remained until the following October, when he engaged in teaching at Brighton, now a part of Boston, and continued in that calling till April, 1813. He then resumed the study of law, entering the office of Aaron Flint, Esq., of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, where he remained for several months, when he took charge of a public school in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Endowed with a natural aptitude for giving instruction, he met with remarkable success in his chosen profession, which from this time forward continued to be that of a teacher. During most of this period he was Head Master of the Bowdoin School for girls in Boston, where there were annually not less than five hundred scholars. In the spring of 1855, after a service of more than thirty years in connection with this school, he resigned the mastership, and bought a place in Groton, situated on Farmers' Row, near the western end of the Broad Meadow Road. Here he lived for ten years, respected and honored, when he removed to Charlestown, where he died on March 7, 1869. While a resident of Groton, he took an active interest in the schools of the town, and for seven years was a member of the School Committee.

On April 30, 1821, Mr. Andrews was married, first, to Eliza Rhoades, eldest child of Captain Benjamin and Hannah (Rhoades) Swift, of Charlestown, who was born on April 14, 1797, and died on October 2, 1829; and, on November 14,

1830, secondly, to Caroline Swift (a sister of his first wife), who was born on May 29, 1807, and died on April 20, 1882.

GEORGE FREDERICK FARLEY was a son of Benjamin and Lucy (Fletcher) Farley, of Brookline, New Hampshire, and born at Dunstable, Massachusetts, on April 5, 1793, while his mother was on a visit at her father's house. He fitted for college at Westford Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1816. After leaving Cambridge he began the study of law with his brother Benjamin Mark Farley, at Brookline, New Hampshire, and later with the Honorable Luther Lawrence at Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1820, and soon afterward opened an office at New Ipswich, where he practised his profession until 1831, when he removed to Groton. Here he remained till his death, though during the last few years of his life he had an office in Boston and Charlestown, but not simultaneously, as well as one at home. He was a good lawyer, an acute logician, and an able man. See the second volume of this Historical Series (pages 325-328), for an account of Mr. Farley, where an estimate of his character is given by Governor Boutwell.

Mr. Farley was married at Ashby, on November 25, 1823, to Lucy, daughter of John and Lucy (Hubbard) Rice. His wife was born in that town on March 1, 1799, and died at Groton on September 1, 1854. On August 24, 1836, he was chosen a Trustee of Groton Academy, now known as Lawrence Academy, and on July 18, 1854, was elected President of the Board, which position he held until the time of his death. He died at Groton on November 8, 1855; and two days later the members of the Middlesex bar met in Lowell and passed resolutions, expressing their sympathy with the bereaved family and lamenting the loss to the legal profession caused by his decease.

Mr. Farley was considered one of the most eminent and successful lawyers not only in the County, but in the Commonwealth, and yet to-day his career at the bar is little more than

a faint tradition or recollection. Among the students who read law in his office at Groton may be mentioned: John Parker Bullard (H. C. 1829), James Dana (H. C. 1830), Frederick Augustus Worcester (H. C. 1831), Eugene Fuller (H. C. 1834), Giles Henry Whitney (H. C. 1837), Edwin Coburn (Amh. C. 1841), John Quincy Adams Griffin, William Haughton Richards (Y. C. 1850), John Spaulding (Y. C. 1846), and his son-in-law, Edward Albert Kelly.

The late Honorable John Appleton, of Bangor, Maine, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in that State, studied law in the office of Mr. Farley, while he was living at New Ipswich.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE CHAPLIN was the youngest child of the Reverend Daniel and Susanna (Prescott) Chaplin, and born at Groton, on October 27, 1796. He began to attend school at Groton Academy in the year 1804, then under the preceptorship of Mr. Butler, and entered Harvard College in the autumn of 1819. His name appears in the annual catalogue of that institution for four successive years, but he did not graduate. He stood well in his class, and excelled particularly in Latin; and his leaving had no connection either with his rank or deportment. A "rebellion" broke out in the college during his Senior year, when thirty-four of his classmates were dismissed, but he was not in any way implicated. Mr. Chaplin studied law with Judge Dana, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1829, but he practised his profession for only two or three years. He had an office for a short time in his native town, but nowhere else.

In the early days of the anti-slavery agitation, Mr. Chaplin was a prominent Abolitionist. On August 8, 1850, he was thrown into prison at Washington, D. C., and treated with great cruelty and indignity, for helping two run-away slaves to escape who belonged to Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, representatives in Congress from Georgia. He was subsequently given up to the Maryland authorities, and then confined in the jail at Rockville, the shire-town of Montgomery

County, where he received much kindness. It happened, fortunately for him, that the sheriff of this county was a Christian gentleman, and the jailer a man of good feelings. He was finally released on very heavy bail, provided by his friends, and of course forfeited by him under their advice. A pamphlet was printed soon afterward, giving a full history of the affair, entitled : The Case | of | William L. Chaplin ; | being | an Appeal | to all | Respecters of Law and Justice | against | the cruel and oppressive treatment to which, under color | of legal proceedings, he has been subjected, in the | District of Columbia and the State of | Maryland.|| Boston : Published by the Chaplin Committee, 1851. Octavo, pages 54.

The following extract is taken from the pamphlet : —

Thus, after an imprisonment of six weeks at Washington, and of thirteen weeks more at Rockville, was Mr. Chaplin delivered out of the hands of the Philistines ; not, however, till his friends had paid for him the enormous ransom of \$25,000 (page 49).

On August 12, 1851, he was married at Glen Haven, New York, to Theodosia, daughter of Deacon Elias and Betsey (Green) Gilbert, of Richmond, Ontario County, New York ; and they had two children, — Harriet Lawrence, born on December 5, 1852, and died on December 21, 1861 ; and Theodosia Gilbert, born on April 11, 1855, who is married to the Reverend Frederick John Clegg Walton, now of Englewood, Illinois. Mrs. Chaplin died at Glen Haven, on April 17, 1855, soon after the birth of her second child ; and she is said to have been a woman lovely in character and noble in purpose. During Mr. Chaplin's imprisonment she never lost heart or hope, but bore up bravely under the cruel hardship. Her husband survived her sixteen years, and died at Cortland, Cortland County, New York, on April 28, 1871. In speaking of Mr. Chaplin, the Reverend John Todd, D.D., the colleague and successor of his father at Groton, writes : —

He was the youngest son, — the staff of the old man's age. He relinquished all hopes and openings in his profession, — the law, — that he might comfort and support his aged parents on their way to

the grave. Most dutifully did he perform every filial duty till he had seen his parents laid in the tomb. Dr. James P. Chaplin, of Cambridge, so successful in the treatment of the insane, was an older brother; and his grandfather [great-uncle], Col. Prescott, was a commander at the battle of Bunker Hill (*ibid.*, page 15).

For other notices of Mr. Chaplin and his family, see Volume I. of this Historical Series, No. XI. (pages 5, and 19, 20); and Volume II. No. XV.

JOHN WRIGHT was a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Wright, and born at Westford, on November 4, 1797. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1823. After leaving Cambridge he was the Preceptor of Westford Academy for two years, when he came to Groton and studied law in the office of Judge Samuel Dana. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1829, and began the practice of law at Groton, where he remained until the year 1833, when he gave up his profession. He then removed to Worcester, and became engaged in manufacturing. While a resident of that town he was chosen, on November 11, 1839, a Representative to the General Court to serve for the political year 1840. In 1843 he removed to Lowell in order to take the agency of the Suffolk Mills, which he held until about a year before his death, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was a Director of the Railroad Bank in that city, and of the Stony Brook Railroad Company; for many years a Trustee of Westford Academy, and for several years the President of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Wright was married, on May 13, 1829, to Susan, daughter of Judge James, Jr., and Hannah (Champney) Prescott, of Groton. He died in Lowell, on April 18, 1869, and was buried in the Groton Cemetery. He left a widow and three children to mourn his loss, — William Prescott Wright, a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1853, and two daughters. The two eldest children, Mary Jane and William Prescott, were born at Groton. A notice of the son ap-

pears later in this Number, among the natives of the town who have studied law and practised elsewhere.

BRADFORD RUSSELL was a son of Abner and Sarah (Hayward) Russell, and born at Weston, on November 17, 1795. He began his preparatory studies at Framingham Academy, and completed them under the Reverend Charles Stearns, of Lincoln. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1818, and immediately afterward was engaged as an assistant teacher in Leicester Academy, where he remained for one term. In December, 1818, he entered the office of the Honorable James Prescott, Jr., of Groton, and for nearly three years read law under his instruction. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1821, and at once established himself at Groton in the practice of his profession. His office then was in the northerly end of Mr. Dix's building, though subsequently for many years in the Brick Store. He died at Clinton, on July 8, 1864.

Four of his classmates, Charles Octavius Emerson, Esq., the Reverend James Delap Farnsworth, Dr. Joshua Green, and the Reverend Charles Robinson, were at times residents of this town. The Reverend Edward Grenville Russell, a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1855, who died in Cambridge, on February 25, 1880, was a son.

On February 21, 1828, Mr. Russell was married in Boston, first, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Captain Joshua Nash, who died at Groton, on January 7, 1846, aged 40 years and 19 days; and, in West Boylston, on March 25, 1847, secondly, to Maria Prudence, daughter of Joshua Prouty of that town.

See the second volume of this Historical Series (page 414), for a short notice of Mr. Russell.

ASA FARNSWORTH LAWRENCE was the youngest child of Asa and Lydia (Farnsworth) Lawrence, and born at Groton, on February 7, 1800. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1824. On August 18, 1824, he was appointed Preceptor of Groton Academy, and served as such during two years; and he then

entered the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, where he studied his profession, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1828. On July 11, 1837, he was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of Dr. Amos and Sarah (Bass) Bancroft, of Groton; and they had a family of five children, of whom one died in infancy. He began the practice of his profession at Pepperell; while a resident of that town he was a member of the State Senate for the years 1841 and 1844; and while a resident of Cambridge, he was a member of the House of Representatives for 1856. He continued to live at Pepperell until May, 1850, when he removed to Cambridge, where he remained till June, 1856, in which year he came back to his native town in order to take up a permanent abode. On June 7, 1848, he was appointed Commissioner of Insolvency for Middlesex County, a position which he held for seven years.

During the latter part of his life Mr. Lawrence was not engaged in the active practice of his profession, but was always ready to give his neighbors the benefit of his wise counsels. No one was ever turned aside by him for the want of the customary fee, and he was accessible equally to the humblest and the highest. His death took place at Groton, on December 27, 1873, and his loss was mourned by a wide circle of friends.

BENJAMIN JAMES PRESCOTT was a son of the Honorable James, Jr., and Hannah (Champney) Prescott, and born at Groton, December 12, 1804. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1824. He studied law under the tuition of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1828. He practised his profession only a short time in his native town, where, owing to intemperate habits, his career was not very successful. His office was over Benjamin F. Lawrence's store. Soon afterward he went to Florida, and died there in September, 1838, unmarried.

JAMES DANA was the youngest son of the Honorable Samuel and Rebecca (Barrett) Dana, and born at Charlestown, on November 8, 1811. At that time his father, a native of Groton, was living at Charlestown, but in the year 1815 returned to this town, where the son received his early education. He attended school at Groton Academy for seven years, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1830. He studied law first in the office of his father at Groton, and later in the office of George F. Farley, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in December, 1833. He practised for one or two years at Groton, in connection with his father, and then removed to Charlestown.

An amusing account of the trial of a case, where he and his classmate, Thomas Hopkinson, a fellow law-student, acted as counsel for each other, is given on pages 262-267 of the second volume of this Historical Series. It is entitled "Two Law-Students and their First Case," and was written out by Mr. Dana, several years ago, at my request, after I had heard him relate the story.

Mr. Dana was married, on June 1, 1837, first, to Susan Harriet, daughter of Paul and Susan (Morrill) Moody, of Lowell, who died at Charlestown, on July 18, 1838, aged 22 years, leaving an infant, Susan Moody, born on July 7; on August 4, 1841, secondly, to Margaret Lance, daughter of Colonel Levi and Elizabeth (Cook | Wood) Tower, of Newport, Rhode Island, who died at Newport, on August 6, 1843; and, on June 12, 1850, thirdly, to Julia, daughter of William and Mary (Parks) Hurd, of Charlestown.

Mr. Dana took much interest in the militia, and at different times held commissions of various grades in the service. According to the Massachusetts Register, in 1841 he was Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, and during several subsequent years, Brigadier General in command of the Third Brigade. At the Jubilee of Lawrence Academy, on July 12, 1854, General Dana acted as Chief Marshal, and led the procession in its march from the village to the tent where the dinner was given. On December 14, 1857, he was chosen Mayor of the city of

Charlestown, for the municipal year 1858, and re-chosen at the two subsequent elections ; and his service for these three terms met with general approval.

During many years Mr. Dana was associated in professional business at Charlestown with Moses Gill Cobb, under the style of Dana and Cobb ; and their office was in Main Street. As Mr. Cobb's parents were residents of Groton, a notice of him appears later in this Number. About the year 1875 Mr. Dana removed to Dorchester, where he died on June 4, 1890.

JAMES GERRISH was a son of George and Elizabeth Thompson (Furbush) Gerrish, and born at Lebanon, Maine, on May 3, 1813. His father was born in the same town on October 19, 1775 ; and his mother also, on July 10, 1779. He studied his profession partly at South Berwick, Maine, and partly at Great Falls, New Hampshire ; and in May, 1841, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained one year, when he was admitted to the bar in Lowell. In the Law School catalogue of that period his residence is put down as Somersworth. He began the practice of his profession in Lowell, but about the year 1848 he removed to Shirley Village, and opened an office at Groton Junction, then just starting as a small settlement. The cause of his removal was due to the state of his health, which was greatly improved by the change. He erected a building on Merchants' Row, where he had his office, which was one of the first buildings put up at the Junction, though a few years later it was destroyed by fire. He had a large law practice in the neighborhood, and on May 12, 1871, was commissioned as Trial Justice for the First Northern Middlesex District Court. At one time he was associated in professional business with Salmon Whitney, when the style of the firm was Gerrish and Whitney. In politics he was a Democrat, and always prominent in the councils of his party ; and also an Odd Fellow of long standing, being a charter member of the Fredonian Lodge at Shirley Village. Occasionally he yielded to the impulses of his poetic fancy ; and a specimen of his verses, entitled "A Prayer for our

Union," may be found in the "Railroad Mercury" (Groton Junction), June 26, 1861.

Mr. Gerrish was married, first, to Annah R. Foster, a native of Bristol, Maine, who died at Shirley, on March 5, 1859, aged 37 years; and, on January 6, 1863, secondly, to Mrs. Sarah (Brooks) Powers, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Wallace) Brooks, of Townsend, and widow of Charles Powers of that town.

His death took place at Shirley Village, on July 30, 1890.

JOHN SPAULDING is a son of Deacon John and Elinor (Dix) Spaulding, and was born at Townsend, on August 8, 1817. He took his preparatory studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1842 entered the Freshman class at Middlebury College, where he remained one year. He then joined the Sophomore class at Yale College, but, owing to ill health, was obliged to leave during the Senior year, before taking his Academic degree. Later he entered the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in the Class of 1850; and continuing his professional studies under the tuition of George F. Farley, Esq., of Groton, he was admitted to the bar in the year 1851. Immediately afterward he opened an office at Groton in the building then known as Gerrish's Block, but which has since been moved away; and here he remained until 1859, when he went to Groton Junction, or South Groton, as it was sometimes called, though now known as Ayer. On September 6, 1872, he was appointed second special justice of the First District Court of Northern Middlesex, and he still holds a position on the bench of that Court. In 1882 he removed with his family from Ayer to Boston, where for many years previously he had had an office.

Mr. Spaulding was married, on January 7, 1862, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of Alpheus, Jr., and Mary Ann Hubbard (Townsend) Bigelow, of Weston, who died in Boston, on June 24, 1889, aged 71 years, 6 months, and 8 days. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale College at the Commencement in 1874, and at the same time, by a vote

of the Corporation, he was transferred as an A. B. to the Class of 1846, of which he was formerly a member.

GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL is a son of Sewell and Rebecca (Marshall) Boutwell, and was born at Brookline, on January 28, 1818. His birthplace comes now within the grounds of the Country Club at Clyde Park. When he was two years old, his father's family removed to Lunenburg, the former home of his mother, where he was brought up on a farm. During the winter of 1834-35 he taught the Pound Hill District school in Shirley; and the old building is still standing, though now used as a shed or store-house. On March 5, 1835, he was placed as a clerk in a store at Groton, first, with Benjamin Perkins Dix, with whom he remained for nine months, and then with Henry Woods, whose partner he afterward became. On January 15, 1839, Mr. Wood was appointed postmaster of the town, and at his death, which occurred two years later, — on January 12, 1841, — Mr. Boutwell followed him in the office; but he kept it only three months, as there had been in the mean time a change in the administration of the National Government. During the presidential canvass of 1840 he entered politics as a supporter of Van Buren, and, on November 8, 1841, he was first chosen a representative to the General Court for the session of 1842, and also for six subsequent terms, though not in consecutive years. In 1844, 1846, and 1848 he was defeated as a candidate for Congress from the Third District, and in 1849 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor with no better success. He ran again for the same office in 1850, when there was no choice by the people; and the election was consequently thrown into the General Court, as at that time it required a majority of votes in order to choose a public officer. By a coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers in the Legislature, on January 11, 1851, he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth; and, in a similar manner, on January 13, 1852, he was again chosen to the same high office, as there had been no choice by the people at the preceding election. On March 7, 1853, he was defeated as a Democratic candidate

in Groton for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of that year, though he was afterward elected a member from the town of Berlin in Worcester County. From 1853 to 1856 he was an Overseer of Harvard College; and from 1855 to 1861 he was the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

After the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, Mr. Boutwell was prominent among those who organized the Republican party, with which he has since acted, and in which for a long time he was a leader. In 1860 he was a member of the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and in February, 1861, was appointed by the Governor a delegate to the Peace Convention in Washington. In 1862 he organized the new department of Internal Revenue, under President Lincoln, and served as the first Commissioner from July 17, 1862, to April, 1863. On November 4, 1862, he was chosen a member of Congress from the Seventh District, and twice re-elected. On December 5 and 6, 1867, he made a speech in Congress in favor of impeaching President Johnson, and, after the impeachment, became one of the seven managers of the trial. On March 11, 1869, he entered President Grant's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, where he remained until March 12, 1873, when he took his seat as a United States Senator from Massachusetts, in which capacity he served for four years. In the spring of 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes to codify and edit the United States Statutes at Large.

Governor Boutwell is still a resident of Groton, though he has a law office in Washington, where he passes a considerable part of the year. He owns one of the largest farms in Middlesex County, known as the Chestnut Hills Farm, which is well stocked with Ayrshire cattle. He is easily accessible to all classes of people; and his counsels on the every-day affairs of life are often sought, and always freely and readily given. He has filled more distinguished stations than any other citizen of the town, and his neighbors have justly taken a local pride in his political promotion. He began the study of law during the early days of his mercantile service, but was not admitted to the bar until January 16, 1860, when

he fulfilled the necessary requirements before the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston.

On July 8, 1841, Mr. Boutwell was married at Groton to Sarah Adelia, daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Jewett) Thayer, of Hollis, New Hampshire ; and they have had two children,—Francis Marion and Georgianna Adelia. (A sketch of the son is given later in this Number.) Their golden wedding was celebrated at home last summer, and drew together a large concourse of friends and neighbors. Distinguished people came from different parts of the Commonwealth, and many despatches of congratulations were received from Washington and other distant cities.

EDWIN COBURN was a son of Pascal Paoli and Lydia (Jones) Coburn, and born at Dracut, on February 2, 1819. He was one of nine children, being the second son as well as the second child. Fitting for college in part at Phillips Academy, Andover, he graduated at Amherst in the Class of 1841, and soon afterward began the study of law in Mr. Farley's office at Groton. In March, 1844, he was admitted to the Middlesex bar, and established himself at once in practice in connection with Mr. Farley. He was then a young man of much promise, always taking an active interest in local politics and espousing the side of the Whig party.

At the town-meeting on November 9, 1846, Mr. Coburn was a candidate for the General Court, and Mr. Boutwell, since then Governor of the Commonwealth, was his opponent ; and the result was a tie vote after each of two ballotings. During the evening of that day the excitement ran high, and expresses were sent in different directions, even to Manchester, New Hampshire, to bring home absent voters. On the next day Mr. Boutwell was chosen by five majority, and in consequence there was great rejoicing among the Democrats.

About the year 1848 Mr. Coburn removed from Groton to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he continued in practice about nine years. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and formed a partnership with the late James A. Mulligan, a young lawyer

of Irish parentage. At the breaking out of the Rebellion his partner was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and soon afterward gained considerable reputation by his defence of Lexington, Missouri, where the regiment was captured and paroled. After its re-organization Mr. Coburn enlisted in the regiment, on June 10, 1862, and was at once appointed Sergeant Major. On September 1, 1864, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant, and on May 23, 1865, promoted to the rank of Major. On July 24, 1865, he was mustered out with the regiment at Richmond, Virginia, and on July 30 they arrived at Chicago for final payment and discharge.

"The Obituary Record of Graduates of Amherst College for the Academical Year ending July 8, 1875" (pages 63, 64), says that soon after the War Mr. Coburn joined the Fenians, and was sent, on business connected with their organization, to Ireland, where he was arrested and thrown into prison; and that there, after a week's illness, he died of pneumonia, about the year 1867. I have tried to learn the exact date of his death as well as fuller particulars of his later life, but without success. In answer to inquiries, the late John Boyle O'Reilly wrote me as follows:—

The Pilot Editorial Rooms,

Boston, June 18, 1890.

DEAR DR. GREEN,

Never heard of Coburn. I shall inquire from some old Fenians, and let you know.

Very truly yours,

J. B. O'REILLY.

By Mr. O'Reilly's lamented death less than two months later, on August 10, I was prevented from getting the desired information through that source. Major Coburn came of sturdy New-England stock, and of a race of Revolutionary patriots. He was a man of brilliant talents, well read in his profession, and died unmarried.

JAMES LAWRENCE was the eldest son of the Honorable Abbott and Katherine (Bigelow) Lawrence, and born in Bos-

ton, on December 6, 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1840, and immediately afterward entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained two terms, though he never was admitted to the bar. For many years he was a partner in his father's firm of A. and A. Lawrence and Company, Boston, and in 1871 became a resident of Groton, where he owned and occupied the Lawrence homestead on Farmers' Row. His death took place at Tunbridge Wells, England, on February 10, 1875.

On March 16, 1852, Mr. Lawrence was married, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Hickling and Susan (Amory) Prescott, who died in Boston, on May 24, 1864; and at West Roxbury, on December 4, 1865, secondly, to Anna Lothrop, daughter of Thomas and Maria (Bussey) Motley. His widow afterward married Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Esq., of Boston.

DANIEL NEEDHAM is a son of James and Lydia (Breed) Needham, and was born in Salem, on May 24, 1822. He was educated partly at the Friends' School in Providence, and partly at Groton Academy. His father's family was of Quaker stock, and they removed to Groton in the year 1840. His mother died at Lynn, — where she was residing with a married daughter, — on June 27, 1890, at the advanced age of 95 years, 5 months, and 1 day. She was born there on January 26, 1795. In 1845 the son began the study of law in the office of David Roberts, Esq., of Salem, and, after a brief interruption, continued it in the office of Bradford Russell, Esq., of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1850.

Mr. Needham was an aide on the staff of Governor Boutwell during the two years of his administration. In 1853 he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in 1854 the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventh District, but was defeated by the Know Nothings, — a political party that had then just risen into power, which it held for two or three years in this Commonwealth. He was town treasurer during 1853 and 1854. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Quechee, a village in the town of Hartford,

Vermont, where he carried on a farm. While a resident of that town he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives in 1858 and 1859, and a member of the Senate from Windsor County in 1860 and 1861. He returned to Massachusetts in 1863, and settled again at Groton, where he soon became interested in the welfare of the town. On November 7, 1866, he was chosen to the House of Representatives for the session of 1867; and on November 5, 1867, he was chosen to the Senate for the session of 1868, and re-chosen to the same body during the next year. The instances are very rare where a man has served in both legislative branches of two different States; and particularly so where the term of service in the several branches occurred within a period of ten years, which was the experience that fell to his lot.

Colonel Needham has been much interested in the schools of the town and in the subject of public education generally. At different times he has served as a member of the School Committee for seventeen years, and during this period, with the exception of one year, he was chairman of the Board. On June 25, 1874, he was chosen a Trustee of Lawrence Academy, and since June 27, 1889, has been President of the Board. He has been for many years Secretary of the New England Agricultural Society, and an officer since its organization in the year 1864.

Colonel Needham was married, on July 17, 1842, first, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Augusta (Bancroft) Hall, of Groton, who died on June 30, 1878; and, on October 6, 1880, secondly, to Ellen Mary, daughter of George Dexter and Mary Jane (Kilburn) Brigham, of Groton. By the first marriage there were four children, of whom only one (Mrs. Hartwell) is now living; and by the second there are three children.

SAMUEL PARKER LEWIS was a son of the Honorable James and Harriet (Parker) Lewis, and born at Pepperell, on November 16, 1824. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1844. On November 8 of the next autumn he entered the Law School

of Harvard University, where he remained during two terms; and for the two following years he appears in the annual catalogues as a Resident Graduate. He was admitted to the bar, on May 12, 1849, in Boston, where he opened an office at No. 47 Court Street, though living in Cambridge. About the year 1852 he removed to Pepperell, which at that time was without a lawyer.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Lewis was married, in Boston, to Catharine, daughter of Jonas Haskins and Catharine (Marshall) Titus, and a native of Detroit, Michigan.

In the year 1874 Mr. Lewis opened an office at Ayer, while still living at Pepperell; but during the autumn of 1875 he removed with his family to Groton, where he remained for five years. At the end of this period he returned to his native town, still keeping an office at Ayer. He died at Pepperell, on November 26, 1882. In December, 1881, his wife obtained a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty; and she was married, secondly, on July 11, 1882, to Warren Havilah Atwood, Esq., a lawyer of Ayer.

Mr. Lewis's father was a native of Billerica, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1807, having fitted for that institution at Groton Academy. The father afterward studied law in the office of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton. The grandfather, Major James (*b.* 1761, *d.* 1828), for many years the postmaster of Groton, removed to this town from Billerica, with his father James (*b.* 1735, *d.* 1810), in the spring of 1796. Representatives of three generations of the family in succession were named James, and all at some period of their lives were residents of Groton.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS GRIFFIN was a son of James and Hannah (Richey) Griffin, and born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, on July 8, 1826. At an early age he was living in Pelham, New Hampshire, and from that town in the year 1844 he came to Groton, where he was a clerk in the post-office, living in Mr. Butler's family. He began at once to attend school at Groton Academy, and in the autumn of 1846 entered Amherst College with the Freshman class, but he

remained there only for one term. He used to say that he stayed as long as they could teach him anything. After he left Amherst he came back to Groton, and began the study of law in the office of George F. Farley, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in October, 1849. During the political canvass of 1848, for a young man Mr. Griffin was quite conspicuous, on the side of the Free-soil party, both as a writer and public speaker; and about this time, perhaps a little later, he was the editor of a Free-soil newspaper in Lawrence, though still living at Groton. In the year 1850 he removed to Charlestown, and opened an office in that city. The following card is printed in the "Bunker Hill Aurora and Boston Mirror" (Charlestown), January 27, 1855, where it appeared for more than six months:—

Farley & Griffin,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,

Office No. 25 City Square,

CHARLESTOWN.

GEO. F. FARLEY.

J. Q. A. GRIFFIN.

Mr. Griffin, while a resident of Charlestown, took an active part in opposing the annexation of that city to Boston. On April 29, 1854, an Act was passed by the General Court consolidating the two cities, and duly accepted by a popular vote. Owing to his exertions, the question of the validity of this Act was carried up to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, where it was pronounced unconstitutional. He was the author of two anonymous pamphlets opposing the union of these cities, entitled respectively: "A Candid Review of the Project of Annexation, by a Charlestown Man" (Charlestown, 1854, pages 12); and "Some Fresh Suggestions on the Project of Annexing Charlestown to Boston. By a Bunker Hill Boy" (Charlestown, 1855, pages 18).

He also wrote, under the pseudonym of Azariah Bumpas, four articles, which appeared in "The Carpet Bag" (Boston). They were entitled "Reports of Cases argued and decided in

the Old Fogy Court during Hilary and Michelmas terms, A. D. 1849," and they contain allusions to events that were familiar to all Grotonians forty years ago. The first article, or "Vol. 1," was printed in the issue (No. 18) of that weekly paper for August 2, 1852, and the last number, or "Vol. 4," in the issue (No. 25) for September 20, the other two articles appearing in Numbers 20 and 22 of the paper. The Court consisted of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, whose real names can be made out easily through a thin disguise; and the Reporter was "Azariah Bumpas, of Boynton's Temple, Barrister at Law." While a resident of Groton, Mr. Griffin was an inmate of John Boynton's boarding-house.

Mr. Griffin, during the session of 1855, was one of the representatives to the General Court from Charlestown, and the Free-soil candidate for Speaker of the House, when he received twenty-nine votes; and, during the sessions of 1859 and 1860, he was also a representative from Malden, whither he had previously removed, though still keeping his office in Charlestown. On May 1, 1852, he was married to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of James and Rispah (Farmer) Wood, of Concord; and they have had four children, of whom two now survive. His wife had previously taught the District School No. 1, in Groton, during the winter term of 1849 and the summer term of 1850; and it was in this town that he became acquainted with her.

Mr. Griffin died of consumption, at Malden, on May 22, 1866, deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends among all classes of people. The "Boston Evening Transcript," May 23, pays a short but just tribute to his character.

JOSIAH KENDALL BENNETT was a son of Josiah Kendall and Lucinda (Nutting) Bennett, and born at Groton, on February 4, 1831. He pursued his preparatory studies at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1853, though his Junior year was passed at Yale College. As a student he took high rank, and at Commencement received an honorable part. Immediately after his graduation he was chosen the Master of Hopkins Classical School at Cambridge,

where he filled the position for one year, when it was merged under certain conditions, on August 28, 1854, in the Cambridge High School. During his stay in Cambridge he attended the Law School for two full years (1854-1856), receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1856. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on November 22 of the following autumn, and began the practice of his profession in Boston, having an office at No. 20 Court Street, where he remained about three years, when he returned to his native town.

Mr. Bennett was an excellent scholar, and highly useful in all the public affairs of the town. He was an able writer, and a frequent contributor to the columns of the press. His articles have appeared in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and in "The Congregationalist" (Boston), and other newspapers. In the *Bibliotheca* (XIII. 564-574) for July, 1856, is an article from his pen, entitled "Aliens in Israel." On June 29, 1863, he was chosen one of the Trustees of Lawrence Academy, and he continued a member of the Board until the time of his death. During the whole of this period he was the Secretary of the Board, and an active member of several important committees. On March 6, 1865, he was elected one of the School Committee, in which capacity he served for eight years; and during this time he was the author of several annual reports. In the earlier part of his life he taught school at Groton, where his gentle and winning ways always inspired love and respect among his pupils. For many years he was a member of the Groton Musical Association, and a communicant of the Union Congregational Church, where he had been clerk of the parish, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. On May 15, 1872, he was appointed Standing Justice, First District Court of Northern Middlesex, a tribunal at that time just organized. About two months before his death, in order to be near the field of his judicial labors, he removed to Ayer, where he died on January 23, 1874. Judge Bennett was never a robust man, and during his later years the germs of consumption were developing in his system, until finally he fell a victim to the disease.

Mr. Bennett was married, on June 29, 1865, to Abby Ann,

daughter of Reuben Lewis and Lucinda (Hill) Torrey, of Groton. His widow still resides at Groton.

EDWARD ALBERT KELLY is the eldest child of Albert Livingston and Caroline (Peirce) Kelly, and was born in that part of Frankfort, Maine, which is now Winterport, on May 30, 1831. He attended school at Ellsworth, Foxcroft and North Yarmouth, and in 1846 entered the Freshman class at Bowdoin College, where he remained until the middle of his Junior year. In 1851 he began the study of law in the office of George F. Farley, Esq., of Groton, and after his admission to the bar on May 21, 1853, he practised in partnership with his preceptor until Mr. Farley's death, which took place on November 8, 1855. He remained at Groton until the year 1861, when he removed to Boston, where he continues to live. In his practice he makes a specialty of will cases and the care of trust property.

Mr. Kelly was married, on November 15, 1854, to Mary Adams, daughter of George Frederick and Lucy (Rice) Farley; and they have one child, Elizabeth Farley Kelly. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College at the Commencement in 1869.

ANDREW JACKSON CLOUGH was a son of Winthrop and Susan (Bryant) Clough, and born at Montpelier, Vermont, on August 3, 1831. His parents were natives of New Hampshire and of Scotch descent, and they had a family of five children, of whom Andrew was the third son and the fourth child. His mother died when he was three years old, and he was brought up by his paternal grandmother, then living at Strafford, Vermont. His father, who had been a soldier in the United States Army for many years, in 1834 removed to the State of Ohio, where he died in 1877 at an advanced age. When fourteen years old, Andrew came to Massachusetts in order to live with an elder brother.

He began the study of law in the office of the Honorable John Preston, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, which he continued to pursue under the direction of Morse and Clark,

of Lowell. In September, 1856, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained one year ; and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Woods's block at Groton Junction, now Ayer, which he kept as long as he lived, and on September 28, 1858, he was commissioned as a Trial Justice. He made his home in Shirley, where he always took a deep interest in the welfare of the public schools, partly because he had been a teacher himself. He was a member of Saint Paul's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Groton.

During the War of the Rebellion he was active in raising a company of the Fifty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, which was mustered into the service, as Company D of that organization, at Camp Stevens in Groton, on October 17, 1862. It was recruited in Groton, Shirley, Townsend, and other neighboring towns, and on the day of the muster he was commissioned as Captain. For his patriotic exertions in helping to enlist the soldiers, he was presented, by his fellow-townsmen of Shirley, with a sword, belt, and sash, as tokens of their esteem. Owing to physical disabilities, he was honorably discharged from the military service on January 23, 1863.

Mr. Clough was married, on March 6, 1860, to Mary Jane, daughter of Lewis and Almira Woods (Hartwell) Blood, of Shirley. Her father was a native of Groton, where he was born on March 15, 1805 ; and her mother a native of Townsend, where she was born on July 10, 1813. Mr. Clough died of consumption at Shirley, on June 14, 1868, after a lingering illness, and was buried with Masonic honors. He left a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

CHARLES JACOBS is the youngest son of Sylvester and Cynthia (Stearns) Jacobs, and was born at Groton, on June 18, 1832. He fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1853. After leaving Cambridge he was engaged for nearly two years in overseeing his father's farm ; and, on March 1, 1855, he began the study of law in the office of John Spaulding, Esq., of Groton, where with various interruptions he continued

during the years 1855 to 1858. In 1860 he was studying his chosen profession under the tuition of Bradford Russell, Esq., of Groton, and later, for a short time, in the office of his friend and classmate, Josiah K. Bennett, Esq., of Groton. In the spring of 1861, when he was intending to apply for admission to the bar, Mr. Russell gave him the following certificate, but it was never used : —

CAMBRIDGE, March 4, 1861.

I certify that Charles Jacobs, of Groton, is a man of good moral character, that he has studied Law under my direction and in my office one year, commencing January 15, 1860; and that previously he had studied Law in the office of John Spaulding, Jr., Esq.; and that since January 15, 1861, he has studied under the direction of J. K. Bennett, Esq., a counsellor at law. I therefore recommend Mr. Jacobs for admission to the Bar, upon examination or otherwise.

BRADFORD RUSSELL.

While Mr. Jacobs has never been admitted to the bar, he has had considerable experience in business of a legal character, such as drawing up papers, documents, etc., for his neighbors and others. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning one of the finest farms in Groton, which once belonged to Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr. He takes a deep interest in the cause of public education; and since the spring of 1866 has served continuously, with the exception of two years, as a member of the School Board, and part of this time Chairman. His father was born at Scituate, on September 1, 1782, and his mother at Worcester, on September 13, 1792; and both his grandfathers served in the army during the Revolution.

SALMON WHITNEY was a son of Justin and Mary Cushing (Cotton) Whitney, and born at Harvard, on March 4, 1833. He passed his boyhood in his native town, and began the study of law in the office of Isaac Stevens Morse, Esq., of Lowell, at that time District Attorney of Middlesex County. In the autumn of 1859 he entered the Harvard Law

School, where he remained during one term. In the year 1860 he was admitted to the bar at the March term of the Middlesex Court at East Cambridge, and soon afterward opened an office at Groton Junction, where at one time he was associated in professional business with James Gerrish. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Co. B of the famous Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, which company was made up for the most part of Groton soldiers. He was mustered in on April 22, 1861, and discharged on August 2, at the expiration of his term of service. Again, during the next year, he enlisted in Co. C. (another Groton company) of the Fifty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, where he was mustered in on November 6, 1862. This regiment, while its ranks were recruiting, was encamped at Groton, on the banks of the Nashua River, and subsequently it embarked for New Orleans. While in that city Mr. Whitney lay in a hospital for several months, sick with consumption, and on June 6, 1863, he was discharged from the army for disability. After reaching home he continued to decline, and died at Leominster, on July 26, 1864. During his last illness he bore cheerful testimony to the support he received from a strong faith in the Christian religion. An obituary notice in the "Boston Daily Journal," August 10, 1864, under "Deaths," pays a just tribute to his character.

WATSON KENDALL BARNARD is a son of William Kendall and Nancy (Denny) Barnard, and was born at Dorchester, on September 26, 1838. He attended school at Lawrence Academy, Groton, from the year 1849 to 1855, when he entered Dartmouth College, graduating at that institution in the Class of 1859. He studied law in the office of Edward A. Kelly, Esq., of Groton, and in November, 1860, was admitted to the bar of the Lane County (Oregon) District Court. On October 22, 1863, he was married to Rebecca Phillips, daughter of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Hayes) Prichard, of Groton, who was born in New York. Mr. Barnard is now a resident of Atlantic, Cass County, Iowa.

FRANCIS MARION BOUTWELL is an only son of Governor George Sewall and Sarah Adelia (Thayer) Boutwell, and was born at Groton, on February 26, 1847. He received his early education at the public schools in his native town, and was a member of the class that comprised the High School, when it first opened in the Town House, on December 5, 1859, a few months after the building was finished. In the year 1864 he was a scholar at Leicester Academy, but the last two terms of his schooling were passed, in the autumn of 1865 and the following winter, at Lawrence Academy, Groton. During his boyhood, like many other country lads, he worked on his father's farm; and in the summer of 1862, he drove, as a part of his daily duty, a milk wagon. The regular delivery of milk at the customers' houses each morning was then a new business in Groton, where it was begun a year or two previously.

On April 2, 1866, Mr. Boutwell entered the wholesale woollen house of Messrs. Burrage Brothers and Company, No. 35 Franklin Street, Boston, where he remained for four years. On July 1, 1870, he went to Chicago, and was employed in the woollen department of John V. Farwell and Company, a large mercantile house. After the great fire in that city, on October 9, 1871, he returned home and entered the railroad-supply store of Norman C. Munson in Boston, where he remained until the financial crisis of 1873, when he was compelled to seek other employment.

In October, 1874, Mr. Boutwell began the study of law in his father's office at Boston, and, though he has not been admitted to the bar, since the year 1877 he has made a specialty of soliciting patents. During this period he has had his office in Boston, while living at Groton and for a large part of the time taking charge of the farm. He was clerk of the Committee on the revision of the Laws of the United States, in the winter of 1876-77, during the Forty-fourth Congress, and after the adjournment of that Congress he helped his father for a short time in revising the Statutes at Large of the United States. From November 20, 1883, to April 1, 1884, he was one of the assistants to his father, who

was the counsel for the Government, before the French and American Claims Commission. At the date last named the Commission, having completed its work, ceased to exist.

Mr. Boutwell is much interested in agricultural matters as well as in the history of his native town. He has been an officer in various organizations for promoting the welfare of the farmers, and he is also the author of several pamphlets on antiquarian subjects.

THEOPHILUS GILMAN SMITH is a son of Theophilus Staniells and Mary Burley (Gilman) Smith, and born at Stratham, New Hampshire, on December 29, 1848. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Somerville High School, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1871. He studied law in the office of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, Boston, and also attended lectures at the School of Law connected with the Boston University, where he received the degree of LL.B. on June 3, 1874. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on April 13, 1874, at which time he was a resident of Somerville, and since then has had an office in Boston. In the autumn of 1887 he removed with his family to Groton, where he bought a farm in the southerly part of the town, which he manages in connection with his professional business at Boston.

On May 11, 1875, he was married at Somerville to Julia Warton, daughter of George and Marie (Warton) Kaan, who is a native of New York City. Her father was born at Nagy Canizsa, Hungary, on April 23, 1812, and her mother at Iglau, Austria, on March 23, 1824.

JAMES LAWRENCE is the eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Prescott) Lawrence, and was born in Boston, on March 23, 1853. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1874, and afterward entered Harvard Law School, where he passed two terms, though he never completed his professional studies. On his father's death he inherited the Lawrence homestead at Groton, and since that time has been extensively engaged in farming and raising stock.

On January 16, 1875, Mr. Lawrence was married to Caroline Estelle, youngest daughter of Enoch Redington and Caroline Augusta (Patten) Mudge, of Boston; and they have two sons and a daughter.

JOHN LAWRENCE is a son of Abbott and Harriette White (Paige) Lawrence, and was born in Boston, on April 27, 1861. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1885, and afterward passed more than two years at the Harvard Law School, though he never was admitted to the bar. In 1890 he became a resident of Groton, where he lives on Farmers' Row.

On June 16, 1887, Mr. Lawrence was married to Martha Endicott, only daughter of Samuel Endicott and Marianne Cabot (Lee) Peabody, of Salem; and they have two daughters.

AMONG the lawyers, who have lived and practised in the town, are two Governors of the Commonwealth, one United States Senator, three members of Congress, besides a Delegate to the Continental Congress, a member of the President's Cabinet, various Justices and Chief Justices of different Courts, three Speakers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, an Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, a President of the State Senate, and two members of the Executive Council.

MAJOR SWAN AND MR. ROWE.

SKETCHES of Major Swan and Mr. Rowe are here inserted, inasmuch as their work was largely of a professional character, although they were not lawyers. They seem to deserve a place in this Account.

WILLIAM SWAN was a son of William and Levinah (Keyes) Swan, and born in Boston, on March 18, 1745. About the year 1774 he became engaged in trade at Groton, but owing to the political condition of the country and the peculiar state of the currency, he was soon compelled to give up business. In 1777 he belonged to a company of soldiers that marched from Groton to Saratoga in order to take part in the campaign against Burgoyne's army. During the Revolutionary period the courts were held at Groton; and from May 28, 1783, to 1789, Mr. Swan was the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. On December 2, 1789, he was appointed Justice of the Peace, with authority to act as Trial Justice. On October 19, 1778, he was commissioned, by a majority of the Council of Massachusetts Bay as Captain in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and was the first commander of the Groton Artillery Company; and under this authority he did a large amount of official work. In 1793, when Groton Academy was incorporated, he acted as treasurer of the institution; and in many other ways he was a useful citizen of the town. In August, 1794, Major Swan removed to Otisfield, Maine, where he remained until March, 1796, when he went to Gardiner, and thence in 1806, to Winslow. He was a member from that town of the Convention that met at Portland in October, 1819, and framed the Constitution of the prospective State of Maine. He was a man of strict integrity and high character, and always a strong supporter of religious and educational institutions. He died at Winslow, on June 24, 1835; and his wife at the same place, on September 15, 1815.

In 1776 Mr. Swan was married at Groton to Mercy Porter, of Weymouth; and they were blessed with ten children, of whom eight were born at Groton, and the others in Maine. He built the large house on the north side of School Street, now owned by Charles Woolley.

See the present volume (pages 96-98) of this Historical Series, for other particulars concerning Mr. Swan and his family.

SAMUEL WILLIAM ROWE was a son of Samuel Osburn and Martha (Woods) Rowe, and born at Groton, on June 13, 1803. In early life he was a carpenter by trade, but during many of his later years he performed so much judicial labor that I am constrained to notice him in this Account. On May 7, 1858, he was appointed Trial Justice, and his commission was many times renewed. His fellow townsmen gave him the title of Judge, which seemed to comport with his natural dignity.

Mr. Rowe was married, on December 23, 1832, first, to Amelia, daughter of Zechariah, Jr., and Amelia (Blood) Fitch, of Groton; on April 30, 1846, secondly, to Lucy, daughter of Rufus and Lucy (Sawtell) Moors, of Groton, who died on September 21, 1879; and, on January 19, 1881, thirdly, to Louisa, daughter of Alexander and Anna (Barrett) Lynch, of Mason, New Hampshire. There was a legal separation between Mr. Rowe and his first wife, who is still living. He died at Groton on January 15, 1884.

NATIVES OF GROTON,

AND

PERSONS CONNECTED BY RESIDENCE WITH THE TOWN,
WHO HAVE PRACTISED LAW ELSEWHERE.

WILLIAM AMOS BANCROFT is the eldest son of Charles and Lydia Emeline (Spaulding) Bancroft, and was born at Groton, on April 26, 1855. He attended school at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and afterward at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1878. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and also in the office of William Burnham Stevens, Esq., at Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on November 21, 1881. In the year 1885 he was appointed Superintendent of the Cambridge Railroad Company, and in 1888, after its union with the West End Street Railway Company, was made General Roadmaster of the consolidated line, from which, after one year's service, he retired in order to resume the practice of his profession. Mr. Bancroft has always taken a deep interest in military matters, and during his Freshman year at college enlisted in Company B, Fifth Massachusetts Militia Regiment. On March 31, 1879, he was commissioned as Captain of the company, and, on February 7, 1882, as Colonel of the regiment, a position which he still holds. He has also been much interested in boating, and as an undergraduate was a noted oarsman. He was a member of the Cambridge Common Council for one year (1882), and also of the House of Representatives during 1883, 1884, and 1885. On December 2, 1890, he was chosen a member of the Board of Aldermen,

and upon its organization at the beginning of the year 1891, was made the President of the body; and on December 8, 1891, was re-chosen to the same body, and by a unanimous vote again made the presiding officer.

On January 18, 1879, Colonel Bancroft was married to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Perry) Shaw, of Boston; and they have three children. He is now engaged in the active practice of his profession, having an office in Boston.

ALBERT MARSHALL BIGELOW is a son of Josiah and Harriet Munroe (Sawin) Bigelow, and was born at Brighton, on May 5, 1835. His father bought the Judge Dana place, at the head of Farmers' Row, in 1850, when he removed to Groton, where he died on January 20, 1857. The son received his early education at the Boston Latin School, Roxbury Latin School, and Lawrence Academy, and in 1852 entered Amherst College, where he remained three years. When at school and college, he never wrote his middle name, either in full or as an initial letter, though it rightfully belonged to him; but since that period he has always used it. In 1857 he began the study of law in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1859, and where he continued to practise until 1883, when he retired from the profession.

On December 18, 1862, Mr. Bigelow was married, first, to Lucy Brace, daughter of the Reverend Dr. John and Mary Skinner (Brace) Todd, of Pittsfield, who died at Montclair, New Jersey, on June 15, 1878, leaving two sons and a daughter; and, on April 13, 1880, in New York, secondly, to Mary Anna, daughter of Clark and Nancy (Perry) Wheelock, by whom there are two children,—a son and a daughter. In 1855 and 1857 his first wife was attending school at Lawrence Academy; and from January 3, 1827, to January 8, 1833, her father was the minister of the Union Congregational Church at Groton. Mr. Bigelow is now a resident of Morristown, New Jersey.

JOHN PRESCOTT BIGELOW was the second son of the Honorable Timothy and Lucy (Prescott) Bigelow, and born at

Groton, on August 25, 1797. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1815. After leaving Cambridge he read law, first in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, his uncle by marriage, and afterward in the office of his father; and in 1818 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. The large and lucrative practice of his father at once opened a wide field for the young advocate, and for a time he was engaged in the practice of his profession, attaining a high position, which promised him future eminence at the bar if he had continued to devote himself to the law.

Very early in life Mr. Bigelow took a deep interest in politics, and as a writer on the public topics of the day he acquired considerable reputation. He was also a warm supporter of the militia as well as an active member, at one time holding the position of Captain of the Medford Independent Light Infantry, and subsequently Division Inspector of the Militia. On December 11, 1826, he was chosen a member of the Common Council of the city of Boston from Ward No. 9, and re-chosen for the six following years, holding the presidency of the body during the last two terms. On May 8, 1828, he was elected by the Whigs a member of the House of Representatives, and, with the single exception of 1833, he was re-elected until 1835. On January 14, 1836, by a joint Convention of the House and Senate, he was chosen Secretary of the Commonwealth, a position which he filled for eight years with marked ability; and on January 4, 1845, by a joint Convention he was chosen a member of the Executive Council, and held the place for five years, thus concluding a term of official life at the State House which in length is perhaps without a precedent in modern times. On December 11, 1848, he was elected Mayor of Boston, and re-elected during the two following years, holding the office for three successive terms. Two of the Mayors of Boston have been natives of Groton, and their birthplaces are within a few rods of each other.

After leaving active public life, Mr. Bigelow became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, an

institution in which he always took much interest. The first gift of money to the library was made in his name. Upon his retirement from office his friends raised a subscription with the intention to present to him a silver vase, not only as a mark of their appreciation of his public services, but as a testimonial of their personal esteem. Mr. Bigelow was strongly opposed to the gift, and when it was suggested that the money be given to the library, the proposition met with his warm approval; and the donation was accordingly made. When he retired from the Trusteeship, the City Council, on January 29, 1869, passed some flattering resolutions, setting forth his continued interest in the library, and recognizing him as the founder of the institution.

On March 8, 1824, Mr. Bigelow was married to Louisa Anne, daughter of David L. Brown, an English landscape painter, who was at that time a resident of Boston. She was a native of Liverpool, England, and died in London, on October 22, 1847, during a temporary visit, aged 47 years. Mr. Bigelow died at his residence in Boston, on July 4, 1872, and bequeathed \$10,000 to Lawrence Academy. His father was one of the original Trustees, and served through a period of twenty years. Bigelow Hall, a dormitory of the institution built during the autumn of 1863, was named for the son.

THOMAS BOND was a son of Thomas and Esther (Merriam) Bond, and born at Groton, on April 2, 1778. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1801. Eight members of this class were either natives of Groton or at some time residents of the town. In the year 1796 his father's family removed to Augusta, Maine. After graduation Thomas began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Samuel Sumner Wilde, of Hallowell, Maine, with whom, soon after his admission to the bar, he became associated as a partner. This business connection continued until Mr. Wilde was raised to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, when Mr. Bond took sole charge of the affairs of the office. For more than twenty years he maintained a high and honorable position at

the bar, faithfully fulfilling all trusts, and earning the reputation of an able lawyer and an honest man. He was a firm and steadfast Federalist in his politics, and when the War of 1812 brought out the conservatives of Maine and New England, he was chosen, during the years 1813 and 1814, to represent the town of Hallowell in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1822 and 1823 he was a member of the Senate of Maine from Kennebec County; and in 1826 he was appointed, on the part of the Senate, a Commissioner to revise the penal code of that State. In 1824 he was chosen a Trustee of Bowdoin College, which he continued to hold until the time of his death, on March 28, 1827, at Hallowell.

On December 1, 1805, Mr. Bond was married to Lucretia Flagg, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Abigail (Odlin) Page, of Hallowell; and they had a family of three children, one son and two daughters, all now dead. See North's History of Augusta (pages 805, 806), for a sketch of the family.

In Hallowell, (Me.) on Wednesday last, Hon. THOMAS BOND, aged 48. Mr. Bond was a native of Groton in this State. He graduated in 1801 at Harvard University, and held a distinguished rank in his class. On leaving college, he became a student, and afterwards a partner in the office of Judge Wilde. He represented Hallowell for several years in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and after the separation of Maine, was elected a Senator for two succeeding years.

"The Massachusetts Spy, and Worcester County Advertiser" (Worcester), April 4, 1827.

HENRY ADAMS BULLARD was the second son of the Reverend John and Elizabeth (Adams) Bullard, and born at Groton, on September 9, 1788. His father was the settled minister of Pepperell, but the printed accounts of his life say that he was born at Groton, which is my authority for the statement. He fitted for college at Groton Academy,—as also did two of his brothers,—and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1807. He studied law, first in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and then in the office of Peter A. Browne, Esq., of Philadelphia. Soon after-

ward, in the spring of 1813, he joined a revolutionary expedition against a part of Mexico, in which he acted as an aide and military secretary to the leader, Don José Alvarez Toledo. The revolutionists were badly defeated at San Antonio, and Bullard suffered many hardships. On his return he reached Natchitoches, Louisiana, where he established himself and began the practice of his profession, in which he soon reached a prominent position. He was a Justice of the Sixth District Court of Louisiana from the year 1822 to 1831; a Representative in Congress from Alexandria and New Orleans (Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Thirty-first Congresses), 1831-1834, 1850, 1851; a Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, 1834-1846, with the exception of a few months in 1839, when he acted as Secretary of State. Judge Bullard was the first president of the Louisiana Historical Society, and also a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1847, while resident of New Orleans, he was appointed Professor of Civil Law in the Law School of Louisiana; and in 1850 he was chosen a member of the Legislature. A short time afterward he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Charles Magill Conrad, who had been appointed Secretary of War in President Fillmore's cabinet. After the adjournment of Congress, on his return home, Mr. Bullard was prostrated by the fatigue of the travel, and after lingering three weeks, died in New Orleans, on April 17, 1851.

Judge Bullard was married to Sarah Keasar (?), a Southern lady, and had several children.

JOHN HASKELL BUTLER is a son of John and Mary Jane (Barker) Butler, and was born at Middleton, on August 31, 1841. In the year 1854 his father removed to Groton, where he died on February 10, 1870. The son obtained his early educational training in the district schools of Groton and Shirley, and at Lawrence Academy, where he fitted for college. He graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1863, and began the study of his profession in the office of Griffin

(J. Q. A.) and Stearns (Wm. S.) at Charlestown. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1868, and at once formed a business connection with Mr. Stearns, his former preceptor, which has continued uninterruptedly since that time. He is now a resident of Somerville; and in 1880 and 1881 represented Ward No. 1 of that city in the House of Representatives. He has also served twelve years as a member of the Somerville School Board. On April 29, 1884, he was chosen by the Legislature a member of the Executive Council, in place of the Honorable Charles Rankin McLean, deceased, and during the two following years was re-chosen by the voters of the district. He is connected with a large number of secret societies and social organizations, and in some of them holds high office.

On January 1, 1870, Mr. Butler was married, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, to Laura Louisa, daughter of Jabez Benedict and Mary (Ford) Bull; and they have one son, John Lawton Butler.

IRA OSBORN CARTER was a son of Lewis and Sarah (Sawyer) Carter, and born at Berlin, Massachusetts, on November 18, 1832. He graduated at Paducah College (Kentucky) in the Class of 1853, and afterward was connected with the institution as a professor. On March 6, 1860, he was married to Susan French, daughter of Walter and Roxana (Fletcher) Shattuck, of Groton. In the autumn of 1863 he was a member of the Harvard Law School, where he remained one term; and in the annual catalogue he is put down as a resident of Groton. He died at Arlington, — where he had lived for twenty years, — on February 13, 1885, leaving no children, and was buried in his native town.

MOSES GILL COBB is an only son of Elias Hull and Rebecca Buttrick (Gill) Cobb, and was born at Princeton, on November 24, 1820. The father's family removed to Groton in 1834, and the son was attending Groton Academy during the same year. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1843, which he entered during the Sophomore year. In 1846 he

took the degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School, where he had passed two years. In the annual catalogues of the College, during the Sophomore year, he is put down as of Groton, and, during the Junior and Senior years, as of Springfield, but, while in the Law School, he appears as of Charlestown. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on January 26, 1846, and began the practice of his profession in Charlestown, where he was associated in business with General James Dana, at No. 40 Main Street. In May, 1847, to fill a vacancy, he was chosen a member of the Common Council from Ward No. 1 of that city, and, during the next year, was re-chosen to the same office; and in the autumn of 1853, to fill another vacancy, he was elected an Alderman from Ward No. 2. In the year 1855 he removed with his family to Dorchester, at the same time keeping his office in Charlestown. While a resident of Dorchester, he was chosen a member of the Executive Council for 1856, and he also served on the School Board for several years. Mr. Cobb took a warm interest in military matters, and, as early as 1853, was prominent in organizing a company of Light Artillery, which before the War of the Rebellion had some local celebrity. At the breaking out of the War, he was active in the enlistment of another company, with the understanding that he was to be captain; but near the end of July, 1861, owing to financial troubles, he was obliged to give up his command, then stationed at Camp Wollaston, Quincy, and, on July 31, Captain Ormand Francis Nims was commissioned in his place. This company, under the name of Nims's Battery, afterward acquired considerable fame in the army for its gallant services.

On October 14, 1846, Mr. Cobb was married to Sophia, daughter of Edmund and Sophia (Sewall) Munroe, of Boston; and there have been six children. Since leaving Boston more than thirty years ago, he has been a resident of California; and his present address is San Francisco.

AMOS HENRY FARNSWORTH is the eldest son of Dr. Amos and Mary (Bourne | Webber) Farnsworth, and was born in Boston, on August 8, 1825. His father removed to Groton

in the year 1832, though for many generations the family had lived in the town. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1844. In the spring of 1845 he entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained three terms, and in the year 1846 took the degree of LL.B. He continued his professional studies in the office of the Honorable Origen Storrs Seymour, of Litchfield, Connecticut, afterward a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Governor of the State, and he was admitted to the bar of Connecticut. He was also admitted to the bar of New York in 1850, but owing to ill health has never engaged in the active practice of his profession.

On June 6, 1850, Mr. Farnsworth was married to Julia Paine, daughter of the Honorable John Paine and Maria J. (Tallmadge) Cushman, of Troy, New York; and since that time he has been a resident of that city.

CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN FARNSWORTH is the eldest son of Luke and Sarah (Hartwell) Farnsworth, and was born at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, on January 8, 1815. At that period his family was living temporarily in Canada. He passed his boyhood, working on his father's farm at Groton, and received no schooling from the time he was fourteen years old until the spring of 1836, when he began to fit for college under the instruction of William L. Chaplin, Esq., of Groton. He attended school for a short while, first, at New Ipswich Academy, and, secondly, at Groton Academy, then under the preceptorship of the Reverend Horace Herrick, finishing his preparatory studies in the summer of 1837. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1841, and immediately afterward passed one term at the Law School in Cambridge. He then entered the office of the Honorable Charles Jarvis Holmes, of Taunton, and soon afterward the office of Timothy Gardner Coffin, Esq., of New Bedford, under whom he completed his professional studies. He was admitted to the bar at Taunton, in March, 1844, and during the next month began the practice of law at Pawtucket, which at that time came within the limits of Massachusetts. In the year 1858 he gave

up his profession to take charge of the affairs of the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, a corporation at Pawtucket then engaged in the business of calico-printing. In 1860 he was made Treasurer of the company, holding the office until June, 1881, when he resigned the trust and returned to the practice of law, where his younger son Claude Joseph Farnsworth is now associated with him in business. During the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1880 he was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

On February 27, 1851, Mr. Farnsworth was married to Marianna, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Mayberry) McIntire, of North Providence, Rhode Island; and they have had three children, two boys and a girl. The eldest son, John Prescott Farnsworth, graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1881.

In the year 1862, by an agreement between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island, with the consent of Congress, the boundary line of these two States was so changed that the town of Pawtucket fell within the limits of Rhode Island. From that time, without a change of residence, Mr. Farnsworth lost his citizenship in Massachusetts.

LUTHER FITCH was a son of Zechariah and Sibyl (Lakin) Fitch, and born at Groton, on January 28, 1783. He received his early education at Groton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1807. Afterward he read law for eight months in the office of Dudley Chase, Esq., of Randolph, Vermont, and then under the instruction of Judge Samuel Dana, and of Judge William M. Richardson, both of Groton, where he completed his professional studies. Judge Richardson had been a teacher at the Academy, who in part had prepared him for college. Mr. Fitch was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1810, and during the next year he began the practice of his profession in the village of Saccarappa, situated then in that part of Falmouth, District of Maine, which is now Westbrook. In 1820, on the admission of Maine as a State, he was appointed Attorney

for the County of Cumberland by Governor King; and in 1825, on the organization of a Municipal Court in Portland, he was made the first judge. Soon afterward he took up his abode in that city in order to be near the field of his labors. As a judge, he was faithful and conscientious, and his decisions were always well considered and sound. The best tribute to his judicial career is found in the fact that during a period of twenty-nine years he held the office by successive appointments, through all the changes of political administration, until 1854, when he retired from the bench, at the age of seventy-one years.

On June 23, 1816, Judge Fitch was married to Almira, daughter of Andrew Phillips and Mary (Dole) Titcomb, of Falmouth; and they had a family of three sons and five daughters, who were all living at the date of the father's death. At that time one of the sons was a surgeon in the army, and another a physician in California; and four of the daughters were married and residing in Maine. Judge Fitch died in Portland, on August 15, 1870, full of honors and full of years; and a notice of him in the "Portland Daily Press," August 17, ends with the following paragraph: —

He has gone down to the grave at a ripe old age, loved and honored by all who knew him, without an enemy on earth, and in full hope of a glorious resurrection.

EUGENE FULLER was the eldest son and second child of the Honorable Timothy and Margaret (Crane) Fuller, and born at Cambridge, on May 14, 1815. He received his early education in the schools of Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1834. In June, 1833, his father removed from Cambridge to Groton, where he had bought the Judge Dana estate, a farm of fifty acres situated near the northerly end of Farmers' Row. On January 2, 1835, Eugene entered the Harvard Law School, remaining one term, and after that he continued the study of his profession under the instruction of Mr. Farley at Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1839, and immediately afterward opened an office in Charlestown, where he remained for two years. He then

went to New Orleans, and became connected with the public press of that city. While residing at the South, two or three years before his death, he suffered from a sunstroke, which resulted in a softening of the brain, which came very near being fatal, and left him in a shattered condition. His friends were hopeful that medical treatment elsewhere might benefit him; and with that end in view he embarked with an attendant aboard the "Empire City" for New York. When one day out from New Orleans, his attendant being prostrated with seasickness, he was left alone and not afterward seen. He must have been lost overboard from the steamer, on June 21, 1859.

On May 31, 1845, Mr. Fuller was married at New Orleans to Mrs. Anna Eliza Rotta, of that city, though originally of Philadelphia; and they had a family of three sons and two daughters.

RICHARD FULLER was the fourth son of the Honorable Timothy and Margaret (Crane) Fuller, and born at Cambridge on May 15, 1824. In the summer of 1833 his father's family removed to Groton, where he was prepared for college mainly by his eldest sister Margaret, afterward famous as a writer; and he graduated at Harvard College with high rank in the Class of 1844. He began to study law in the office of Wendell Thornton Davis, Esq., at Greenfield, and then on March 3, 1845, entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained two terms. He finished his course of professional studies in the office of his uncle Henry Holton Fuller, Esq., of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on December 22, 1846. For two years afterward he was associated with his uncle as a partner, and at the end of that time he opened an office at No. 10 State Street, Boston, in which city he continued to practise his profession during the remainder of his life. He died at his residence in Wayland, on May 30, 1869, after an illness of four weeks' duration.

Mr. Fuller was married, at Canton, on February 6, 1849, first, to Sarah Kolloch, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Kolloch) Batchelder, of Canton, who died at Wayland, on January 10, 1856, aged 26 years; and, at Wayland, on March

31, 1857, secondly, to Adeline Rutter, daughter of Walter and Elmira (Griffin) Reeves.

JOHN GOVE was the eldest child of Dr. Jonathan and Mary (Hubbard) Gove, and born at Groton, on February 17, 1771. According to the church records, he was baptized on June 2 of the following summer. His father was born in that part of Weston which is now Lincoln, and was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1768; and his mother was a native of Groton. John graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1793, having probably pursued his preparatory studies under the tuition of the Reverend Dr. Chaplin, of Groton, who at that period fitted young men for college. He read law with the Honorable William Gordon, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and practised at Goffstown in that State, until about the year 1800, when he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died in 1802. He was never married.

All my efforts to find the exact date of Mr. Gove's death have proved unavailing. The Honorable Rodney M. Stimson, Librarian of Marietta College, writes me, under date of January 8, 1892:—

At Columbus [Ohio], Col. John C. Entrekin, of Chillicothe, told me that he had searched every source thoroughly for information about John Gove, and had failed to find any trace that such a man ever lived there. The name does not appear in the Journals of the Court, and there is no record whatever that any such lawyer was ever in Chillicothe.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE GRAVES is a son of John Jackson and Lucy (Pollard) Graves, and was born at Groton, on July 18, 1847. He pursued his preparatory studies at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Amherst College in the Class of 1870. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Wood (Nathaniel) and Torrey (George) at Fitchburg, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1873. Since that time he has lived in Fitchburg, where he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. While taking a deep interest in politics and city affairs, he has rarely

accepted public office, though he served on the School Board from the year 1874 to 1879 inclusive. On December 2, 1890, as the candidate of the Citizens' Temperance party, he was chosen Mayor of the city, and re-chosen the next year, which position he holds at the present time.

On December 5, 1878, he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James Batcheller and Abby Esther (Merriam) Lane; of Fitchburg.

HARRIS COWDREY HARTWELL was a son of Benjamin Franklin and Emma (Whitman) Hartwell, and born at Groton, on December 28, 1847. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Charles Whitman, of Stow. He fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1869. He studied law under the tuition of the Honorable Amasa Norcross, and was admitted to the bar at Fitchburg in November, 1872, when he associated himself with his instructor under the style of Norcross and Hartwell. He served on the School Board during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, and was city solicitor of Fitchburg from 1877 to 1886; a member of the House of Representatives in 1883, 1884, and 1885; and a member of the Senate in 1887, 1888, and 1889. During his last term in the Senate he was chosen, by a unanimous vote, President of that body. In 1885 he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on the part of the House, and in 1887 and 1888 Chairman of the Judiciary Committee on the part of the Senate. After a short illness he died in Fitchburg of rheumatic fever complicated with pneumonia, on December 9, 1891.

On October 23, 1877, Mr. Hartwell was married to Effie Frances Marion, daughter of Colonel Daniel and Caroline Augusta (Hall) Needham, of Groton; and there is one son, Norcross Needham, born on December 15, 1880.

AMOS KENDALL was a son of Deacon Zebedee and Molly (Dakin) Kendall, and born at Dunstable, on August 16, 1787. His father had nine sons, of whom six grew to manhood, and all were living in the year 1858. Amos passed his boyhood on a farm doing hard work, though from an early period in his life

he showed a marked fondness for books. He fitted for college partly at New Ipswich Academy and partly at Groton Academy, at that time under the preceptorship of Caleb Butler. On September 16, 1807, after an examination by Professor John Hubbard, then on a visit at Groton, with five other young men, he was admitted a member of the Freshman class of Dartmouth College. In his Freshman year he "chummed" with Thomas Champney Gardner, a former schoolmate at the Academy. During his college course he taught school for several winters in his native town, and he graduated at Dartmouth in 1811 with the highest honors of his class. On the fourth day of the following September as a law-student he entered the office of the Honorable William M. Richardson, of Groton, at that time postmaster of the town. Occasionally it devolved on him to receive and make up the mails as well as to deliver the letters and newspapers, and here he acquired his first knowledge of postal duties. His first political vote was thrown at Groton in March, 1813, a time when a property qualification was needed in this Commonwealth; and as he lacked the necessary amount, the sum was made up to him for the time being by Mr. Richardson, and immediately afterward returned to the rightful owner. Of this transaction he wrote in his journal: "If I had had time for reflection, I know not what I should have done under the circumstances; but I am satisfied I ought to have declined."

In the early part of 1814 Mr. Kendall left Groton for the distant West, and became a private tutor to Henry Clay's children; but as it is not my purpose to trace his career in detail, I shall content myself with the briefest allusion to his public life. He was Postmaster-General under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren during the years 1835-1840. He afterward bought a large tract of land, two miles east of the Capitol in Washington, which became known as Kendall Green, and here he built a fine residence. He spent the later years of his life in works of charity and deeds of beneficence, and died at his home, surrounded by his family, on November 12, 1869.

Mr. Kendall received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1849; and he was well entitled to the distinction, as his public and private life always reflected credit on his Alma Mater. While living at Groton, during his younger days, one of those romantic attachments happened, which is apt to occur between two young people, and he became engaged; but for reasons satisfactory to the persons most interested, and equally honorable to both sides, the affair was broken off. For other particulars, see "The Autobiography of Amos Kendall" (pages 86-90). Mr. Kendall's youngest son, John, was married to a lady of Groton; and at one time a widowed daughter was a resident of the town.

On October 1, 1818, Mr. Kendall was married, first, to Mary Bullard, daughter of William Woolfolk, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who died in Frankfort, on October 13, 1823; and, on January 5, 1826, secondly, to Jane, daughter of Alexander Kyle, of Georgetown, Kentucky. By these two marriages there were fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters, of whom all the sons and several daughters are now dead.

RUFUS BIGELOW LAWRENCE was an only son and the youngest child of the Honorable Luther and Lucy (Bigelow) Lawrence, and born at Groton, on July 13, 1814. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and at Stow Academy, then recently organized, and under the preceptorship of Jacob Caldwell, and he graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1834. According to the annual catalogues of that institution, he first entered college in 1829, with the Class of 1833, where he remained for two years. His name then drops out of the list, and at the end of another two years it appears among the Seniors in the Class of 1834. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in December, 1837. In the year 1839 he opened an office in Boston, and had every promise of success in his profession; but his health soon failed him, and he died of consumption at Pau, in the south of France, on January 13, 1841. It is stated in the "Memorials of the Class of 1834" (Boston, 1884):—

He had a handsome person, sweet disposition and pleasant and graceful manners. These qualities gained him many friends and made him a general favorite (page 5).

JAMES LEWIS was a son of James and Lucy (Crosby) Lewis, and born at Billerica, on February 1, 1785. His father's family removed to Groton when he was eleven years old, and he fitted for college at Groton Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the year 1807, in the same class with Luther Fitch and William Nutting, both natives of Groton, who are mentioned in this Account. He studied law in the office of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton, and in 1810 began the practice of his profession at Marlborough, where he remained two years. In May, 1812, he removed to Pepperell, which town he afterward represented in the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1827, 1830, and 1834; and he was also a member of the State Senate during 1828 and 1829.

On January 17, 1819, Mr. Lewis was married to Harriet, daughter of Samuel and Submit (Gilson) Parker, of Pepperell. He continued to reside at Pepperell during the remainder of his life, though he died in Boston, on February 6, 1845. He was the father of Samuel Parker Lewis, whose sketch has already been given in these pages.

RUFUS LIVERMORE was a son of Daniel and Abigail (Tuck) Livermore, and born at Groton, on November 1, 1839. He pursued his preparatory studies at Lawrence Academy, and, in the autumn of 1859, entered the Freshman class of Williams College, but remained there only one year. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in Company B of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, which made the memorable march through Baltimore on April 19, 1861. Subsequently, after the return of that regiment, he again enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Troop C, — of which company he became a sergeant, — and on October 13, 1863, was mustered into the United States service. On March 25, 1864, he was commissioned as Second

Lieutenant, and as such mustered into the service June 15, doing duty in Troop L. of that regiment. On March 20, 1865, he resigned his commission and was honorably discharged. He attended lectures at the Law School, Albany, New York, where he was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1862. After the war he went to Orange, and became interested in the firm which at a later period was known as the Rodney Hunt Machine Company of that town. In politics he was a Republican, and had served in the General Court during the session of 1879, and in the Senate during the sessions of 1883 and 1884. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was also connected with a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died at Orange on July 8, 1891, leaving a widow and two daughters.

On January 22, 1863, Mr. Livermore was married to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Jehiel and Melissa (Hildreth) Todd, of Worcester.

DAVID MCGREGOR MEANS is an only son of the Reverend James and Elizabeth Phebe (Johnson) Means, and was born at Groton, on May 1, 1847. His father was then the principal of Lawrence Academy; and the family removed from town in the year 1854. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1862. He passed two years (1872-1874) at the Theological Seminary, Andover, and a third year (1874-1875) at the Yale Theological Seminary, but was never ordained in the ministry. From January, 1877, to the summer of 1880, he was the Professor of Mental and Moral Science in Middlebury College. He studied law in the city of New York, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1882, and where since that time he has been in practice, though his place of residence is Summit, New Jersey.

On April 5, 1877, Mr. Means was married in Philadelphia to Laura Haven, daughter of Charles Edward and Ann (Earp) Haven; and they have two daughters, Margaret Appleton Means and Elinor Haven Means.

LEONARD MELLEN was the eldest child of Major Thomas and Eunice () Mellen, and born at Hopkinton, on August 18, 1776. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1797, and on January 23, 1798, was appointed Preceptor of Groton Academy, where he remained more than a year. He studied law and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1800. He went into practice at Charlestown; but his professional career was short, as he died at Concord while attending the Court, on September 18, 1804. An obituary notice of him appears in the "New-England Palladium" (Boston), September 25, and also in the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), September 26, 1804.

WILLIAM NUTTING was a son of William and Susanna (French) Nutting, and born at Groton, on October 30, 1779. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated with honor at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1807. Immediately after graduation he was offered a tutorship at the college, which he declined, as he preferred to take the position of principal of the Orange County Grammar School or Academy at Randolph, Vermont, then just established. At a later period his brother Rufus, a graduate of Dartmouth in the Class of 1814, was the Principal of this school for eleven years. In this institution William held the mastership for six years (1807-1813), and, meanwhile, he was engaged in the study of law under the instruction of the Honorable Dudley Chase, of Randolph, whose partner he afterward became. In 1813 he began the practice of his profession in that town, where his ability and integrity soon gave him a high position at the bar. He was postmaster of Randolph from the year 1810 to 1816; a member of the Vermont Legislature during 1817, 1818, and 1819, and a member of the Council of Censors from March, 1820, to March, 1821, and State's Attorney for Orange County from 1823 to 1829. Mr. Nutting was a great reader, and in the latter years of his life read the Bible through in course a large number of times; and he always had at hand some favorite Latin or Greek classic, which he seemed to enjoy as

much as he did in his younger days. He died at Randolph, on November 26, 1863.

On October 5, 1809, Mr. Nutting was married at Groton to Mary Barrett, daughter of David and Mary (Barrett) Hubbard, of Concord, who died on September 7, 1847, aged sixty-one years. By this marriage there were eight children.

BENJAMIN KINSMAN PHELPS was an only child of the Reverend Dudley and Ann (Kinsman) Phelps, and born at Haverhill, on September 16, 1832. The family removed to Groton in the autumn of 1836, when the father was installed over the Union Congregational Church. The son pursued his preparatory studies at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1853. Soon after his graduation he made a trip around the world, and, on his return, studied law, first, with his relative, Benjamin M. Farley, Esq., of Hollis, New Hampshire, and then in New York City. In July, 1856, he was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, and during the same year began the practice of his profession in New York. He soon entered into partnership with his classmate Knevals, and so continued until 1866, when he became Assistant District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York. He kept this office until 1870, when he returned to private practice, and became a partner of the late President Arthur, a connection which lasted for ten years. In November, 1872, he was chosen District Attorney of the city and county of New York, receiving the support of the Republicans and of the "Committee of Seventy," which represented the citizens' movement, organized to oppose the "Tweed Ring." At the end of his three years' term of office he was re-elected to the same position upon a fusion ticket made up of Republicans and Independent Democrats, receiving a majority of about twenty-seven thousand votes. For a third time he was chosen upon a similar ticket in 1878, and continued in office until his death, which occurred from internal hemorrhage, on December 30, 1880.

In his professional career Mr. Phelps proved himself a

lawyer of great ability and judgment, while those who best knew him appreciated equally the strength and nobleness of his character. For many years the writer of these lines sat at school in the same class with him, and recited from the same bench, and they were as intimate as two boys ever are; and yet in the lapse of time, living in different cities and following different professions, they drifted apart never to meet. No scholar at the Academy in my time left a pleasanter memory than Ben Phelps.

On October 21, 1857, Mr. Phelps was married to Anna Maria, daughter of the Honorable Julius and Mary (Fisher) Catlin, of Hartford, Connecticut; and there have been three children, two daughters and a son, Dudley, who graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1883. Mrs. Phelps died after a long illness, on December 20, 1880, ten days before her husband, who was already ill, and unable to withstand the shock caused by her death.

DUDLEY FARLEY PHELPS is an only son of the Reverend Dudley and Lucretia Gardner (Farley) Phelps, of Groton, and was born in the house of his grandfather Farley, at Hollis, New Hampshire, on August 8, 1845. His father was the minister of the Union Congregational Church at Groton, where he died on September 24, 1849; and soon afterward his mother removed to her father's home at Hollis. The son was educated at Norwich University, Vermont, where he took the degree of S.B. in the Class of 1864, and also at the Harvard Law School, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1867. On March 5, 1864, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Twentieth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, and served until that regiment was mustered out, on October 7, 1865. After graduating at the Harvard Law School he continued his professional studies in the office of the late President Arthur at New York, and was admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District of New York in December, 1869. Subsequently he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in which posi-

tion he remained for three years. Later he was made Chief Law Officer of the New York Custom-House, and served in that capacity during General Chester Alan Arthur's term as Collector. He subsequently served as Assistant District Attorney of the County of New York, after which he resumed private practice until the year 1889, when, under Collector Erhardt, he again became Law Officer of the Custom-House, which place he now holds.

On November 16, 1872, Mr. Phelps was married in Boston to Louisa Lander, daughter of Dr. William Henry and Elizabeth Lucretia Bullard (Parker) Prince, of Salem; and they have four children,—two boys named Dudley Farley and William Henry, and two girls named Katherine Elizabeth and Louisa Lander.

SAMUEL JACKSON PRESCOTT was the youngest son of Dr. Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott, and born at Groton, on March 15, 1773. He pursued his preparatory studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1795. He studied law in the office of his cousin, the Honorable William Prescott, of Boston; but soon after his admission to the bar, on account of a partial deafness, he gave up the practice of his profession. He then became engaged in business at Boston, where he was associated with Aaron P. Cleaveland, under the style of Prescott and Cleaveland; but owing to the embargo of 1807 and the political troubles of that period, the firm met with failure. Mr. Prescott had a natural taste for genealogical and statistical investigations; and he prepared an index to the triennial catalogue of Harvard College, which was first published in the catalogue of 1830. For more than thirty years he was a Notary-public for Suffolk County. To his physical infirmity of deafness was now added the loss of sight, and his intellectual faculties also became clouded; and he passed the closing years of his life at the home of a son in Brookline, where he received every care which filial affection could bestow, and where he died on October 7, 1857.

On November 13, 1804, Mr. Prescott was married to Mar-

garet, daughter of Major Joseph and Margaret (Cleveland) Hiller, of Salem; and they had five children, two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Prescott was born on July 29, 1775, and died on August 4, 1841.

WILLIAM HAUGHTON RICHARDS was the eldest son of Henry Augustus and Julia Augusta (Haughton) Richards, and born at Uncasville, a village in Montville, Connecticut, on June 5, 1825. In April, 1841, his father's family removed to Groton from New York City, and during the same year the son was attending school at Groton Academy, where he pursued his preparatory studies. He graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1850 with the highest honors, and passed the next two years at Cincinnati, Ohio, engaged in teaching, and at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1852, and during the following November opened an office in New York City. In the autumn of 1853 his health became impaired, and for a year or so he continued to be an invalid. In April, 1855, he was again taken ill, and died suddenly in Brooklyn, New York, on May 17, 1855. Mr. Richards was a brilliant scholar, and while in college took several prizes for proficiency in various departments.

NORMAN SEAVER was the younger son of Heman and Elizabeth (Weeks) Seaver, and born at Groton, April 7, 1802. His father at that time lived in the house which, by considerable enlargement, was afterward made into Emerson's tavern. It stood near the site of Milo H. Shattuck's store, and was opened as a public house about the year 1812. While Norman was very young, the family removed to Montreal; and here the son pursued his preparatory studies, entering first at Middlebury College, where he remained one year, and immediately afterward took a four years' course at Harvard College, graduating in the Class of 1822. He then began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence at Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1827. He was an attorney-at-law in Boston as early as 1826, according to the City Directory for that year.

He was a member of the Common Council from Ward No. 9 in 1828, when the Honorable John P. Bigelow was a colleague from the same ward. Owing to ill-health, about the year 1834, he gave up his profession and became engaged in mercantile business at Boston, where he was a member of the house of Stone, Seaver, and Bush; but he never fully regained his strength. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 12, 1838, while travelling for his health.

On December 1, 1829, Mr. Seaver was married to Anna Maria, eldest child of the Honorable Luther and Lucy (Bigelow) Lawrence, of Groton. Mrs. Seaver was born in the house at the north corner of Main and School Streets, only a short distance from the birthplace of her husband. She is now living, at an advanced age, in Rutland, Vermont, on Main Street, or the "Great Road," which is the same thoroughfare that passes under the same name through the village of Groton, leading from Boston to Northern Vermont and Canada.

ETHER SHEPLEY was the second son of John and Mary (Gibson | Therlow) Sheple, and born at Groton, on November 2, 1789. His given name was taken from the Old Testament (Joshua xix. 7), and in Hebrew means "a stone." The surname was originally written Sheple, though pronounced Shepley. He prepared for college at Groton Academy; and many years later, under date of July 1, 1854, he wrote to his old friend and schoolmate, Abbott Lawrence, of the advantages he derived from that school during his boyhood, and of the benefits accruing to other lads, like himself, living in the neighborhood. After graduating at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1811, he began the study of law in the office of Dudley Hubbard, Esq., at South Berwick, Maine, where he continued for two years. Subsequently he returned to Massachusetts, and passed several months in studying his chosen profession under the guidance, successively, of Zabdiel Boylston Adams, Esq., of Lunenburg, and Solomon Strong, Esq., of Westminster, and was then admitted to the bar. On July 4, 1814, he opened an office at Saco, Maine, where he soon

established a large and lucrative practice. His natural talents, aided by a sterling character and close habits of industry, gave him a prominent place at the bar.

When the separation of the District of Maine from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was a subject of public discussion, Mr. Shepley advocated the change and was chosen from Saco, on that issue, a member of the House of Representatives, which met on May 26, 1819. In three weeks from the beginning of the session he had the satisfaction to see the object of his wishes and labors carried by a large majority. At this time his former townsman, Timothy Bigelow, was Speaker of the House, and his old friend, Luther Lawrence, was a member; and they helped him in his efforts, so far as lay in their power. In February, 1821, he was appointed United States Attorney for the District Court of the new State, which office he held for twelve years. In 1833 he was chosen to the United States Senate, where he was a strong supporter of President Jackson's administration. At this period his former school-fellow and classmate, Amos Kendall, was in the President's Cabinet. Mr. Shepley remained in the Senate until September 23, 1836, when he was given a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Maine; and soon afterward he took up his abode in Portland. On October 20, 1848, he was appointed to the position of Chief Justice, which he continued to hold until the autumn of 1855,—a term of seven years, which is the limit allowed by the State Constitution.

Judge Shepley retired from the bench with his ermine unsullied, and ended a long life with a spotless reputation. His judicial career is best shown in the twenty-seven volumes (XIV.-XL., inclusive) of the Maine Reports, where his decisions are found. They all are drawn up with that clearness and terseness which make them models of exact expression. On April 1, 1856, he was appointed the Commissioner to revise the public laws of Maine; and this was his last official service.

In 1842 Waterville College, now Colby University, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1845 his Alma

Mater gave him the same honorary distinction. It is worthy of note that ten members of his class at Dartmouth (namely, Andrews, Cutter, Danforth, Gardner, Kendall, Lewis, Parker, Rockwood, and Woodbury, besides himself) were either natives of Groton or at some time residents of the town. He was an Overseer of Bowdoin College from the year 1821 to 1829, and a Trustee of the college from 1829 to 1866, making a continuous term of service of forty-five years.

On June 10, 1816, Judge Shepley was married to Anne, daughter of George and Anne (Harback) Foster, of Hanover, New Hampshire; and they had a family of five sons, among whom was the late George Foster Shepley, a General during the War of the Rebellion, and afterward a Justice of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the United States. Judge Ether Shepley died in Portland, on January 15, 1877.

The Sheple homestead, where Ether and John Shepley were born, stood on the east side of Chicopee Row, nearly opposite to Noah Torrey's house, as given on Mr. Butler's Map of Groton, published in the year 1832. "Sheeples Hill," mentioned in the town-records February 28, 1670, was undoubtedly so called from the first settler of the name. It is a knoll in the neighborhood of Naumox.

JOHN SHEPLEY was the eldest child of John and Mary (Gibson | Therlow) Sheple, and born at Groton, on October 16, 1787. John Sheple, who lived at Wenham, was the ancestor of the Groton family; and John, the lawyer, was a lineal descendant through five generations, each bearing the same given name. The first settler and all his family, except a son John, were massacred by the Indians on July 27, 1694. The son was kept in captivity for three years and a half, and afterward came back to his native town, where he held many offices of trust and responsibility, both civil and ecclesiastical. John, whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, under the instruction of Mr. Butler, and, in the summer of 1804, entered Harvard College, where he remained nearly four years. His name appears in four successive annual cata-

logues, and is always spelled Sheple. Unfortunately during the Senior year a disturbance broke out in his class, which resulted in the expulsion of a certain number, and he was among them. Immediately afterward he began the study of his profession in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1810. He established himself in practice first at Rutland, Worcester County, where he lived for a year or so, and then removed to Fitchburg, at that time a town of less than sixteen hundred inhabitants. While a resident of Fitchburg he was chosen to fill various important offices, which he did with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. He was elected on October 16, 1820, a member of the Convention for altering the Constitution of Massachusetts, which met on November 15, 1820; and he also served as a member of the State Senate during the session of 1821, and of the House of Representatives during the session of 1825. At the end of the year 1825 he removed to Saco, Maine, where he formed a law-partnership with his younger brother Ether. He was a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, found in the nineteen volumes of Maine Reports (XIII.-XXXI.) published between the years 1836 and 1849.

On September 20, 1815, Mr. Shepley was married to Abigail Fellows, daughter of Nathaniel Fellows and Hannah (Adams) Cunningham, of Lunenburg; and they had a family of one son and two daughters. Mr. Shepley died at Saco, Maine, on February 9, 1857; and his widow at the same place on December 1, 1866.

EPHRAIM SHERMAN, Jr., was a son of Ephraim and Ruth (Patch) Sherman, and born at East Sudbury, now Wayland, on May 24, 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1819, and, on September 4, 1819, was appointed Preceptor of Groton Academy, where he remained for two years. After leaving Groton Mr. Sherman went South and studied law in the office of the Honorable Henry A. Bullard, of Natchitoches, Louisiana, where he died of yellow fever, unmarried, on July 10, 1822.

FRANK BAINBRIDGE SPALTER is a son of John Hamilton and Martha Ann (Hildreth) Spalter, and was born at Groton, on September 3, 1845. On October 26, 1853, his father's family removed to Keene, New Hampshire, where the son studied law in the office of Wheeler (Wm. P.) and Faulkner (Francis A.). Beginning on September 11, 1869, he attended one term at the Harvard Law School, and on June 8, 1870, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar at Newport. From February 1, 1870, to October 15 of the same year he was in the office of Henry J. Stevens, Esq., No. 19 Court Street, Boston; and in January, 1871, he removed to Winchendon, where he entered the office of Giles H. Whitney, Esq., and on November 13, 1871, was admitted to the Worcester County bar, at Fitchburg. During the next year he formed a partnership with Mr. Whitney, which continued for ten years and was then dissolved. On December 27, 1882, he was appointed a Trial Justice, an office which he still holds.

On January 1, 1881, Mr. Spalter was married to Alice Josephine, daughter of Sabin and Hattie (Stearns) Kelton, of Warwick, and a native of Worcester; and they have one child, Mabel Josephine Spalter, born on July 3, 1884.

CHARLES WARREN STONE is the eldest child of Warren Fay and Mary (Williams) Stone, and was born at Groton, on June 29, 1843. He fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, and graduated at Williams College in the Class of 1863, which he entered at the beginning of the Sophomore year. Soon afterward he became Principal of the Union School at Warren, Pennsylvania, a position he resigned in 1865 in order to accept the superintendency of schools in Warren County. In the autumn of the same year he was chosen Principal of the Academy at Erie, and in 1866 began to study law in the office of Judge Lansing D. Wetmore at Warren. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and during the next year formed a partnership with Judge Russelas Brown. He has served several terms as a member of the Warren School Board and of the Borough Council. He was also chosen a member of

the House of Representatives in 1870 and 1871, and of the State Senate in 1876 from the Forty-eighth District, where he served during the sessions of 1877 and 1878. In November, 1878, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth for the term ending January 16, 1883, and on January 18, 1887, was appointed by Governor Beaver as Secretary of the State, a position which he resigned on November 30, 1890, in order to accept a seat in Congress. He was chosen as a Republican from the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District, by an overwhelming majority, on November 4, 1890, to fill a vacancy in the Fifty-first Congress, caused by the death of the Honorable Lewis Findlay Watson, and also at the same time chosen a member of the Fifty-second Congress.

On January 30, 1868, Mr. Stone was married at Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Barnett) Morehead, of Erie; and they have six children.

GEORGE FISHER STONE is the youngest child of Warren Fay and Mary (Williams) Stone, and was born at Groton, on December 25, 1850. After attending school at Lawrence Academy, he studied law in the office of George Stevens, Esq., of Lowell, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in February, 1874. He practised his profession for four years at Hudson, and in 1878 removed to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where four years later he became Superintendent of Public Schools, a position which he held for five years. He left Bradford in 1888, and passed the next three years, for the most part, in Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and in North Carolina. In the spring of 1891 he removed to Olympia, Washington, where he resumed the practice of law, and is now living.

On December 25, 1872 (his birthday), Mr. Stone was married to Emma Cecilia Branch, daughter of the Reverend Jeremiah Knight and Sarah (Hamer) Aldrich, of Groton.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE is the second son of Warren Fay and Mary (Williams) Stone, and was born at Groton, on November 24, 1847. He pursued his preparatory studies at

Lawrence Academy and took a partial course of one year at Williams College. In the annual catalogue of that institution for 1867-1868, published in the autumn of 1867, his name appears in the Junior Class; but owing to a domestic bereavement, he was compelled to sever his connection with the college. In the year 1869 he entered the United States Internal Revenue service as chief clerk of the Assessor of the Third District of Mississippi; and later, as Assistant Assessor and Deputy Collector of the same District, he passed through the varied experiences incident to the performance of duties connected with such an office, during the days of Southern reconstruction. While so engaged, he began the study of law, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar at Hernando, De Soto County, Mississippi. Having resigned from the United States service, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Okolona, in partnership with Francis Sweeney Pate, Esq., a native of that State and a former District Attorney for the county. In the ensuing year Mr. Stone held the appointment of United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Mississippi. In 1873 he was appointed Chancellor of the Seventeenth Chancery District, composed of four counties, and six months later was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate. Of his decisions only one has been reversed, although several were mooted in the newspapers and published at length, especially one relating to Confederate money as a contract consideration, and another relating to the Statute of Limitations as affected by the Civil War. During his residence in Mississippi he warmly espoused the cause of the Republican party, and was actively interested in the question of reconstruction, which rendered him unpopular with the lawless element of the opposition. He was abused in many ways and repeatedly assaulted, and often his life was in danger. In 1876 he resigned the Chancellorship and removed to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he became prominent in the affairs of the city and county. In 1882 he received a unanimous Republican nomination for Mayor, but was defeated through the intervention of an independent candidate. Mr. Stone's sympathies are broad, and

in many ways and on many occasions his public services have been conspicuous. He is still actively engaged in professional work, though his business relations are by no means confined to legal practice.

On April 18, 1872, Mr. Stone was married to Margaret Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Burr and Cornelia Cadmus (Keen) Baldwin, of Newark, New Jersey, and a native of Ashfield in this State.

RICHARD SULLIVAN was the third son of Governor James and Hetty (Odiorne) Sullivan, and born at Groton, on July 17, 1779. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1798, of which he was one of the most distinguished members. After leaving college, he studied law in the office of his father at Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1801; but he did not long follow the profession, as he had an ample competence of worldly goods. In early life he took much interest in political matters, and on April 3, 1815, and the two following years, was chosen, from Suffolk County, a member of the State Senate; on October 16, 1820, chosen, from Brookline, a delegate to the Convention for altering the Constitution of Massachusetts, which met on November 15 of that year; and a member of the Executive Council during 1820 and 1821. In 1823 he was the candidate of the Federal party for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, the Honorable Harrison Gray Otis being the candidate for Governor; but the ticket was defeated. In 1821 he was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and held that office until the Board was re-organized by an Act of the Legislature in 1852. He was public-spirited and philanthropic; and the records of several of the most important public institutions in Boston and its neighborhood, founded during the first thirty years of the present century, bear ample testimony to his services in their behalf. The plan of the Massachusetts General Hospital was first started at a meeting in his house; and among those who helped to establish it, the labors of few were more earnest or efficient than were his

own. He died in Cambridge, on December 11, 1861, aged 82 years.

On May 22, 1804, Mr. Sullivan was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Sever) Russell, of Boston; and the issue of the marriage was four sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN was the second son of Governor James and Hetty (Odiorne) Sullivan, and born at Biddeford, Maine, on November 30, 1774. The father's family lived at Groton during the Revolutionary period, occupying a farm on the Lowell road, half a mile east of the First Parish Meeting-house. The son studied at the Boston Latin School, and also under the Reverend Dr. Phillips Payson, of Chelsea, graduating at Harvard College with the highest honors in the Class of 1792. He began the study of law at Boston in the office of his father, then the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1795. A man of brilliant talents, he warmly espoused the side of the Federalists, while his father was equally the advocate of the Republicans. This difference of political opinion at one time caused some hard feeling between them, though finally the best of relations existed. He had a large practice, and many of his cases were of much importance. He was a ready writer, and his publications on a great variety of subjects were numerous. He was an early member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and in 1826 Harvard College conferred upon him the Doctorate of Laws. On May 9, 1804, he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives, and also for eleven subsequent years, though not successive ones, the last time being for 1830; and on April 3, 1820, he was chosen a member of the State Senate. On October 16, 1820, he was elected a delegate to the Convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Massachusetts, which met on November 15. His younger brother Richard was also a member of the same body, chosen by the town of Brookline.

The following paragraph in Benjamin Homer Hall's "Collection of College Words and Customs" (Cambridge, 1856) refers to young Sullivan while in college:—

Exhibition, 1791. April 20th. This morning Trapier was rusticated and Sullivan suspended to Groton for nine months, for mingling tartar emetic with our commons on y^e morning of April 12th (page 181).

During his suspension at Groton Mr. Sullivan was an inmate of the Reverend Dr. Chaplin's family; and the late venerable Mrs. Rockwood, a daughter of Dr. Chaplin, told me, a short time before her death, that as a little girl she remembered him, though then she was too young to know why he was there. She could recollect, however, that he was kind to children, and in his manners courteous to all.

On May 19, 1802, Mr. Sullivan was married to Sarah Webb, daughter of Colonel James and Hepzibah (Clarke) Swan; and they had a family of ten children. Mr. Sullivan died in Boston, on September 3, 1839; and his widow on June 9, 1851.

SAMUEL WOODBURY was the eldest child of William and Hannah (Kelly) Woodbury, and born at Salem, New Hampshire, on December 21, 1784. His father served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and settled at Acworth, New Hampshire, in 1789. The son graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1811, and, on September 4, 1811, was appointed preceptor of Groton Academy, where he remained for one year. He then entered the office of the Honorable William M. Richardson, and later the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, both of Groton, where he read law, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1815. He began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, but soon gave up his calling, and studied divinity under the tuition of the Reverend Francis Brown, D.D., President of Dartmouth College. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at North Yarmouth, Maine, on November 5, 1817, but after a settlement of less than two years, owing to ill health, was obliged to resign his charge. He then returned to Groton, where he died of consumption at the home of his wife, on July 6, 1819, to the great grief of a wide circle of friends.

On July 28, 1818, Mr. Woodbury was married to Mary, daughter of Major Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence, of Groton. An only child, Sarah Lawrence Woodbury, was born two months after her father's death; and she married on March 10, 1841, the late Reverend David Fosdick, and died at Groton on November 25, 1860, leaving a family of children, of whom the Honorable Frederick Fosdick, formerly Mayor of Fitchburg, is the youngest son.

NOAH WOODS was a son of Jonas and Eunice (Lakin) Woods, and born at Groton, on September 26, 1811. In the autumn of 1816 his mother died, and the next year he went to Baldwin, Maine, and lived with an uncle William Fitch, whose wife was his father's sister. Here he worked on a farm, and, as he grew older, was much engaged in logging and lumbering in that part of Baldwin which is now Sebago. The first boat which passed through the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, opened in 1830, and leading from Lake Sebago to Portland Harbor, belonged to his uncle; and Noah was employed on board as one of the hands. For two years he was engaged in boating on this canal during the open season, when he saved money enough to pay for some schooling. In the autumn of 1832 he entered the Academy at North Bridgton, Maine, where he remained for a short time and then taught a district school. He was also a scholar at the Academy again during the years 1834-1836, and in the spring of 1838 began the study of law in the office of Charles Washburn, Esq., of Harrison, and afterward in the office of the Honorable John Searle Tenney, of Norridgewock. In the spring of 1841 he was admitted to the bar of Somerset County, at which time he opened an office at Gardiner. When that town became a city in 1850, he was chosen the President of the Common Council and the City Solicitor during the first year of its municipal existence. In March, 1854, he was elected Mayor, and re-elected for the four following years, and again in 1861 and the next two years, making a service of eight years as Chief Magistrate of Gardiner. It is recorded in the "Proceedings at the Re-union of the Alumni of Bridgton

Academy, held at North Bridgeton, Me., July 12th, 1882," that : —

He was for a long time Superintendent of the public schools of Gardiner, and by his efficient management raised them to a high standard of excellence (page 44).

In 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1863 he removed to Bangor, and early in 1864 was appointed National Bank Examiner for Maine and New Hampshire; and for many years he was President and Treasurer of the European and North American Railway Company.

On Commencement day at Bowdoin College in 1850, he received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution. During the last four years of his life he was a resident of Fitchburg in this State, where he died on June 13, 1891, at the house of a niece, Mrs. Charles F. Baker.

In February, 1844, Mr. Woods was married at Gardiner, first, to Sarah W., daughter of Calvin and Hannah (Blish) Ballard, who died in that town, on May 10, 1845, aged 26 years; on October 5, 1846, at Hallowell, secondly, to Harriette Elizabeth Blish, daughter of James, who died at Gardiner, on February 4, 1861, aged 43 years; and on December 26, 1862, at Bangor, thirdly, to Mrs. Frances Ann (Curtis) Blake, daughter of Winslow Hincks and Zerviah Rich (Howes) Curtis, and widow of William Augustine Blake. There were no children by any of these marriages. The last wife died on August 11, 1881.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT WRIGHT is an only son of John and Susanna (Prescott) Wright, and was born at Groton, on March 18, 1832. When he was a year old his parents removed to Worcester, where they lived until 1843, and then went to Lowell. In that city he attended the public schools and the High School, and finished his preparatory studies under a private instructor. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1853, and began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Nathan Crosby, of Lowell. He attended the Harvard Law School for two terms in 1855-1856, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1856, though he

never practised his profession. Soon afterward he went to Chicago, where he took up his residence, and became engaged in business as a banker. Of late years, however, owing to ill health, he has retired from the active affairs of life.

On April 7, 1858, Mr. Wright was married at Galesburgh, Illinois, to Lydia Abbie, daughter of John and Abigail (Hall) Keyser, of Lowell.

A PARTIAL LIST

OF

THOSE WHO HAVE STUDIED LAW AT GROTON,
WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR LIVES.

AMOS ALLEN was a son of Josiah and Sally (Pike) Allen, and born at Lincoln, on February 11, 1780. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1808, and studied law in the office of Samuel Dakin, Esq., of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and the Honorable William M. Richardson, of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1813, and began the practice of his profession at Newton, where for many years he was postmaster. He was also postmaster for a long while at Newton Lower Falls. During his early life he was an active politician on the side of the Federal party. His death took place at Newton Lower Falls, on January 23, 1860.

On November 11, 1829, Mr. Allen was married to Martha Shattuck, daughter of Captain Peter and Rebecca (Davis) Parker, of Needham, who died at Newton, on July 17, 1869. She was a native of Boston.

BENJAMIN AMES was a son of Benjamin and Phebe (Chandler) Ames, and born at Andover, on October 30, 1778. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1803, and studied law in the office of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton, in which town an uncle, Nathan Ames, was then living. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1806, and at once established himself as an attorney in Bath, Maine, where he became distinguished as a lawyer and politician. He "migrated from the

school of law in Groton to the school of politics in Bath," says Mr. Willis, in his "History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine" (page 501). In 1807 he was appointed by Governor Sullivan as attorney for Lincoln County, and in 1811 by Governor Gerry a Judge of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas. In 1820 he was chosen to the first Legislature of Maine, and made the Speaker of the House, a position to which he was re-elected for the three following years. In 1824 he was chosen a Senator from Lincoln County, and made the President of the body; and in 1827 again chosen to the House, which was his last appearance in public life. From 1827 to 1829 he had an office in Cincinnati, Ohio, and on one of his trips to the East he was stricken down by paralysis in Providence, Rhode Island, from which both his mind and body suffered. He was then taken to the home of a brother-in-law at Houlton, Maine, where he died on September 28, 1835.

In April, 1809, Judge Ames was married at Andover, first, to Mary, daughter of Colonel Abel and Polly (Abbott) Boynton, of Westford, who died at Bath, on November 3, 1810; and on May 11, 1812, at Bath, secondly, to Sally, a sister of his first wife. By the first marriage there was no issue, but by the second there were three children, a son and two daughters.

WILLIAM AMORY was a son of Thomas Coffin and Hannah Rowe (Linzee) Amory, and born in Boston, on June 15, 1804. He pursued his preparatory studies at a boarding-school kept by Jacob Newman Knapp, first at Brighton and afterward at Jamaica Plain, and entered Harvard College as a member of the Class which was to graduate in 1823. His name appears in the four annual catalogues, but during his Senior year the class became involved in some difficulty with the college authorities, which resulted in the expulsion of more than one half of their number, and Mr. Amory was among them. At different times since this "Rebellion," as it is now called, thirty of these expelled members have received their degrees, and their names appear in the Quinquennial Catalogue. Mr. Amory took his first and second degrees in the year 1845.

Early in the winter of 1823-1824 he entered the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, where he remained for five months, studying law; and he has since written a charming account of his "Reminiscences of Groton during the years 1823 and 1824," which is printed in the first number of Volume I. of the Groton Historical Series. In 1825 he went to Europe, where he passed five years in study and travel, and on his return resumed his professional studies in the office of Franklin Dexter and William Howard Gardiner, Esquires, who were associated together as counsellors in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1830, though he never intended to practise as a lawyer. While leading the life of a scholar and cultivated gentleman, he was connected with several large corporations, either as President or Treasurer. He died at his residence in Beacon Street, Boston, on December 9, 1888.

On January 17, 1833, Mr. Amory was married to Anna Powell Grant, eldest daughter of the Honorable David and Miriam Clark (Mason) Sears, of Boston.

LOAMMI BALDWIN was the third son and fourth child of Loammi and Mary (Fowle) Baldwin, and born at Woburn, on May 16, 1780. He fitted for college at Westford Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1800. On leaving Cambridge he entered the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, for the study of law, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1803. During the next year he established himself as a lawyer in Cambridge; but the pursuit of his profession was never congenial to his tastes. At the end of three years he gave up his chosen calling, and began the study of civil engineering, for which he had a remarkable aptitude, still keeping his residence in Cambridge. At an early age his fondness for the mechanical arts was very marked, and even while in college, with his own hands, he made a clock, which kept excellent time, and was the wonder of his classmates; and while at Groton he constructed for the town a fire-engine, which is still in active use. From an unsuccessful lawyer he became a distinguished engineer, whose work

for the United States Government at various places is a lasting monument to his professional skill. In 1835 he was a member of the Executive Council, and in 1836 a Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, when the Electoral vote of Massachusetts was cast, on December 7, for Daniel Webster. He died at Charlestown, on June 30, 1838.

On May 19, 1816, Mr. Baldwin was married in Boston, first, to Ann, daughter of George and Lydia (Pickering) Williams, of that city, who died on April 22, 1821; and on June 22, 1828, in Charlestown, secondly, to Mrs. Catharine (Williams) Beckford (daughter of Samuel Williams, an American banker living in London, and widow of Captain Thomas Beckford), who died at Charlestown, on May 3, 1864.

FRANCIS BASSETT was a son of William and Betsey (Howes) Bassett, and born in that part of Yarmouth now Dennis, on September 9, 1786. He fitted for college at Sandwich Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1810. He studied law in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and afterward in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, at Boston, and was admitted in Boston to the Court of Common Pleas, on September 28, 1813, and to the Supreme Judicial Court, on March 6, 1816. He was chosen a member of the General Court in 1818, 1819, and 1820, and again in 1824, 1828, and 1829; and he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College from 1853 to 1863. In 1830 he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Second Circuit, and of the United States District Court of Massachusetts. In 1845, having acquired a handsome competence, he resigned the clerkship and went to Europe. After his return he led a life of elegant ease, enjoying the best fruits of a cultivated taste and a fondness for literature. An interesting letter, entitled "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," and written by him, is given in "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register" (XXV. 370-375) for October, 1871. He died at his winter residence in Boston, on May 25, 1875.

On December 8, 1858, Mr. Bassett was married to Mrs. Frances (Cutter) Langdon, daughter of Jacob and Miriam

(Cross) Cutter, and widow of Woodbury Langdon, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

ABIJAH BIGELOW was a son of Elisha and Sarah (Goodrich) Bigelow, and born at Westminster, on December 5, 1775. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1795, and read law in the office of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton, and the Honorable Samuel Dexter, of Boston. In 1798 he began the practice of his profession at Leominster, where he lived for nineteen years. He was town-clerk for five years, and a representative to the General Court during the sessions of 1807, 1808, and 1809; and on November 5, 1810, he was chosen a member of the Twelfth Congress of the United States, where he served two terms. In 1817 he removed to Worcester, and from that time to the year 1834 he was Clerk of the Courts for Worcester County; and in 1838 he was appointed a Master in Chancery for that county. His death took place in Worcester, on April 5, 1860.

On April 8, 1804, Mr. Bigelow was married to Hannah, daughter of the Reverend Francis and Sarah (Gibson) Gardner, of Leominster; and they had a family of nine children. Mrs. Bigelow died on August 21, 1857, aged 76 years and 10 months.

TYLER BIGELOW was the youngest child of David and Deborah (Heywood) Bigelow, and born at Worcester, on August 13, 1778. He graduated with high rank at Harvard College in the Class of 1801, and studied law with his cousin, the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1804, and began the practice of his profession at Leominster, but a few months later removed to Watertown, where he took high rank at the bar. He soon became one of the leading citizens of the town, but owing to increasing deafness was obliged to give up much of his business. His cheerfulness, however, never failed; and to those who knew him intimately, he was always an agreeable friend and companion. He died at Watertown, on May 23, 1865.

On November 23, 1806, Mr. Bigelow was married at Groton,

first, to his cousin Clarissa, youngest child of Colonel Timothy and Anna (Andrews) Bigelow, of Worcester, who died on March 1, 1846; and on December 15, 1847, secondly, to Mrs. Harriet (Lincoln) Whitney, daughter of Abraham and Nancy (Bigelow) Lincoln, of Worcester, and widow of Francis Whitney, of New York. She died at Watertown, on June 20, 1853, aged 62 years, 1 month, and 22 days. The late Honorable George Tyler Bigelow, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was a son by the first marriage.

JOHN PARKER BULLARD was a son of John and Sarah (Parker) Bullard, and born at Pepperell, on November 30, 1809. He attended school at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the famous Class of 1829. He studied law in the office of George F. Farley, Esq., of Groton, and afterward attended the Harvard Law School, where he passed four terms (two in 1833, one in 1834, and the last in 1835), and received the degree of LL.B. in 1836. He settled at Clinton, Louisiana, where he died on January 29, 1845.

On August 19, 1839, Mr. Bullard was married to Lucy Forbes, daughter of Lincoln and Lucy (Forbes) Brigham, previously of Cambridge. The marriage took place at Hanover, New Hampshire, according to the "Boston Daily Advertiser," August 24 of that year, where the announcement says that the groom was of St. Francisville, Louisiana, and the bride of Brooklyn, New York.

ROYAL BULLARD was the second son of the Reverend John and Elizabeth (Adams) Bullard, and born at Pepperell, on May 15, 1786. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated in the Class of 1810, at Yale College, where he took the degree of A.M. in course. He studied law in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1813; and afterward in the office of Judge Blanding, of Camden, South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in Kershaw District, as it was then called, but now known as Kershaw County, where he soon gained considerable reputation as

a lawyer. After experiencing a change of heart, and becoming a Christian, he felt it to be his duty to give up the profession of law and become a preacher of the Gospel, which he did in connection with the Methodist denomination. About the year 1833 he removed from Camden to what was then the far West, and established himself on Fox River, near Newark, Kendall County, Illinois. Here, besides acting as a local preacher, he performed much missionary labor, and with his own hands built a school-house, where during the winter season he gave gratuitous instruction to all who availed themselves of his kind offer. He also took a deep interest in agricultural pursuits, for which he had a natural fondness, and in many other ways did much to improve the condition of his neighbors. He died at his farm, near Newark, on December 13, 1846.

On October 25, 1820, Mr. Bullard was married to Esther Lewis Murray, who was born at Camden, South Carolina, on November 5, 1800; and they had eight children.

CHARLES BUTTERFIELD was a son of Captain Asa and Abiah (Colburn) Butterfield, and born at Tyngsborough, on December 21, 1795. He was fitted for college at Westford Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1820. He was one of four members of that class who, in 1818, established the "Med. Fac. Society," an association in former years somewhat noted. He studied law, first, under the tuition of the Honorable Daniel Richardson, of Tyngsborough, and then of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton. After his admission to the bar, he opened an office at Tyngsborough, but after a few years gave up the profession and devoted himself to farming. In 1834 and 1835 he was sent from that town as a representative to the General Court. In 1857 he was appointed Librarian of the Middlesex Mechanic Association at Lowell, where he then took up his residence, but not for a long time. In the early part of 1858 he was taken down with a disease of the heart, which proved fatal some months later. He died, unmarried, at his former home in Tyngsborough, on July 26, 1858.

WILLIAM CROSBY was the third child of Hezekiah and Lucy (Kittredge) Crosby, and born at Billerica, on June 3, 1770. He was a younger brother of the wife of Major James Lewis, of Groton. At the early age of seven years, while playing about a cider-mill in operation, his right arm was caught in the machinery, and so crushed as to cripple it for life. This accident disqualified him for manual labor, and he was obliged ever after to write with his left hand, but it turned his attention toward a liberal education. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1794; and soon after leaving Cambridge, as a law student he entered the office of William Gordon, Esq., of Amherst, New Hampshire, but finished his studies in the office of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1798, and at once opened an office at Billerica, where he remained for three years. During the summer of 1801 he made a tour of observation through various towns in the District of Maine, and finally selected Belfast as the most desirable place for a young lawyer. Here he settled on January 3, 1802, when there were less than a dozen framed houses in the village, besides a few log cabins, and not more than three hundred inhabitants in the whole township. He was the pioneer lawyer of a large tract of country, now dotted with flourishing towns. Soon afterward he was made County Attorney, a position which he held until October 8, 1811, when he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third Eastern Circuit, at that time comprising the counties of Hancock and Washington, and afterward including the county of Penobscot. This office he filled until the year 1822, when the courts were re-organized, in consequence of the admission of the District of Maine as one of the States of the Union. While acting as Judge, on November 12, 1812, he was chosen a Presidential Elector, when the vote of the Commonwealth was thrown in favor of De Witt Clinton, the unsuccessful competitor of Madison for the Presidency; and on April 3, 1815, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate, where he served for one year. He died of paralysis at Belfast, on March 31, 1852, aged 81 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

On October 12, 1804, Mr. Crosby was married to Sally, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Mann) Davis, of Billerica. His wife survived him, and died on November 1, 1877, at the advanced age of 94 years. The late William George Crosby, Governor of Maine in 1853-1854, was their eldest child.

JOSIAH DANFORTH was a son of Josiah and Sarah (Blodgett) Danforth, and born at Tyngsborough, on January 15, 1786. He pursued his preparatory studies under the instruction of Benjamin Stone,¹ of Tyngsborough, and the Reverend Humphrey Moore, of Milford, New Hampshire, and at Chesterfield Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1811, — a class in which the town of Groton was so fully represented, — and immediately afterward began the study of law in the office of the Honorable William M. Richardson, of Groton. Here he remained for a while, and then entered the office of Daniel Richardson, Esq., in his native town; and after his admission to the Middlesex bar in December, 1814, he began the practice of his profession at Litchfield, New Hampshire. In that town he lived for nine months, and then removed to Weare in the same State, where he practised law successfully for many years, enjoying the confidence of the neighborhood. During this period he held various town offices, and in the years 1823 and 1824 was chosen a member of the State Legislature. In 1851 he returned to his native town, where he ended his days on November 5, 1867.

On September 26, 1816, Mr. Danforth was married to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hunt (Smith) Farwell, of Tyngsborough; and they had one child, James, who graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in the Class of 1838. Mr. Danforth's widow died on December 21, 1870, at the age of 77 years.

CHARLES OCTAVIUS EMERSON was a son of Edward, Jr., and Nabby (Lyman) Emerson, and born at York, Maine, on

¹ Benjamin Stone, a native of Shrewsbury, and a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1770, was engaged by the town of Tyngsborough, on September 12, 1803, to teach the Grammar School. He had previously taught at Leicester Academy, where he was the first principal, and at Westford Academy.

March 27, 1799. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1818. After leaving Cambridge he began the study of law in the office of Jeremiah Bradbury, Esq., of York, where he passed one year; and in October, 1819, entered the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, where he remained two years. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1821, and then returned to his native town, where he practised his profession until his death. In 1827, 1828, and 1829 he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives. His life was happy and useful, and his Christian influence was always felt in the community where he lived. He died at York, on June 22, 1863.

On June 24, 1829, Mr. Emerson was married to Harriet Jane, daughter of Deacon John and Peggy (Spear) Phillips, of Portland, Maine; and they had six children.

WILLARD HALL was the eldest child of Willis and Mehetabel (Poole) Hall, and born at Westford, on December 24, 1780. He fitted for college at Westford Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1799. He studied law under the tuition of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton, and after a three years' course of professional study, was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, in March, 1803. Many years later, in recounting some of the incidents of this period of his life, he wrote:—

The offices of Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Dana were nurseries of lawyers. Mr. Bigelow was a man of great ability and elevated moral and religious character. His speaking was rapid—rapid to a fault; but it was earnest, energetic, and full of matter. He filled the circle in which he moved; but on the broad extent of his State and nation he never attained to the eminence that was his due. Personal idolatry, so rife now, was then unknown. Mr. Dana was a good lawyer, a graceful speaker, with a melodious voice, an interesting gentleman. He abounded with anecdote; there could be no more entertaining companion (page 14).

"Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Willard Hall." By Hon. Daniel M. Bates. (Wilmington, 1879.)

Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Hall passed a short time at his father's house in Westford, and then, on April 7, 1803, set out for Wilmington, Delaware, where he arrived in nine days, travelling the whole distance on horse-back. During the following month of May he established himself at Dover in that State, and in due time became known as a man of legal learning and sound judgment. From the year 1811 to 1814, and again in 1821, he was Secretary of the State; from 1817 to 1821 Representative in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses of the United States; and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1831. On May 6, 1823, he was appointed by President Monroe as Judge of the United States District Court in Delaware, a position which he held until December, 1871, through an exceptionally long period of forty-eight years. Soon after his appointment as Judge he removed from Dover to Wilmington, where he died on May 10, 1875, at the advanced age of 94 years, 4 months, and 16 days.

In 1806 Judge Hall was married, first, to Junia, youngest daughter of William and Rebecca (Alles) Killen, who died on September 19, 1824; and, secondly, in 1826, to Harriet, daughter of Charles and Mary (Killen) Hillyard. By the second marriage there were no children.

JOHN HARRIS was a son of Richard and Lydia (Atherton) Harris, and born at Harvard, on October 13, 1769. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1791, and read law in the office of Simeon Strong, Esq., of Amherst, and later in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton. After his admission to the bar he went in 1794 to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and remained until his death. Besides filling many town offices, he was, from the year 1812 to 1823, Judge of Probate for Hillsborough County; from 1823 to 1843, Judge of Probate for Merrimack County; from 1817 to 1823, Solicitor of Hillsborough County; and from 1823 to 1833 Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. In 1820 he was one of a commission to revise the code of Pro-

bate laws in New Hampshire. He had some distinction in militia service, and was also prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He died at Hopkinton on April 23, 1845.

In September, 1799, Judge Harris was married to Mary, daughter of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Little) Poor, of Hampstead, New Hampshire, who was born on February 10, 1779, and died on March 6, 1843, preceding him by about two years. They had four children, all now dead.

WALTER HASTINGS was the eldest child of Dr. Walter and Lucretia (Bridge) Hastings, and born at Chelmsford, on December 26, 1778. He pursued his preparatory studies probably in his native town, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1799. He bore the same name as his father and grandfather, who both were graduates of Harvard. After studying the profession of law in the office of the Honorable James Prescott, Jr., of Groton, he was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1803, and soon afterward settled at Townsend, where he was, in point of time, the first lawyer of the place. At the bar he maintained a respectable position, but his fondness for the militia was uppermost in his mind and outweighed all his other interests. His residence was at Townsend Harbor. In the year 1809 he was chosen to the captaincy of the North Company of Townsend, which office he continued to hold until 1812, when, war having broken out with England, he was commissioned, on July 8, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division of the Massachusetts Militia, and placed in command of his regiment in Boston Harbor; and on June 20, 1816, he was brevetted Colonel. At the end of the war he returned to Townsend Harbor, and resumed the practice of law. His death took place on June 6, 1821, and the next day he was buried with military honors. He is still remembered by the older citizens of Townsend as a man of elegant manners and dignified appearance.

On March 1, 1814, Colonel Hastings was married to Roxana, daughter of Moses and Martha (Reed) Warren, of Townsend; and they had four children. The eldest child, Walter,

Jr., who died in Boston, on October 28, 1879, was a large benefactor of Harvard College, where there is now a Walter Hastings Hall named for him. Colonel Hastings's widow afterward married Elisha Glidden, Esq., a lawyer of Lowell.

The following obituary notice is found in the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), June 13, 1821:—

In Townsend, on the 6th inst. Walter Hastings Esq. Counsellor at Law, aged 42, late Lieut.-Colonel of the Militia, and interred on the 7th. The funeral procession was preceded by a numerous military escort, who voluntarily assembled to unite their solemn honors, with the civic rites on the occasion.

THOMAS HOPKINSON was a son of Theophilus and Susanna (Allen) Hopkinson, and born at New Sharon, Maine, on August 25, 1804. He pursued his preparatory studies at Farmington Academy, and graduated at Harvard College with the highest honors in the Class of 1830. After leaving Cambridge, he entered the office of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton, as a law student, where he remained a short time, and then continued his studies in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1833, and began the practice of law in the new manufacturing town of Lowell, where he became the partner of his former instructor, Mr. Lawrence, who had previously removed there. In his profession he soon rose to an eminent rank, and was widely known as an able lawyer and a wise counsellor. On November 13, 1837, he was chosen a member of the General Court, and on November 11, 1844, for a second term; and on January 9, 1846, in joint convention of the branches of the Legislature, he was elected a member of the State Senate. He was a delegate from Boston to the Convention in 1853 for revising the State Constitution. On October 13, 1848, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but on August 1 of the following year resigned his seat on the bench, as he had been chosen president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation. When he entered upon the duties of this office as president, he removed to Boston, where he lived until the

autumn of 1855, and thence to Cambridge, where he resided until his death on November 17, 1856.

On November 30, 1836, Mr. Hopkinson was married to Corinna Aldrich, daughter of the Honorable John and Diantha (Aldrich) Prentiss, of Keene, New Hampshire.

JOHN PARK LITTLE was the youngest son of John and Margaret (Park) Little, and born at Lunenburg, on November 17, 1772. He was a graduate of Brown University in the Class of 1794, where he also took a Master's degree, and studied law in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton. In the year 1801 he established himself at Gorham, Maine, where his many virtues gave the promising hope of a long and successful life, but which was disappointed. He died in that town, on March 26, 1809. His father was a large owner of land in that part of Groton which is now Shirley, and his mother was a native of Groton.

On September 1, 1805, Mr. Little was married to Mary Jackson, youngest child of the Honorable Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott, of Groton. His widow afterward married the Honorable Lothrop Lewis, of Gorham. She was born on November 8, 1774, and died on May 30, 1862; and for more than fifty years was an active member of the Congregational Church at Gorham.

EDWARD ST. LOE LIVERMORE was the eldest child of Edward St. Loe and Sarah Crease (Stackpole) Livermore, and born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on February 12, 1800. He studied law in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1832. During several years he practised his profession in Lowell, where he died on March 22, 1842.

On June 21, 1828, Mr. Livermore was married at Methuen, to Hannah Gove Brown, a native of Pittsfield, New Hampshire.

JOHN LOCKE was the second son of Jonathan and Mary (Haven | Nichols) Locke, and born at Hopkinton, on February 14, 1764. In 1769 his father's family removed to Framingham, and thence, in 1770, to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, at

that time called Monadnock No. 2, where they lived in a log-house. In 1772 the family went to Ashby, where John worked on a farm till he was twenty-two years of age. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Dartmouth College in the second quarter of the Sophomore year. Here he remained only a short time, when he entered Harvard College at the beginning of the Junior year, and graduated in the Class of 1792. He then began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1796. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Ashby, which town he represented in the General Court during the years 1804, 1805, 1813, and 1823. In 1820 he was a member of the Convention for revising the State Constitution; and from 1823 to 1829 a representative in Congress from the Worcester North District. In 1830 he was a State Senator from Middlesex County, and in 1831 a member of the Executive Council. In 1837 he removed to Lowell in order to live with a son, and in 1849 to Boston, where he died on March 29, 1855.

On May 25, 1799, Mr. Locke was married to Hannah, daughter of General Nathaniel and Molly (Jackson) Goodwin, of Plymouth; and they had five children. He was a brother of Joseph, whose sketch appears next; and they married sisters.

JOSEPH LOCKE was the youngest son of Jonathan and Mary (Haven | Nichols) Locke, and born at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, on April 8, 1772. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1797, and studied law in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1800, and, according to "The Massachusetts Register and United States Calendar," for 1802 and for 1803, was an attorney at Littleton during those years. The Reverend George Thomas Chapman, D.D., in his "Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College," says that Mr. Locke at that time was living at Acton. John Goodwin Locke, in his "Book of the Lockes" (page 114),

says that Joseph opened an office at Billerica in 1801, which is probably correct, as it was the family account. Mr. Locke took high rank in his profession, and had a large practice at Billerica. From the years 1806 to 1810 inclusive, he represented that town in the General Court, and in 1820 was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts. On July 2, 1814, he was appointed Special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County, but he was not sworn in as such until September 10, 1816. In 1816 he was one of the Presidential Electors, when the vote of the Electoral College was cast, on December 4, in favor of Rufus King; and in 1821 and 1822 a member of the Executive Council. On June 15, 1819, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions in Middlesex County, which office he held for eight years, and until the Court was abolished by an Act of the Legislature, on February 26, 1828. In 1833 he removed from Billerica to Lowell, where on March 23 of that year he had been appointed Judge of the Police Court, which position he held until April, 1846. He was also a member of the General Court from that city during the session of 1849. His death took place in Lowell, on November 10, 1853.

On November 16, 1803, Judge Locke was married to Lydia, daughter of General Nathaniel and Molly (Jackson) Goodwin, of Plymouth; and they had a family of eight children.

STEPHEN MINOT was a son of Captain Jonas and Mary (Hall) Minot, and born at Concord, on September 28, 1776. He fitted for college at Westford Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1801. He pursued his legal studies under the tuition of the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1804. He began to practise his profession at New Gloucester, Maine, but at the end of a year removed to Haverhill in this State. On October 14, 1811, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and held the office until 1820, when the law which created that court was repealed. In 1824 he was appointed District Attorney for Essex County,

which office he held until 1830. In 1825 he was chosen a representative to the General Court, and would have been re-chosen, had he not declined a second nomination. During the later years of his life he withdrew from the active practice of law, and devoted himself to the study of mathematics and the Latin authors, for which he always had a fondness. He died at Haverhill, on April 6, 1861.

On November 9, 1809, Mr. Minot was married, first, to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Peabody) Trask, of Bradford, who died on November 27, 1832; and, on January 6, 1841, secondly, to Ellen Partridge, daughter of the Honorable Stephen Partridge and Achsah (Moore) Gardner, of Bolton. His wife's name was originally Azubah Partridge Gardner, but by an Act of the Legislature, on March 11, 1828, it was changed.

GEORGE MOREY was a son of the Reverend George and Anna (Palmer) Morey, and born at Walpole, on June 12, 1789. He was fitted for college by his uncle, the Reverend Stephen Palmer, of Needham, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1811. He took high rank in his class, which was pre-eminent for ability and scholarship. For two years after graduation he was the preceptor of Framingham Academy, and while a resident of Framingham began the study of law. Afterward he entered the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, where he finished his professional studies. After his admission to the Suffolk bar on March 16, 1818, he began the practice of law at Roxbury, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Boston, which afterward became his permanent home. He was a wise and sagacious counsellor, and an active member of the Whig party during its existence. For many years he was Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee. In 1830 and 1831 he was a representative to the General Court, and in 1839 and 1840 a member of the State Senate. In 1842 and 1844 he was a member of the Executive Council, and in 1853 a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts; and from 1854 to 1859 an Overseer

of Harvard College. He was also a Presidential Elector at large in 1860, when the vote of the Commonwealth was thrown for Abraham Lincoln. He died in Boston on May 11, 1866.

On May 29, 1823, Mr. Morey was married to Fanny, daughter of Major Lawson and Mary (Jones) Buckminster, of Framingham; but they had no children.

AUGUSTUS PEABODY was a son of Deacon John and Mary (Perley) Peabody, and born at Andover, on May 17, 1779. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1803, and studied law under the direction of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1806, and began the practice of his profession at Boston. His given name originally was Asa, but by an Act of the Legislature, passed on June 15, 1815, it was changed to Augustus. In the year 1819 he was a member of the General Court from the town of Boston. About 1846 he removed to Roxbury, where he died on October 2, 1850.

On October 28, 1815, Mr. Peabody was married to Miranda, youngest child of Thatcher and Lucy (Wiswall) Goddard, of Boston.

DAVID PERHAM was the younger son of Peter and Rebecca (Buttrick) Perham, and born at Ashby, on February 10, 1780. He attended school at Groton Academy, then under the preceptorship of William M. Richardson, and immediately afterward began the study of law in the office of Judge Dana and of Mr. Richardson, his former preceptor at the Academy, who was now in partnership with Mr. Dana. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in March, 1809, and opened an office at Acton, where he remained until the summer of 1811, when he removed to Orrington, Maine. He lived in that part of the town which, on its division in February, 1812, became Brewer; and here he lived until the year 1833, at which time he took up his residence in Bangor. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until 1822, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in Bangor, on May 31, 1845.

On August 25, 1814, Judge Perham was married, first, to Betsey, daughter of David and Hannah (Davis) Barnard, of Acton; and, on October 13, 1830, secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Jackson) Gardner, of Brookline. His second wife was born in Newton, on January 22, 1760, and died in Roxbury, on April 21, 1869.

JONATHAN PORTER was a son of Jonathan and Phebe (Abbot) Porter, and born at Medford, on November 13, 1791. He was prepared for college at a private school kept by Dr. John Hosmer, of Medford, and graduated with the highest honors at Harvard College in the Class of 1814. He studied law partly in the office of the Honorable Luther Lawrence, of Groton, and partly in the office of the Honorable Asahel Stearns, of Chelmsford, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in November, 1819. He was fond of books and study, more so than of professional practice, and for that reason he never took the high rank as a lawyer which his attainments in other respects seemed to warrant. In the year 1828 he delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge. Throughout his life he was a diligent student, and particularly fond of Greek literature. During a long and fatal illness his patience and resignation were the triumph of an abiding Christian faith. He died at Medford, on June 11, 1859.

On July 22, 1823, Mr. Porter was married to Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Orne) Gray, of Medford; and they had three children. An only son, long since deceased, was a classmate of the writer of these lines.

JOSHUA PRESCOTT was a son of Deacon John and Martha (Abbot) Prescott, and born at Westford, on November 15, 1780. He was the last surviving member of his father's family, which consisted of six sons and one daughter, who lived to mature age. Three of the sons received a liberal education, Samuel, Aaron, and the subject of this notice. Joshua pursued his preparatory studies at Westford Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1807.

After leaving Cambridge he taught school for a short while at Saco, Maine, and then began the study of law in the office of his kinsman the Honorable James Prescott, Jr., of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1811, when he opened an office at Reading. He afterward removed to Lynn, where he remained only for a few months, and then returned to Reading, which continued to be the place of his permanent abode. In the year 1830 he published "A Digest of the Probate Laws of Massachusetts, relative to the power and duty of executors, administrators, guardians, heirs, legatees, and creditors," a work which has had a wide circulation. In 1826 and 1827 he was a member of the General Court from the town of Reading. He was much interested in agricultural pursuits, and cultivated successfully the farm on which for many years he lived. He never sought public office, and as a citizen was highly respected in all the relations of life. His faith as a Christian in the unbounded love of God was firm and unwavering, and he awaited his end with calmness and resignation. He died on January 1, 1859, at his homestead in Reading.

On January 5, 1813, Mr. Prescott was married to Abigail, only daughter and surviving child of Lieutenant Thomas and Abigail (Bryant) Eaton, of Reading; and they had five children. His widow died on February 4, 1867, aged 82 years and 1 month.

THOMAS RICE was a son of Noah and Hannah (Warren) Rice, and born at Sutton, on November 27, 1734. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1756, and immediately afterward studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Oliver Prescott, of Groton. About the year 1760 he settled as a practitioner at Wiscasset Point, and with the exception of Dr. William Crawford at Fort Pownal, was the earliest educated physician in that part of the State of Maine. He became eminent in his profession, and had a large and successful practice. In 1774 he was a member of the General Court, and the first representative to the Legislature chosen from any town east of the Kennebec River. From an early

period he was active in political affairs, and, though a physician, he was called upon to take a judicial station. In those days it was customary to select any man best qualified for the office, whether from the medical or clerical professions. On September 7, 1763, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln County, and later the Chief Justice of the same Court, positions which he held for nearly half a century; and for many years during this period he was also Register of Deeds. On October 25, 1780, he was chosen a Senator to the Massachusetts Legislature, and re-chosen for the two following years. From 1794 to 1799 he served as Trustee of Bowdoin College, although this was before the institution was fairly organized. He died at his home in Wiscasset, on April 21, 1812.

On January 15, 1767, Judge Rice was married to Rebekah, daughter of John and Patience (Tappan) Kingsbury, of Wiscasset, a native of Newbury, who died on August 19, 1816.

THOMAS RICE, JR., was the eldest child of Dr. Thomas and Rebekah (Kingsbury) Rice, and born at Pownalborough, now Wiscasset, Maine, on March 30, 1768. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1791, and came to Groton in order to teach school, and at the same time to study medicine under the tuition of Dr. Oliver Prescott, who had been also his father's instructor. After a short experience he gave up medicine and entered the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, where he remained as a law student for three years. After completing this course, he went to Wiscasset, where the court was then sitting, and applied for admission to the bar, but was estopped by the rule which required that a part of the professional study should be pursued in the county. His own account of this new perplexity is given in Willis's "History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine," as follows:—

I knew not then what to do but to return to Groton to consult my friend Mr. Bigelow. I stopped in Boston,—the Court of Common Pleas was sitting there. I saw Judge Sullivan, the president of the bar in that county, and told him my story. He said that he

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would call a bar meeting and submit my case, which he did, and they voted immediately for my admission to practise in that county. I have the certificate of the clerk of the court, Ezekiel Price, now before me (1851), which shows that fifty-seven years since (1794), I was admitted to the practice of law (page 182).

Mr. Rice then established himself at Winslow, Maine, which at that time included the present city of Waterville, where he soon became prominent as a lawyer. In 1814 he represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts, and was a member of Congress from the Kennebec District, for two terms, from 1815 to 1819 (Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses). At the end of a long and useful career he laid down peacefully the burden of a busy life, on August 25, 1854, at his own home in Winslow, carrying with him the love of kindred and the respect of neighbors. He gave up the practice of law about twenty years before he died.

On April 18, 1776, Mr. Rice was married, first, to Sarah, daughter of the Honorable William and Mercy (Porter) Swan, of Gardiner, Maine, and a native of Groton, who died at Winslow, on September 26, 1840; and on February 16, 1842, secondly, to Susannah, daughter of Colonel Reuben Hayes and Dorcas (Storer) Green, of Winslow, who died at the same place, on December 1, 1879.

DANIEL RICHARDSON was the third son of Captain Daniel and Sarah (Merchant) Richardson, and born at Pelham, New Hampshire, on January 19, 1783. He studied law at Groton, in the office of Judge Samuel Dana, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1807. He afterward settled at Tyngsborough, where he was postmaster for thirty-five years; representative to the General Court in 1827 and 1828; and a member of the State Senate in 1831, 1832, and 1833, besides holding various town offices. He died at Tyngsborough, on February 12, 1842.

On April 2, 1816, Mr. Richardson was married, first, to Mary, second daughter of William and Mary (Roby) Adams, of Chelmsford, who died on August 1, 1825; and, on November 23, 1826, secondly, to Hannah, fourth daughter of the same

parents. He was the father of the Honorable William Adams Richardson, of Washington, D. C., Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, who for many years and in many ways has been associated with the town of Groton.

NATHANIEL SHATTUCK was the eldest child of Nathaniel and Catharine (Andrews) Shattuck, and born at Temple, New Hampshire, on February 27, 1774. He was a descendant of an early settler of Groton, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1801. He read law for two years under the direction of the Honorable Benjamin Joseph Gilbert, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and later in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in June, 1804. He began the practice of his profession at Milford, but afterward lived at Amherst and Mason Village, now known as Greenville, all in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. Owing to the failure of his eyesight, he subsequently gave up the practice of law, and became a resident of Lancaster, Massachusetts. He afterward dwelt in one or two other towns in this State, and died at Concord, on September 1, 1864.

On June 15, 1806, Mr. Shattuck was married, first, to Mary, daughter of the Honorable James and Betsey (Kimball) Wallace, of Milford, New Hampshire, who was born on April 5, 1790, and died on June 3, 1812; and, on April 4, 1816, secondly, to Sally, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Seaton) Stanley, of Amherst, New Hampshire. By the first marriage there was one daughter, and by the second there were six children. The second wife was born at Amherst on July 25, 1789, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, on February 7, 1865.

SAMUEL EMERSON SMITH was a son of Manasseh and Hannah (Emerson) Smith, and born at Hollis, New Hampshire, on March 12, 1788. He pursued his preparatory studies at Groton Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1808. He studied the profession of law, partly with the Honorable Samuel Dana, of Groton, and partly with his

brothers, Manasseh Smith, of Warren, Maine, and Joseph Emerson Smith, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on February 25, 1812. Immediately afterward he established himself at Wiscasset, Maine, where he soon took a high position as a sound and discriminating lawyer. In 1819 he was chosen by that town a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, and during the next year a member of the Legislature of Maine, which was the first session held in the new State. In 1821 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Second Circuit, and during the next year, on its reorganization, when the circuit system was abolished, he was made an Associate Judge of the new Court, which position he held until 1830. During that year he was chosen Governor of the State, and re-chosen at the next two annual elections, and served as such through the years 1831, 1832, and 1833. It was during his administration that the subject of the northeastern boundary began to excite the public mind, and also that the removal of the seat of government from Portland to Augusta took place. In 1835 he was appointed to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, from which he retired in 1837. He died at Wiscasset, on March 3, 1860.

On September 12, 1832, Governor Smith was married to Louisa Sophia, daughter of Henry Weld and Esther (Gould) Fuller, of Augusta.

ASAHEL STEARNS was a son of the Honorable Josiah and Mary (Corey) Stearns, and born at Lunenburg, on June 17, 1774. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1797, and on July 11, 1797, was appointed Preceptor of Groton Academy, which position he held only for six months. Giving up the preceptorship, he began the study of law in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1800. Immediately afterward he established himself as a lawyer in Chelmsford, where he remained until 1815, when he removed to Charlestown. While a resident of Chelmsford he was chosen, on November 7, 1814, a Representative to the Four-

teenth Congress of the United States. In 1817 he was appointed University Professor at the Harvard Law School, which chair he held for twelve years. The title has since been changed to the Bussey Professorship. By a Resolve of the Legislature, passed on February 4, 1832, the Governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners to revise the General Statutes, and under this authority Professor Stearns was named as one of them. He died in Cambridge, on February 5, 1839.

On April 23, 1801, Professor Stearns was married at Chelmsford to Mrs. Frances Wentworth (Whiting) Shepard, daughter of Benjamin and Grace (Hall) Whiting, and widow of Daniel Shepard, of Amherst, New Hampshire.

JOHN STUART was a son of Charles and Esther (Ferguson) Stuart, and born at Peterborough, New Hampshire, on September 5, 1782. His mother was a daughter of John Ferguson, and born at Groton, on March 31, 1747. Mr. Stuart studied law in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in December, 1807. He began the practice of his profession at Newburyport, but soon afterward went to Boston, where he was living from 1813 to 1829, according to the Directories of that period. He is said, in Smith's History of Peterborough (page 300 of the second part), to have died in the year 1848, but the place of death is not there given.

On June 29, 1809, Mr. Stuart was married to Sarah Taylor, only daughter of James and Sarah (Farwell) Brazer, of Groton. They were the parents of Mrs. Sarah Brazer (Stuart) Berry, who is mentioned in the second volume of this Historical Series (page 388).

JOHN LEIGHTON TUTTLE, the eldest of thirteen children, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Leighton) Tuttle, and born at Littleton, on February 10, 1774. He was fitted for college partly at New Ipswich Academy, and partly by the Reverend Joseph Willard, of Boxborough, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1796. He studied law, first, in the

office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton, for two years, but finished his studies in the office of the Honorable Simeon Strong, of Amherst. He began to practise his profession at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and soon afterward removed to Concord in this State. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1803, and later became prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. He was chosen a member of the State Senate in 1808 and the five following years, and was also the County Treasurer during the same period. He was postmaster of Concord from January 1, 1811, to February 14, 1813. On March 12, 1812, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, which took part in the military operations around Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, and a short time afterward was appointed Brigade Paymaster. He died, unmarried, at Watertown, New York, on July 23, 1813, when there was a strong suspicion that he had been poisoned by a woman for the purpose of robbery.

JOHN VARNUM was a son of Parker and Dorcas (Brown) Varnum, and born at Dracut, on June 25, 1778. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1798, and studied law in the office of the Honorable Timothy Bigelow, of Groton. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in September, 1801, and the next year began the practice of his profession at Haverhill, where he was highly successful as a lawyer. On April 5, 1813, as a Federalist, he was chosen a member of the State Senate; and on November 1, 1824, a member of the Nineteenth Congress from the Essex North District, and later of the next two Congresses, serving in that body from the year 1825 to 1831. Soon after his return from Washington, he removed to the new town of Lowell, and thence to Niles, Michigan, where he died, after a short illness, on July 23, 1836.

On October 9, 1806, Mr. Varnum was married, first, to Mary Cooke, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Anna (White) Saltonstall, of Haverhill; and, on May 23, 1826, in Washington, D. C., secondly, to Mrs. Mary (Pease) Varnum. The second wife was an adopted daughter of the Honorable Gideon

Granger, of New York, and the widow of James Mitchell Varnum, son of the Honorable Joseph Bradley Varnum, United States Senator from Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Dr. Augustine and Mary (Austin) Pease, born at Suffield, Connecticut, on March 5, 1783, and died on September 11, 1847.

LEVI WALLACE is a son of Benjamin and Susan (Spaulding) Wallace, and was born at Townsend, on February 27, 1831. He attended school at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, during 1857 and 1858; and for a short time after this period he was a teacher at the Merrimack Normal Institute at Reed's Ferry, a village in Merrimack, New Hampshire. In the year 1859 he began the study of law in the office of John Spaulding, Esq., of Groton, and on April 15, 1862, was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He settled first at Pepperell, but on October 27, 1874, removed to Ayer, where he now resides. On November 5, 1867, he was chosen a member of the General Court for the session of 1868 from the towns of Groton and Pepperell; and on November 7, 1871, a member of the Senate for the session of 1872 from the Fifth Middlesex District, and re-chosen to the same office for the following year. On August 15, 1873, he was appointed Special Justice of the First District Court of Northern Middlesex, and on February 3, 1874, Standing Justice of the same court. At Commencement, June 30, 1886, Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

On September 20, 1863, Judge Wallace was married to Mrs. Hannah Farrar (Rogers) Blaney, daughter of John William and Martha Farrar (Wallace) Rogers, and widow of Aaron Blaney, of Pepperell.

GILES HENRY WHITNEY was a son of Abel and Abigail (Townsend) Whitney, and born in Boston, on January 18, 1818. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1837. He studied law in the office of George F. Farley, Esq., of Groton, and in 1842 attended a course of lectures at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar during that year, and began the practice of his profession at Westminster, but after-

ward lived at Templeton, and subsequently at Winchendon, to which town he removed in 1855. He was a member of the State Senate in 1851, — at that time a resident of Templeton, — and a member of the House of Representatives in 1864, 1866, and 1881. For twenty-five years he acted as Moderator at the town-meetings, and in every way was a most useful citizen. Though modest and retiring in his habits, he was firm and positive in his convictions, and conscientious in the performance of every duty. He died at Winchendon, on January 12, 1888.

On November 28, 1850, Mr. Whitney was married to Lydia Ann, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Mary (Wood) Davis, of Northborough.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WORCESTER was a son of Jesse and Sarah (Parker) Worcester, and born at Hollis, New Hampshire, on January 28, 1807. His parents had fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters; and of the sons five graduated either at Harvard or Yale, and two others entered Harvard, of whom one died in college, and the other left during his Junior year. Joseph Emerson Worcester, the distinguished lexicographer, was one of these brothers. Frederick fitted for college partly at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, and partly at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1831. Immediately afterward he began the study of law under the instruction of Benjamin M. Farley, Esq., of Hollis, where he remained about a year. He then attended the Harvard Law School for one term, finishing his professional studies in the office of George F. Farley, Esq., of Groton. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession at Bangor, Maine, where he lived less than a year. In the summer of 1836 he removed to Townsend, which continued to be the place of his permanent abode, though during the last fifteen years of his life he also had an office at Ayer. He was a Representative to the General Court during the session of 1856.

On January 21, 1854, Mr. Worcester was married at Townsend to Jane McAfee, daughter of Charles and Tryphena (Hubbard) Kellogg, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

APPENDIX.

GROTON AS A SHIRE TOWN.

ON May 10, 1643, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was divided into four counties: namely, Middlesex, Suffolk, Essex, and Norfolk; though the Norfolk County of that period did not comprise in any respect the same territory now known by that name.

Middlesex is therefore one of the oldest counties in the Commonwealth, as it is one of the largest in population. In the year 1729 an attempt was made to divide it and form a new county from the northwestern section. The subject is referred to in the Reverend Wilkes Allen's History of Chelmsford (p. 44), where the author says that a committee was appointed by the town of Chelmsford in 1729, and the next four years, to meet with committees from other places in order to carry out the plan. He then gives a list of the towns which were to be embraced in the new county, as follows: Groton, Townsend, Pepperell, Dunstable, Merrimack, Dracut, Litchfield, Chelmsford, Westford, Littleton, Concord, Bedford, Billerica, and Tewksbury. At that time Merrimack and Litchfield were considered as belonging to Massachusetts; but after the new Provincial line was settled in the spring of 1741, both these towns fell on the New Hampshire side of the boundary. It is a mistake, however, to include Pepperell in the list, as that place was not incorporated for many years after this period, either as a precinct or a district. Both Bedford and Westford were set off as towns on September 23,

1732, and Townsend was granted on June 29, 1732; but, being new settlements, and expecting soon to be made towns, they were interested in the scheme. Tewksbury was incorporated on December 23, 1734, and probably took no part in the movement.

Rufus Campbell Torrey, Esq., in his "History of the Town of Fitchburg, Massachusetts" (1836 edition), refers to the same subject, and says that the inhabitants of Lunenburg in the year 1729 chose Captain Josiah Willard as their agent "to join with others to consider what may be best in order to divide the county of Middlesex." The scheme resulted, on April 2, 1731, in the formation of Worcester County, which took eight towns out of Middlesex, besides others from Suffolk and Hampshire; though it was not the same affair as the one mentioned in the History of Chelmsford. Mr. Torrey furthermore says:—

In a little more than two years after this, attempts were made to form a new county out of the counties of Worcester and Middlesex, of which Groton was to be the shire town. These attempts in a short time were abandoned (page 35).

Further particulars of this movement are given in extracts from the printed Journal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, under the respective dates of June 15 and 17, 1736, as follows:—

On a motion made and seconded by divers Members, *Ordered*, That the House will enter into the consideration of the Petition of *Benjamin Prescott*, Esq; and Capt. *Joseph Blanchard*, for themselves and others, praying for a division of the Countys of *Middlesex* and *Worcester* on Thursday next the 17th. currant in the forenoon (page 49).

According to the order of Tuesday last the House enter'd into the consideration of the Petition of *Benjamin Prescott*, Esq; and Capt. *Joseph Blanchard*, Agents for *Groton*, *Dunstable*, &c. praying for a new County to be erected partly out of *Middlesex* and partly out of *Worcester* Countys, as entred the 18th. of June last, and 26th. of March and referred; the same being read, with the respective

answers thereto, and some debate being had, the following Vote passed, *viz.* In answer to the within Petition, *Ordered*, That the prayer thereof be so far granted as that the Towns of *Groton, Dunstable, Littleton, Wesford, Dracut, Nottingham, Townshend, Lunenburg*, and *Harvard*, with the Towns lately granted, and lying Northerly and Westerly of the Towns afore enumerated, and not already included in any County, be and hereby are erected into a seperate and distinct County by themselves, to all intents and purposes in the Law, and that the Petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill accordingly. Sent up for Concurrence (page 51).

The question of dividing the county does not appear to have been brought forward again for nearly thirty years. In the Journal of the House of Representatives, June 6, 1764, the following entry is found : —

A Petition of Capt. *Abel Lawrence* and others, Agents for several Towns in the County of *Middlesex*, praying that sundry Towns in the County of *Middlesex* and *Worcester* as mentioned, may be erected into a seperate County.

Read and *Ordered*, That the Petitioners insert Copies of this Petition in all the *Boston* News-Papers three Weeks successively, that so the several Towns in the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Worcester*, may shew Cause, if any they have, on the second Wednesday of the next Session of this Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence (page 39).

The petition is given in "The Massachusetts Gazette. And Boston News-Letter," August 23, 1764, and sets forth the reasons for the division. It is as follows : —

Province of the }
Massachusetts-Bay. }

To His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over His MAJESTYS said Province; and to the Honorable His Majesty's COUNCIL, and House of REPRESENTATIVES, in General Court assembled at *Boston, December, A. D. 1763.*

THE Petition of the Subscribers, Agents for the several Towns and Districts, viz. of *Groton*, and District of *Shirley*, and *Pepperrell*, as also the Towns of *Westford*, *Lyttleton* and *Townshend*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and the Town of *Lunenburg*, and the Township of *Ipswich-Canada* [Winchendon], and *Dorchester-Canada* (so called) [Ashburnham] in the County of *Worcester*,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT Your Petitioners and their Predecessors, inhabiting the several Towns and Districts aforesaid, from the first Settlements of said Towns and Districts have, and still do labour under great Difficulty and Burthen, by Reason of the great Distance they live from the usual Place of holding the several Courts of Justice within the Counties aforesaid, as well as the Courts of Probate in the same Counties ; many of the Inhabitants living fifty, some forty, and few less than thirty Miles from the Courts of Probate aforesaid, which renders it at all Times very difficult, and sometimes impossible, for poor Widows and others to attend the Probate Courts, and other Courts of Justice, without great Expence ; by Means whereof, many times Actions are and necessarily must be continued, to the great Cost and Charge, oftentimes, to poor Orphan Children, and others who are necessarily obliged to attend said Courts ; and this almost inconceivable Difficulty and Burden daily increases, in Proportion to the Increase of the Inhabitants of said Counties, which are now so large, that the Inferior as well as Superior Courts are frequently obliged to adjourn over Sundays, in order to finish the necessary Business of said Courts, to the great Cost and Damages of many poor Witnesses and Jurymen, and others who are obliged to attend, &c. Wherefore Your Petitioners, in behalf of themselves and the several Towns and Districts aforesaid, most earnestly pray Your Excellency and Honors to take their difficult Case under your wise Consideration, and pass such Acts and Laws, as that the Towns and Districts aforesaid, together with the Towns of *Chelmsford*, *Dracut*, *Dunstable* and *Stow*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and the Towns of *Harvard* and *Leominster*, in the county of *Worcester* (or such of said Towns and Plantations, or any others, as Your Excellency and Honors shall think fit) may be erected and incorporated into a separate and distinct County, and that the same may be invested with all the Privileges that other Counties have and enjoy in this Province ; or otherwise grant Relief as Your Excellency and Honors, in Your known Wisdom and Goodness shall see meet, and

Your Petitioners in behalf of themselves and the several Towns they represent, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

<i>Abel Lawrence</i>	}	Agents for <i>Groton</i> .
<i>Oliver Prescott</i>		
<i>Jonas Cutler</i>		
<i>James Prescott</i>		
<i>Josiah Sartell</i>	}	Agents for <i>Lyttleton</i> .
<i>Jonath. Lawrence</i>		
<i>Thomas Warren</i>		
<i>Joseph Harwood</i>		
<i>Jonas Prescott</i>	}	Agents for <i>Westford</i> .
<i>William Fletcher</i>		
<i>Jabez Keep</i> [<i>Keep</i>]		
<i>Benjamin Brooks</i>	}	Agent for <i>Townshend</i> .
<i>William Prescott</i>		
<i>Hezekiah Sawtell</i>		
	}	Agent for <i>Pepperrell</i> .
	}	Agent for <i>Shirley</i> .

In the House of Representatives,

JUNE the 14th, 1764.

READ, and ordered, That the Petitioners insert Copies of this Petition in all the *Boston News Papers*, three Weeks successively, that so the several Towns in the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Worcester* may shew Cause (if any they have) on the Second *Wednesday* of the next Session of this Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,

THOS. CLAPP, *Speak'r Pro Tempr.*

IN COUNCIL, *June 14. 1764*, read and concurred.

A. OLIVER, *Sec'ry.*

It will be seen that the spelling of some of the names of these towns differs from the modern method. *Lyttleton*, *Townshend*, and *Pepperrell* were formerly common ways of writing them. It is somewhat doubtful how *Littleton* got its name; but *Townsend* was so called from Viscount *Townshend*, a member of the Privy Council; and *Pepperrell* from Sir *William Pepperrell*, the hero of the capture of *Louisburg*, who always wrote his surname with a double "r." While, therefore, these forms were correct more than a century ago, long and good usage has now decided against them.

It is useless at the present time to speculate on what might have been, if the prayer of the petitioners had been granted. It would have materially changed the destiny of Groton, which was to be the shire town of the new county.

On February 6, 1776, an Act was passed removing the November term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas from Charlestown to Groton, presumably on account of the disturbances of the War. Two years later, on September 23, 1778, this November term was transferred to Cambridge, to take the place of the May term, which in turn was brought to Groton, where it remained until June, 1787. The sessions of the Court were held in the First Parish Meeting-house; and the Court was sitting there during the famous dark day of May 19, 1780, when candles had to be used.

The following notice adjourning the Court of Common Pleas, appointed to be held at Groton, appears in "The Boston Gazette, and the Country Journal," May 12, 1783, and is signed by three Justices of that Court. It is impossible now to learn the circumstances under which the adjournment took place, but they may have been similar to those mentioned in a Resolve, here reprinted immediately after the advertisement from the newspaper. On the docket at East Cambridge no explanation is given, but under date of May 20, 1783, it is there recorded that the Court, by proclamation of John Tyng, and James Prescott, Esquires, two of the Justices, was adjourned to the first Tuesday of June, which fell that year on the third day of the month.

WHEREAS some Circumstances that must happen will render it necessary that the Court of Common Pleas, by Law appointed to be holden at Groton, within and for the County of Middlesex, on the 3d Tuesday of May Inst. should be adjourned to some future Day: All Persons concerned are to take Notice, that the same Court will be adjourned to the first Tuesday in June next, then to proceed to Business Jurors Parties and Witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of Three of the Justices of the same Court.

N. B. As the Court of Common Pleas will adjourn as above, it is probable that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace will be adjourned in like Manner.

Middlesex, ss 1 THE Clerk of the within mentioned Courts is May 9, 1783) directed to publish the within Advertisement in the Papers, and to send Copies thereof to the several Parts of the County.

A FULLER,
JAMES PRESCOTT,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS SAVAGE.

A true Copy of the Originals filed in the Office of the Courts abovementioned, May 9 1783.

Attest.

THAD. MASON, Clerk

The following Resolution was passed by the General Court, on May 2, 1787, and is found in the printed volume of "Resolves" (page 280), where the chapter is numbered XXXI.

Resolve adjourning the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas in the county of *Middlesex*, to the fourth Tuesday in *May* inst. May 2, 1787.

Whereas by reason of the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, at *Concord*, on the second Tuesday of *May* instant, the sitting of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas, at *Groton*, on the Tuesday following, may be attended with inconveniences.

Resolved, That the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas, by law to be holden at *Groton*, within and for the county of *Middlesex*, on the third Tuesday of *May* instant, shall be holden at *Groton* aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday of the same month, and that all writs, processes and recognizances, returnable to, and all appeals made to the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas, appointed by law to be holden at *Groton*; and all matters, causes and things, that have day or that might have had day, been moved or done at, in, or by the said Courts, at the time so appointed for holding the same, shall be returnable to, and may be entered, prosecuted, had, moved and done at, in, and by the said Courts, at the time herein appointed for holding the same. And the Secretary is hereby directed, to publish this resolve, in the two next *Adams and Nourse's*, *Hall's*, and *Charlestown* papers.

It is highly probable that Shays's Rebellion, which broke out in the summer of 1786, had some connection with the removal of these sessions from Groton. The uprising in Middlesex County was confined exclusively to this neighborhood, and the insurgents always felt a bitter spite against the Court of Common Pleas, which they had tried so hard to abolish. The action of the Legislature in making the change seems to have been in part retributive.

During the period when the Courts were held here, Groton was a town much more important relatively, both in size and influence, than it is at the present time. According to the National census of 1790, it was then the second town in population in Middlesex County, Cambridge alone having more inhabitants. In that year Groton had 322 families, numbering 1,840 persons; and Cambridge, 355 families, numbering 2,115 persons, while Lowell had no existence. Charlestown had a population of 1,583; and Newton, 1,360. Reading, with 341 families (19 more than Groton), numbered 1,802 persons (38 less than Groton). Woburn then had a population of 1,727; Framingham, 1,598; Marlborough, 1,554; and Waltham, 882. Pepperell contained 1,132 inhabitants; Shirley, 677; Westford, 1,229; and Littleton, 854.

The Court House at Concord was burned down early on the morning of June 20, 1849, during a session of the Court. The County Commissioners declined to rebuild, and left the matter to the next General Court. On February 13, 1850, Mr. Boutwell, then a member of the Legislature, presented to that body a petition of Nathaniel Pierce Smith and others, that the terms of the Court of Common Pleas ordered to be held at Concord, should be held at Groton; and the question was duly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The subject was followed up, on March 18, by petitions from Pepperell, Townsend, Shirley, Littleton, and other neighboring towns, in aid of Mr. Smith's petition, which all took the same course. On March 26 the committee reported leave to withdraw, which recommendation was carried on April 8, after a long debate. One week later the matter came up again in another form, on April 15, when the project for a change was defeated for the last time.

GROTON PROBATE COURT.

At my request, some years ago, the late Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, furnished the following account of the Probate Courts held here, which forms a fit supplement to this article.

No statute in the Provincial period regulated the times and places of holding Probate Courts. I suppose the Probate Judges held their Courts at the Court House on days of which they had before given notice to the public.

By the Constitution of Massachusetts, which went into effect on October 25, 1780, the Judges of Probate were required to hold their Courts at such places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people should demand, and the General Court was required from time to time thereafter to appoint times and places for holding Probate Courts, until which appointments the Courts were to be holden at such times and places as the respective Judges of Probate should direct.

The General Court did not, by any law, fix times or places for holding Probate Courts in Middlesex County until, by a statute passed June 14, 1813, a Probate Court was ordered to be held at Groton on the first Tuesday in March, on the second Tuesday in May, and on the third Tuesday in October.

A change was made in the law by statute passed February 14, 1822, when the Probate Courts in Groton were required to be held on the first Tuesday of May, the last Tuesday of September, and the last Tuesday of December.

By a law passed on March 20, 1832, the Probate Courts at Groton were required to be held on the first Tuesdays of May and November, which was continued by the Revised Statutes of 1836.

By statute of 1856, Chap. 273, the first Tuesday of November was changed to the third Tuesday of October. By statute of 1857, Chap. 78, the Probate Courts at Groton were required to be held on the fourth Tuesdays of May and September, which last provision was carried into the General Statutes, and by the statute of March 30, 1866, these two Groton Probate Courts were removed to be held at Cambridge, since which time no Probate Court has been held at Groton.

October 20, 1877.

During my boyhood the sessions of this Court were held in Mr. Hoar's tavern.

An Act was passed by the Legislature, on June 15, 1821, authorizing the Judge of Probate to hold a special Court at Groton, on the second Tuesday of August of that year. After 1858 all the Groton Probate Courts were held at the "Junction" (now Ayer), until they were abolished by the statute of March 30, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW and Luther Lawrence were both Speakers of the House of Representatives; and at different periods, while residents of the town, they occupied the same dwelling-house. It is somewhat singular that the present owner of the place, Governor Boutwell, was himself once the Democratic candidate for the Speakership, when the Legislature met on January 6, 1847. Timothy Fuller, another Speaker of the House, was afterward a resident of the town for some years before his death, which occurred on October 1, 1835. He was the father of Margaret Fuller, otherwise known as Countess d'Ossoli. John Quincy Adams Griffin, also a former resident, was a member of the General Court from Charlestown, during the session of 1855, when he was the Free-Soil candidate for the Speakership. All these names are included among the lawyers of Groton, whose sketches have already been given in this Number.

THE town of Groton has furnished seven Mayors for New England cities, of whom five were lawyers, whose sketches appear in these pages. The cities of Boston and Fitchburg each have had two Mayors, who were natives of the town; the cities of Lowell and of Gardiner, Maine, each a Mayor; and the city of Charlestown, a Mayor, who though not a native, belonged to a Groton family, and passed his boyhood and early manhood in the town. Another son of Groton was a mayoral candidate in the city of Bradford, Pennsylvania, ten years ago, when he was defeated by a small majority.

AN ancestor of the Honorable Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, lived in Groton near the middle of the last century. His name was Nathan Wesson, and during the French and Indian War he served in a Groton company commanded by his eldest brother, Ephraim Wesson. Many years later he removed to that part of Hallowell, Maine, which is now Augusta. His eldest son, Nathan, Jr., was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1803, who afterward became a distinguished lawyer of Maine, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. The eldest daughter of Nathan, Jr., married Frederic Augustus Fuller, Esq., a lawyer of Augusta; and the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is their second son, and a graduate of Bowdoin College in the Class of 1853.

After his removal to Augusta, Nathan Wesson always wrote his surname "Weston," which has since been the custom in that branch of the family; but the brother Ephraim never made any change, and his descendants still keep the old name.

THE authorities of Harvard University, according to the annual catalogue issued in the autumn of 1890, have named the Groton School at Groton as one of the places where applicants for admission to the Law School at Cambridge can pass their first examination, which is held each year near the end of June. A few places at accessible points, in different parts of the country, have been selected for that purpose; and they include Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco, as well as other localities.

The same opportunity for an examination at Groton is also given, by the authorities, to applicants for admission into the Undergraduate, Medical, and Veterinary departments of the University.

IN "The Massachusetts Register and United States Calendar; for the Year of our Lord 1806" (page 75), it is stated that Ephraim Wood, of Groton, was at that time one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex County; but this was a mistake so far as the place of residence is concerned, as he never lived in the town. The same publication for 1831 (page 52) gives the name of Samuel Baker Walcott among the lawyers of Groton during that year; and this, also, is an error, as he never resided in the town, but at that time was living in Hopkinton.

LIST OF MARRIAGES.

At Groton, September 14, 1847. Francis Augustus Brooks, Esq., of Boston, to Frances, daughter of Caleb and Clarissa (Varnum) Butler, of Groton, born October 12, 1822.

Mr. Brooks is a son of Aaron, Jr., and Abby Bradshaw (Morgan) Brooks, and was born at Petersham, on May 23, 1824. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1842, after which he attended two courses of lectures at the Law School, and was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1845.

At Groton, January 26, 1870. George Anson Bruce, Esq., of Boston, to Clara Moors, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, Jr., and Sarah (Longley) Hall, of Groton, born January 3, 1845.

Mr. Bruce is a son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Butterfield) Bruce, and was born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, on November 19, 1839. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1861, and served with distinction in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, having been brevetted three times for gallant conduct in front of Richmond. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1866. He has been a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and in 1882, 1883, and 1884 was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, of which body he was the President during the last year. In 1874 he removed to Somerville, where he has been Mayor of the city for three years.

At Groton, June 4, 1804. Henry Vassall Chamberlain, Esq., of Farmington in the District of Maine, to Hannah Tarbell, of Groton.

Mr. Chamberlain was a son of John Chamberlain, of Worcester, and born in that town on January 11, 1777. He studied law with the Honorable Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, and afterward with his brother, John Curtis Chamberlain, of Alstead, New Hampshire, and in 1801 was admitted to the bar of Cheshire County in that State. He began the practice of his profession at Farmington, Maine, where he was the

pioneer lawyer in the town. In 1808 he removed to Mobile, Alabama, and subsequently became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that State, besides filling many other responsible positions. Judge Chamberlain died on December 1, 1855.

At Groton, September 24, 1872. Charles Franklin Kittredge, Esq., of Boston, to Adelaide Louise, only child of George Huntington and Mary Jane (King) Lee.

Mr. Kittredge is a son of Franklin Otis and Mary Ann (Dutton) Kittredge, and was born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, on February 24, 1841. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1863, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on October 14, 1867. For eleven years he was one of the Assistant Solicitors of the city of Boston. Mrs. Kittredge is a step-daughter of the late Dr. Norman Smith, of Groton.

At Newburyport, on September 1, 1829, Edmund Lewis Le Breton, Esq., of that town, to Lucy Oliver, youngest child of Dr. Oliver, Jr., and Ann (Whiting) Prescott, and a native of Groton.

Mr. Le Breton was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1824, and a lawyer by profession, though he afterward engaged in other business. He died in Lowell, on November 19, 1849, and his widow at Elizabethport, New Jersey, on September 1, 1865.

At Groton, September 25, 1844. Isaac Stevens Morse, Esq., of Lowell, to Eloise La Barte, of Groton.

Mrs. Morse was a daughter of John J. and Mary La Barte, born in South Carolina, and died in Cambridge, on August 31, 1882, aged 58 years, 5 months, and 3 days. Her mother, a native of Lexington, kept a boarding-house at Groton, situated on Main Street, opposite to the Union Congregational Church. Mr. Morse is a son of the Reverend Bryant and Susannah (Stevens) Morse, of Bradford, and was born on December 27, 1817. For many years he was the District Attorney for the Northern District of the Commonwealth, which comprises Middlesex County.

At Groton, July 23, 1869. Burton Willis Potter, Esq., of Worcester, to Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of Alvah and Fanny Gilson (Woods) Wright, of Groton, born December 10, 1846.

Mr. Potter is a son of Daniel and Julia (Potter) Potter, and was born at Colesville, New York, on February 8, 1843. Since his marriage he has been a practising lawyer in Worcester.

At Groton, November 15, 1859. Lewis Shearer, Esq., of San Francisco, California, to Mary Helen, daughter of the Honorable Asa Farnsworth and Sarah Jane (Bancroft) Lawrence, of Groton, born January 28, 1839.

Mr. Shearer was a son of Sextus and Elizabeth (Lewis) Shearer, and born in Buffalo, New York, on May 18, 1832. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in the Class of 1855, and died at Oakland, California, on December 25, 1887.

At Groton, June 15, 1847. George Thacher, Esq., of Monroe, Maine, to Lucy Miranda, daughter of Dr. Amos and Abigail (Whiting) Bancroft, of Groton.

Mr. Thacher was a native of Biddeford, Maine, where he was born on September 7, 1790, and a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1812; and this was his second marriage. For several years he was Registrar of Probate for York County, and afterward Collector of the Port of Belfast. His wife was born at Weston, on December 21, 1798, and died at Harvard, on March 18, 1889.

At Groton, July 31, 1750. Artemas Ward, of Shrewsbury, to Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Caleb and Hannah (Walter) Trowbridge, of Groton.

Mr. Ward was the General of that name so conspicuous during the Revolution. A graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1748, he was appointed in 1776 Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Worcester County. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, as well as a member of the United States Congress; a member of the Executive Council, and President of the Board; and for sixteen years a representative to the General Court, and in 1786

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Speaker of the House. His wife was born at Groton, on December 3, 1724, and died at Shrewsbury, on December 13, 1788.

At Groton, November 19, 1891. George Herbert Warren, Esq., of Manchester, New Hampshire, to Mary Hale, elder daughter of the Honorable Moses Poor and Mary Harriman (Hale) Palmer, of Groton.

Mr. Warren is a son of Noailles Lafayette and Mary (Barnard) Warren, of Shirley, — where he was born on October 15, 1860, — and a younger brother of Dr. William B. Warren, of Groton.

ERRATUM.

Page 266, for RICHARD FULLER *read* RICHARD FREDERIC FULLER.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1892.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. VII.

THE LAWYERS OF GROTON.

THE following sketches were accidentally omitted in the account of the Lawyers of Groton, given in the last number of this Series. They belong in the list of natives of the town who have practised law elsewhere, and should be placed in their proper alphabetical arrangement.

DANIEL HENRY FELCH is now the eldest son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Bennett) Felch, and was born at Groton, on September 19, 1856. His mother was a daughter of Abijah and Mary (Green) Bennett, and a native of Groton. He received his early education at Lawrence Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Bowdoin College in the Class of 1878. He attended lectures at the Harvard Law School for one academic year, and studied in the office of Charles Sprague Hayden, Esq., at Fitchburg. Mr. Felch was admitted to the bar in Worcester, on October 22, 1881, and is now in the successful practice of his profession at Seattle, Washington, having previously been in practice at Cheney in that State.

WILLIAM HENRY MULLIN is the youngest son of Peter and Hannah (Rabbitt) Mullin, and was born at Groton, on July 31, 1867. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Ayer Hill School, and soon afterward, as a student, he

entered the office of George James Burns, Esq., of Ayer. In 1889 he entered the School of Law connected with the Boston University, where he remained for a year and a half, and at the end of that time was admitted to the bar in East Cambridge, on January 31, 1891. Immediately afterward he established himself as a lawyer at East Pepperell, where he is now living.

By a sad accident, which occurred at Groton Junction, on August 12, 1868, his father was run over by the cars of a gravel train on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, and instantly killed.

JAMES SULLIVAN, mentioned on page 199, removed from Groton to West Cambridge, then called Menotomy, in the spring of 1782. Through an oversight this fact was omitted in the sketch.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WORCESTER, mentioned on page 318, died at Townsend, on March 3, 1888. Through an inadvertence this date was not given.

SUBSTITUTE the following paragraph for the one at the end of page 252:—

Among the lawyers, who have lived and practised in the town, are two Governors of the Commonwealth, one United States Senator, four other members of Congress, besides a Delegate to the Continental Congress, a member of the President's Cabinet, various Justices and Chief Justices of different Courts, three Speakers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, an Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, a President of the State Senate, and three members of the Executive Council.

THE DARK DAY OF 1780.

THE following description of the famous Dark Day, and of its effects as seen in the neighborhood of Groton, is taken from "The Independent Chronicle. And The Universal Advertiser" (Boston), June 1, 1780. The article is signed "A Peripatetick," a signature used by James Winthrop, who was at that period both Librarian of Harvard College and Register of Probate for Middlesex County. Dr. Oliver Prescott, of Groton, was then Judge of Probate; and it is not improbable that the writer of the article was visiting in his family, when the account was written.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON Friday, May 19, 1780, at six o'clock in the morning, at Pepperrell, the peals of thunder were loud and frequent, attended with heavy rain. At seven o'clock the rain and thunder had ceased; but the sky continued cloudy. Between nine and ten o'clock the clouds were observed to thicken, and to receive continual reinforcements from the low lands. Before ten the darkness had sensibly increased, till it became difficult to read an almanack in a room with two windows. At eleven o'clock candles were lighted at Groton, and at half past eleven the darkness was so great in the meeting-house, where a court was then sitting, that it was difficult to distinguish countenances at the smallest distance, notwithstanding the great number of windows usual in such buildings. At twelve the darkness was greatest and a little rain fell. In the street the appearance was like the beginning of evening, as candles were seen burning in all the houses. The clouds were thinnest at the north, which excited the idea of an Aurora Borealis. At the northeast the clouds were very thick, and so low that hills could not be seen at the distance of half a mile. Southwesterly, hills might be clearly seen at the distance of twenty miles; but the intermediate space was so shaded, that it was impossible to distinguish woodland from pasture. At half past twelve the clouds, having been hitherto detached, begun to embody at such an height, that all the hills became visible, and the country round exhibited a most beautiful verdure. At one the clouds became uniformly spread, and it was not darker than is

usual on a cloudy day. The same weather continued through the whole afternoon, except that the sun was seen for a few minutes at Acton, about three o'clock. At eight in the evening the darkness was so great as to render travelling impracticable. Although the moon rose nearly full about nine o'clock, yet it did not give light enough to enable a person to distinguish between the heavens and the earth.

The detached appearance of the clouds in the forenoon is alone sufficient to account for the darkness: For as soon as the clouds had spread uniformly over the heavens, there was no remarkable deficiency of light. — If any one chuses to make an experiment for himself to illustrate the matter, let him take a few panes of glass, and place them at a small distance from each other in such a manner, that the sun may shine directly through them all; in this case he will find that the rays of light are much more obstructed than they will be in passing through a single glass, equal in thickness to all the others. — The reason is obvious. — The reflection of light is from the surfaces of transparent bodies, and not from their interior parts.

Various suppositions have been made respecting this subject. — Some have supposed, that the earth was passing through the tail of a comet; to this it is a sufficient answer that stars are visible through the tails of comets, it is therefore impossible, that this cause should obscure the lustre of the sun. — A writer has appeared under the signature of *Viator*, in the Independent Chronicle, May 25th, who asserts that upon examining the rain water in tubs "I found a light scum over it which rubbing between my thumb and finger, I found to be nothing but the black ashes of burnt leaves. — The water gave the same strong smell, which we had observed in the air, and confirmed my opinion, that the smell mentioned above, was occasioned by the smoke or very small particles of burnt leaves, which had obscured the hemisphere for several days past, *and were now brought down by the rain.* — I believe it is the first time that it ever came within the compass of a human imagination to suppose, that the haziness of the sky in warm weather was occasioned by ashes being lodged in it, which needed the assistance of rain to bring it down — Just as probable is the theory which accounted for the darkness, from this circumstance, that the sun and Jupiter were then in the quartile aspect. More plausible, but not more just, was the opinion of a gentleman of learning, who supposed that the nucleus of a comet

intervened between the earth and the sun, and occasioned a solar eclipse. — There are various phenomena which by no means correspond with this opinion. The clouds were seen continually rising to obscure the hills which is sufficient to account for the darkness; and the tides did not rise to an unusual height, as they would have done, had a compact body of such magnitude as a comet, been so near the earth, in such a situation, as to give us darkness instead of day. — It is in vain to assign the rapid motion of a comet, as a reason why the tides should not rise any higher than usual; for though it was but a short time in conjunction with the sun, yet it's motion being nearly rectilinear, it must have continued for several hours near the earth, and the universal law of gravity holds equally good, whether bodies are in motion or at rest.

A PERIPATETICK.

It will be noticed that Mr. Winthrop refers to a previous article on the Dark Day, signed "*Viator*," which also appeared in the *Chronicle*; and in connection with this reference an extract from a letter on the same subject, written by the Reverend John Eliot, of Boston, to the Reverend Jeremy Belknap, of Dover, New Hampshire, under date of June 3, 1780, has some interest. The letter is found in the fourth volume, sixth series, of the *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (pages 191–194).

Our philosophers this way differ greatly. M^r Lathrop¹ printed an account of the appearance of things, & signed *Viator*. He was at [Dr. Manasseh] Cutler's, Ipswich Hamlet [Hamilton], with Professor Sewal & others, who agreed that smoke was the primary cause, &c. He is attacked by a Peripatetick, J. W——p., who, thinking M^r Williams² was the author, maliciously meant to lessen his reputation. This gentleman gives without doubt the true cause. The detached appearance of the clouds in the forenoon will account for the darkness, as may be illustrated by taking panes of glass & placing them at a small distance from each other.

Caleb Butler, Esq., in his *History of Groton*, refers to the same subject, and makes the following explanation of the occurrence:—

¹ Reverend John Lathrop, Minister of the Second Church, Boston.

² Samuel Williams, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The darkness of this day and of the night following, which was proportionally great, was satisfactorily accounted for, by attentive observers of the phenomenon. There had been, a few days previous, very extensive fires between the settlements in Canada and New England. The state of the atmosphere and currents of the wind had favored the collection and preservation of the smoke over the territory involved in the darkness. The formation of the clouds, too, which prevailed at the time, probably had an agency in producing the result, by being in several layers and holding the smoke between them, and especially between them and the earth. As evidence, in part, of the correctness of this explanation of the phenomenon, the ashes of burnt leaves were precipitated from the rain water, a little of which fell during the day, when suffered to stand a few hours (pages 260, 261).

See "The New-England Magazine" (IV. 379-383) for May, 1833, published in Boston, for a description and explanation of the Dark Day.

A WILD DEER IN GROTON.

WITHIN the past week a wild deer has been seen several times in Groton and some of the neighboring towns. He has evidently got astray from his own kindred, and it is hoped that he will not be killed by some ambitious sportsman.

"Boston Evening Journal," August 20, 1892.

WILD DEER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

IN The Journal of the 20th the presence of a wild deer in the town of Groton was noted as a remarkable occurrence. It has since been learned that Mr. John H. Whitecomb of Ayer saw in that town on the 28th of August a red deer of about 150 pounds in weight. Its antlers were in velvet, having one prong each, and they were about a yard long. Mr. Whitecomb was some 40 yards off when he first saw the deer, but a few minutes later when the animal, approaching a building, became so frightened as to turn and pass the other way, it came within five or six yards of the observer. It is said that a deer was recently seen swimming a lake in Ashburnham. Whether this is the same deer or whether there

are several in the woods around the vicinity of Groton is not known. Perhaps some hunter can give information on that point.

"Boston Morning Journal," September 10, 1892.

According to the testimony of some of the oldest inhabitants of Groton, this is, probably, the only wild deer seen within the limits of the town during the present century. The local newspapers report that deer have been seen at several places in New Hampshire, where they have not been found for a long period.

In connection with this subject, see the second volume (pages 443-445) of the Historical Series, for an article entitled "Wild Animals."

THE GEOGRAPHY OF GROTON.

IN the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture" (New Series, Volume I., Part II.), published in the year 1859, there appears an "Agricultural Survey of Middlesex County," which contains a few items of sufficient local interest to be reprinted in this Historical Series. The paper, written by Dr. Joseph Reynolds, a son-in-law of Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., of Groton, supplements an article entitled "The Geography of Groton," which is given in Number XV. of the first volume of the Series. After speaking of the general direction of the rivers and streams in the County, the writer goes on to say:—

As we go west from the Merrimac, along the northerly line of the county, we enter the valley of the Nashua. This is a considerable river, and flows through a beautiful section of country. One branch of it rises in New Hampshire, and another in Worcester County. It enters Middlesex from Lancaster, in Worcester. It divides the easterly part of Shirley from Groton; then crossing the western part of Groton, it becomes, for a space, the dividing line between Groton and Pepperell; then entering Pepperell, for a mile or two, it divides that town from Dunstable. It empties into the Merrimac at Nashua, N. H. Its course, after it enters Middlesex, is north by east. It is a rapid stream, and furnishes abundant water-power throughout its whole course, which is im-

proved in Fitchburg, Lancaster, Shirley, Groton, Pepperell, and especially in Nashua, where it furnishes the principal motive power for the large manufacturing establishments of that flourishing city. The soil in the valley of the Nashua is, in general, good. The hills which form this valley, especially on the western side, are many of them broken and abrupt. They yield excellent pasturage. The lower levels, bordering on the river, furnish fertile mowing lands. There is but little intervalle land on the Nashua after it enters the county, and no wet meadows. The first affluent of the Nashua from the west, is the Nissitisset, a short stream, which rises in Poponipos Pond, in Brookline, N. H. This stream enters Pepperell on its northern line, and passing through the town in a southeasterly direction, reaches the Nashua just above the point where it becomes the boundary between Pepperell and Dunstable. This river is about 10 miles in length, and affords good water-power at several points in its course. A few miles to the southwest we find the Squannacook, which is the most important affluent of the Nashua. This river rises in the hills in Ashby, and crossing Townsend in an easterly direction, it turns more to the southeast, and pursues a winding course between the northerly part of Shirley and Groton, and enters the Nashua nearly at right angles, about two miles northwest of Groton Junction [now Ayer]. East of the Nashua is Salmon Brook, which rises in Whitney's Pond, in Groton, and passing through Massapoag Pond, runs a northerly course through the town of Dunstable, and reaches the Nashua before its entrance into the Merrimac. The valley of the Nashua includes, in the county, the towns of Dunstable, Groton, Shirley, Pepperell, Townsend, and Ashby; and contains some of the best lands in the county. Some of the farms on the slaty soils of Groton, Pepperell, and Townsend are under high cultivation, and yield abundant crops (pages 162, 163).

Under the heading of "Geology of the County" Dr. Reynolds writes:—

A range of mica-slate extends across the county, through the towns of Shirley, Groton, Pepperell, and Townsend. It is also found in Dracut and Lowell (page 171).

Steatite, or soapstone, is found in Groton. It has been worked to some extent. But it is said not to be as easy to work as in some localities, owing to the presence of sillex (page 172).

In connection with the last extract, see an article entitled "The Soapstone Quarry," which is given in Number IV. of the first volume of the Historical Series. Professor Edward Hitchcock, in his "Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology of Massachusetts" (Amherst, 1833), says :—

In Groton is a bed of soapstone on which considerable labor has been expended. Its width appears to be 10 or 12 feet, and it descends into the earth towards the southeast; dipping about 30°, and lying between layers of mica slate. It is not of the best quality, being somewhat too hard; yet its proximity to Boston, Newburyport, and Salem, will probably render it an object of importance (page 32).

AN ATTEMPT TO SET OFF SHIRLEY.

THE following memorial is found among the Archives (CXVI. 143) at the State House, and relates to an unsuccessful attempt to form a new parish or district corresponding in the main to the present town of Shirley, which is mentioned on page 88 of "The Boundary Lines of Old Groton" (1885).

Province of the	}	To his Honnour Spencer Phips Esq ^r and to the Hon ^{ble} : his majestys Council & House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston october 2 ^d A: D: 1751
Massachusetts Bay		

The Memorial of John Whittney Moses Writter Samuel Iarrabee Eleazer Tarbell and Nathaniel Harris Humbly Shew

That your memorialist and other Inhabitance of the South westerly P[ar]t of Groton and the Easterly Part of Lunenburge Prefred a P[e]tition t[o the] Hon^{ble}: Court in November A D: 1749 humbly praying To be Sett off from the towns to which they Belong and made into a Distinct and Seppreate town or parrish for the Resons mentioned in the aforeSaid Petition and The Hon^{ble}: Court was Pleas^d to order your Said Petitioners to Serve the Said town of Lunenburge &c. with a Coppy of the Said Petition which they Did

and upon hearing the answer of the town of Lunenburge and your Petitioners the Honourable Court was then Pleas^d to Send a Committee to View and upon Carefully Viewing all Circumstances Relateing to the Said Petition Reported in favover of your Petitioners on or aboute the Twenty Second of June 1750 But So it was that the Hon^{ble} Court was Pleas^d to Reject the Said Report and Dismiss the Said Petition — and your memorialist in September A. D : 1750 Prefred a memorial to this hon^{ble} Court to Revive y^e Said Petition and the Hon^{ble} house on y^e 3^d of october Last appointed a Com^{tee} to hear your memorialist again but the hon^{ble} Board Non Conured the vote of the house and Dismiss^d y^e Said memorial but the house adhearing to there own Vote So far as to Sustain the Said memorial and ordred that the town of Lunenburge Should be Served with a Coppy thereof but the Hon^{ble} Board not Joyning Nothing has ben Done thereon now your memorialist Humbly Prays that there afore Said memorial and Petition with the Report of the Said Com^{tee} thereon and all the papers thereto belonging may be Revived and again taken into Considration So that your Poor Distressed Petitioners may be Relieved and your memorialist as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray

JOHN WHITNEY

MOSES RITTER

Et

SAMUEL LARRABEE

[Indorsed] Pett of John Whitney Oct^r 9. 1751 Ordered to lie Jan^y 2 1752
 Stil to lie 3 to lie Still Dismissed Jan^y 9 1752th

HON. HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY.

THE following letters were written by the Honorable Hugh Blair Grigsby, of Virginia, and for their local references deserve a place in this Historical Series. Mr. Grigsby was born in Norfolk, on November 22, 1806, and at a very early age took a prominent part in the affairs of his native State. He was one of the youngest members that ever sat in the legislative halls of Virginia, and in 1829, together with Jefferson, Madison, and other eminent men, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. At a later period he devoted himself almost exclusively to literature and agriculture ;

and he soon became an authority in all matters relating to the history of his own Commonwealth. For many years the President of the Virginia Historical Society, he was chosen in 1871 the Chancellor of the College of William and Mary, from which venerable institution he had received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1855. Mr. Grigsby died at his home, Edgehill, Charlotte County, on April 28, 1881, leaving behind him the name of a thorough scholar and of a distinguished man of letters.

EDGEHILL, December 10, 1878:—

MY DEAR SIR,

Your beautiful Memorial of the Dead of Groton reached Edgehill during my absence of a fortnight on a jaunt to Norfolk; or I would have acknowledged its receipt at an earlier date. You have certainly saved the sepulchres of Groton from the fate predicted by Juvenal whom you aptly quote, and have answered the inquiry of Lord Byron in one of his most striking stanzas beginning: "Where are the epitaphs our fathers read?" Indeed you have done more for the dead of Groton than those who raised the stones you commemorate; for these are perishable, and your record is immortal.

I observe that you notice the fact that many of the stones are of slate, and especially of British slate, which is the least perishable of epitaphic material. It also allows the letters to be cut deeply, and is thus fitted particularly for horizontal tablets. I have seen thick slate tablets as perfect after the lapse of a century as when they were put in place. In our western climate, at least within two hundred miles of the sea-board, the finest Italian marble, especially in the form of horizontal slabs, is destined to early defacement and decay. Salt and damp are its foes. I see that, in the salt damp atmosphere of England, Cleopatra's Needle has already begun to show signs of deterioration. Next to slate, as a material of sepulchral architecture, is granite, which may now be polished finely; but from the hardness of the material, the lettering is usually too small and too shallow; and brass plates are liable to be stolen.

Nearly all the names you record are of our Virginian stock. I was pleased to see the name of Tarbell. Lieut. or Captain Tarbell was in command of the frigate *Constellation* near Craney Island in the war of 1812, and showed himself an able officer. His mode of

equipping a frigate to resist an attack from boats has been highly praised. It now seems probable that he was sprung from some of the tenants of the earth of Groton whom you commemorate. You will see a tribute to Tarbell in Cooper's Naval History, unless my memory deceives me. I never knew his subsequent fortunes. As I saw the Constellation under his charge, I have felt an interest in his fate. It should seem that the Bancrofts and the Tarbells intermarried. I also observe that our great historian has a blood connection with the eminently historic family of the Gullivers, who, though sprung into fame as recently as the days of Queen Anne, have ever since enjoyed a wide notoriety.

Accept my thanks for the valuable volume which you have sent to me, and still more for the courtesy and kindness which recalled my name to your memory.

With kindest regards,

I am truly yours,

HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY.

TO SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D.

Boston, Massachusetts.

P. S. I have long felt an interest in Groton as the cradle of the Prescotts and Lawrences.

SMITHVILLE, CHARLOTTE COUNTY,
VIRGINIA, Nov. 20, 1879:—

MY DEAR SIR,

The Early Land Grants of Groton, Massachusetts, prepared by yourself, and which you have kindly bestowed upon me, have furnished me with some agreeable reading. Many of the names belong to Virginia, such as John Page, Barron, Fish, Colles or Coles, Hall, Holden, Lawrence, Martin, Morse, Parker, Pearse, Reed, Roberts, Skinner, Stone, Woods, &c. Of these the Fiskes, Hall, Holden, are doubtless descendants of the men of Groton. Christopher Hall came to Norfolk as a bookbinder in 1815, set up a stationery store, accumulated a large fortune, and died some fifteen or twenty years ago, leaving one son and a daughter, who married a Windsor, a gentleman of northern birth, who is still living in Norfolk, is in business himself, and has a son also in business. Christopher Hall was a man of enterprize and of taste in binding. He had some excellent workmen in his bindery, and,

as a sample of his skill, bound Rees' Encyclopædia (in 47 volumes quarto) in calf handsomely gilt and lettered, for Marshall Parks, at four dollars per vol. *i. e.* 188 dollars for the work. I purchased the work at Mr. Parkes' sale, and can say that its binding at the distance of fifty years is still superb.

Holden of Norfolk was a seafaring man, a captain of a vessel of great worth, and the father of several daughters. I have no doubt that Hall and Holden were of your Groton stock.

I hope your example in publishing the Land Grants of Groton will be generally followed. There can be no certain immortality for manuscripts. Type alone can save the past. The great fires in London, in Boston, in Chicago, and in Richmond and elsewhere during the war, destroyed everything in their course. *Our* history cannot be written from the destruction of papers in the building of the General Court in April, 1865. So it is that I hail every effort to multiply the records of the past.

Ever mindful of your generous kindness on various occasions,

I am truly yours,

HUGH BLAIR GRIGSEY.

To SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D.

Boston, Massachusetts.

P. S. I forgot to say that the Allens are also residents of Norfolk, — descendants of Ethan. The Allyns, another New England name, are also residents of Norfolk, and keep up their connection with their birthplace in Massachusetts. By the way, Christopher Hall is a historic name. It appears in Waverley.

HARVARD, MASS.

THE Honorable Henry Stedman Nourse, of Lancaster, who is now engaged in writing a History of Harvard, has called my attention to the following vote, passed by the town of Harvard, on May 16, 1774. I am not aware that the four inhabitants of Groton, who are mentioned in the vote, were ever regularly set off, or that the boundary lines between the

two places were changed in any respect during that period. Perhaps, amid the exciting events that soon followed, the subject was then dropped.

Article 8th Voted to receive Benjamin Davis, Jonathan Stone, Abner Whetcombe and Amos Lamson; inhabitants of the Town of Groton to be inhabitants of Harvard when regularly sett off according to their Request and their lands annexed to the Town of Harvard.

JOHN LONGLEY AND JONATHAN PAGE.

THE following copy of a Bond is made from the original paper in my possession. I have also a similar bond, signed by Jonathan Page, of Groton, and numbered 35, which is witnessed by Jonathan Houghton and Elisha Roott. "The New Town at Paquoag" is now known as Athol; and the two towns on the Ashuelot River are Keene and Swanzey, New Hampshire, then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Sometimes in the early records they are spoken of as the Upper-Ashuelot and the Lower-Ashuelot townships. The original document is a printed blank with various entries in manuscript; and in this copy the written portion is given within parentheses. There is no evidence that either Mr. Longley or Mr. Page ever settled in the new town, as they do not seem to have lost their residence at Groton.

(N^o 32)

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That (I John Longly) of (Groton) in the County of (Middlesex) and Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* (Yeoman) Am held and stand firmly Bound and Obliged unto (William Dudley Ebenezer Burrell Edward Goddard Israell Williams Samuel Chandler Charles Church John Chandler Daniell Epps & John Hobson a Comittee Appointed by the Great & Gen^l Court to Admitt Settlers into the three Towns Westward viz' Two on Ashuelott the Other at Paquoag) in the full and just Sum of *Twenty Pounds* Currant

Lawful Money of the said Province, to be paid to the said (Committee or the Major part of them or their Respective Successors for the Use and benefitt of the Settlers at the Town at Paquoag Aforesaid) [Heirs Executors Administrators and Successors in the said Trust, *these words within brackets crossed out in the original*] which Payment well and faithfully to be made, I bind my self my Heirs Executors and Administrators each and every of them firmly by these Presents. Sealed with my Seal. Dated this (26 day) of *June* 1734.

THE Condition of this present Obligation is such, That whereas the above-bounden (John Longly) is by the Committee of the Great and General Court thereunto appointed, admitted a Setler into the New Town (at Paquoag Aforesaid) under certain Limitations and Restrictions in the Order of the said Court passed in their Sessions *July* 1732, reference thereto being had may more fully appear. Now if the said (John Longly or his Son) shall well and truly fulfil the Terms and Conditions of the said Order of the General Court, and at the time therein expressed, then the above written Obligation shall be void, but on failure in the performance of the said Terms or any of them, then the above-written to be good of full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in Presence of us

JOHN WHITE

JONATHAN HOUGHTON

JOHN LONGLEY



MOSES CHILD.

WITHIN a short time Samuel Mitchell Child, Esq., a lawyer of Boston, has placed in my hands for examination certain old papers which once belonged to his great-great-grandfather, Moses Child, of Groton. As they are more or less connected with the history of the town, I purpose to notice them in this Series.

The earliest of these papers is dated at Watertown, March 31, 1763, and signed by John Remington, Collector of the

Duties of Excise, giving to Mr. Child permission "to sell Rum, and other Distilled Spirits and Wine." Another paper is dated at Cambridge, May, 1774, and informs the Selectmen of the town that Messrs. John Sawtell, Moses Child and George Peirce were licensed as Innholders during the previous year, and also that Jonathan Clark Lewis, Jonas Cutler, and William Swan were licensed as Retailers for the same period; and then notifies the Selectmen that the time for renewing the licenses would be on Tuesday, September 13. The names of John Sawtell and Moses Child are additional to the list of landlords, previously printed in the first volume (No. VIII.) of the Historical Series. Among these old papers is Mr. Child's account-book, bearing date June 5, 1761, which was in use for seven years; and from the numerous charges to his customers for rum, brandy and flip, it would seem as if he was a wholesale dealer in liquors rather than a retailer. In one place he writes: "March ye 7 [1773?] Capt Shattuck and Isaac Bowers begun to Take the Newspapers"; and later, in another place, he says: "Capt Asa Lawrance paid for three months for the Nues papers £0:3:4:0." Did he furnish his neighbors with their weekly papers as well as with their liquid stimulants? Was he an agent of the publishers?

Moses Child was the second son of Isaac and Anna (Adams) Child, and born at Watertown, on April 6, 1731. He was married to Sarah Stiles, of Lunenburg; and they settled at Groton, where their eight children were born. During the French and Indian War he held a commission as Ensign, which is now in the possession of the Maine Historical Society at Portland, according to Blood's History of Temple, New Hampshire (page 211). In November, 1775, he was one of two persons, commissioned by General Washington, and sent at the public expense to Nova Scotia, "to inquire into the state of that Colony, the disposition of the inhabitants towards the American cause, and the condition of the fortifications, dock yards, the quantity of the warlike stores, and the number of soldiers, sailors and ships of war there; and to transmit the earliest intelligence to Gen.

Washington." His commission for this service is printed in full in the "Genealogy of the Child, Childs and Childe Families" (page 546).

Mr. Child served also as an officer in the Revolution, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. A grant of land lying within the District of Maine was made to him and others for their military services. The tract was then called Tyngstown, in honor of Captain James Tyng, but is now known as Wilton, and lies in Franklin County, Maine. Among these Child manuscripts is a list of the original proprietors of the township, and other papers relating to the laying out of that settlement.

About the year 1790 Mr. Child removed to Temple, New Hampshire, where he lived until his death, which took place on February 8, 1793. His widow survived him for a quarter of a century, and died on June 3, 1818.

Among the Child papers is a warrant, which contains an allusion to the custom of warning strangers out of town. Such orders were in accordance with an old practice, based on law and then common throughout the Province, which aimed to prevent the permanent settlement of families in towns where they might become a public burden. See page 2 of this volume, near the foot, for other instances of this unfriendly proceeding.

MIDDLESEX SS. To Moses Childs a Constable for the Town of Groton in s^d County Gentleman Greeting

Whereas there hath for some time past Resided within the said Town of Groton Samuel Farnsworth who came last from the Town of Hollis in the County of Hillsborô in the Province of New Hampshire and Mary Porter a Daughter in Law of Deacon Collier who came last from the Town of Leicester in the County of Worcester, and as the Select-men for the s^d Town of Groton Refuse to admit Either of the abovenamed persons as Inhabitants within the s^d Town of Groton These are therefore in his majesties Name to Require you the afores^d officer to Notifie & Warn Each of the above named persons forthwith to depart and leave the s^d Town of Groton at the peril of the Law, and you are to make return of this Warrant with your Doings there-

on to some one of the Select-men for s^d Groton as Soon as Conveniently may be — Dated at Groton afores^d this first day of aug^t in the fourteenth Year of his majesties Reign Annoq: Domini 1774.

By orodor of the Select-men afores^d

OLIVER PRESCOTT *Town Clerk.*

MIDDLESEX SS: Groton September y^e 12th AD: 1774

on the Twenty Seventh Day of last August I notified & warned the within named Mary Porter forthwith to depart this Town & this Day also Notified & Warned the within named Samuel Farnsworth to depart this Town by reading the within Notification to each of them.

P^r MOSES CHILD } *Constable
for said
Groton*

fees

CHARLES B. RICHARDSON.

THE following sketch of one of my early playmates and schoolmates is printed in "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register" (XLVI. 109) for January, 1892:—

Mr. CHARLES BENJAMIN RICHARDSON died at West Newton, Mass., July 5, 1891, aged 59. He was born at Groton, Mass., March 31, 1832, and was a son of Alpheus and Susan (Lawrence) Richardson of Groton. His parents were both born at Groton, his father Nov. 3, 1797, and his mother Feb. 28, 1794. They were married Nov. 7, 1820.

Charles B. Richardson was a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas¹ Richardson, an early settler of Woburn, Mass., through Isaac², Benjamin³, Benjamin⁴, Benjamin⁵, Alpheus⁶, and Alpheus⁷ his father. (See Richardson Memorial, by John A. Vinton, page 588.) When a youth he came to Boston and became a clerk for Mr. Charles Tappan, bookseller and publisher. In 1856 he entered into partnership with Mr. James Robinson, under the firm of Robinson and Richardson, and carried on the publishing business at No. 119 Washington Street. They were the publishers

of *The Student and Schoolmate*. At the close of the year the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Richardson started a new periodical, *The Historical Magazine*. Besides this he published the REGISTER one year, 1857. He also engaged in the sale of historical books. Early in 1858 he removed his publication office and bookstore to New York City. In 1862 he reprinted the Bay Psalm Book (see REGISTER, vol. 45, p. 305). In June, 1864, he sold out the *Historical Magazine* to the then editor, John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. When the work was published in Boston the writer of this obituary was the editor (See REGISTER for January, 1878, vol. 32, page 116). Mr. Richardson continued the publishing and bookselling business. During the later years of his business life in New York city, he was a member of the University Publishing Company. After 1885 he resided at Newton, Mass.

Mr. Richardson married 1st, at Boston, Miss Mary Frances Carter, Nov. 7, 1859. She died March 19, 1861. He married 2d, Miss Charlotte E. Hale, daughter of David Hale, prominent as one of the editors and proprietors of the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

MAINE SETTLERS FROM GROTON.

IN "The History of Waterford, Oxford County, Maine" (Portland, 1879), is an account of several families that went to Waterford, during the last century, from Groton and neighborhood. Among them are found the names of Jonathan Stone, and his sons Jonathan, Jr., Moses, Oliver, and Solomon, all natives of Groton, as well as the names of many families from Harvard, besides occasional representatives from Berlin, Bolton, Littleton, Stow, and other places in the vicinity. The following sketches of the Stone family are taken from the History, and although very incomplete, they may still help to link together different branches of that name. Jonathan Stone, the father, was the second son of Deacon James and Mary (Farwell) Stone, and born at Groton, on December 12, 1731. He was married, on July 9, 1755, to Susanna, youngest daughter of Abraham and Eliza-

beth (Gilson) Moors ; and they had eleven children, of whom certainly three died young.

In connection with this subject, see an article entitled "Maine Settlers from Groton," on pages 91-102 of this volume ; and also "Groton Families in Maine," on pages 75-78 of the preceding volume.

JONATHAN STONE married SUSANNA MOORE [MOORS]. He removed to Waterford about 1796, and settled south of Tom pond, where Samuel Warren now lives. He came from Groton, Mass.

Children :

Jonathan [born at Groton, on April 10, 1758], m. Catherine Willard.
Solomon [born at Groton, on February 7, 1763], m. Hepzibah Treadwell.
Moses [born at Groton, on November 4, 1764], m. 1st, Polly Hamlin [at Groton, on August 20, 1789] ; 2d, Ruth Porter.
Oliver [born at Groton, on November 16, 1778], m. Sally Jewell.
Simeon.

Susan [Susanna, born at Groton, on December 3, 1756], m. Africa Hamlin [at Groton, on October 18, 1785].

JONATHAN STONE (2d gen.), who married CATHERINE WILLARD, came from Harvard, Mass., with the family, and resided on the old place.

Children :

Theodore, m. 1st, [his cousin] Elsie Stone ; 2d, [another cousin] Almira Hamlin.
Silvia, m. Amos Saunders.
William, m. Susan Hamlin.

MAJ. THEODORE STONE (3d gen.), who married first, [his cousin] ELSIE STONE [daughter of Moses] ; second, [another cousin] ALMIRA HAMLIN [daughter of Africa and Susanna (Stone) Hamlin, mentioned above], was son of Jonathan Stone ; lived on the home place, and afterward, just east of Tom Pond.

Children :

Sophronia.
Catharine, m. 1st, Albion K. P. Dunham ; 2d, — Merrill.
Sophronia W., m. Granville Morse.
Mary.

MOSES STONE (2d gen.), who married first, POLLY HAMLIN [on August 20, 1789] ; second, RUTH PORTER, was son of Jonathan Stone. He came from Groton, Mass., and resided where Sumner Stone now lives ; a farmer. [In the Groton Church records he

is put down as of "Newpennycook," now known as Rumford, Maine.]

Children :

Elsie, b. 1790; m. Maj. Theodore Stone.

Hannibal, b. 1792.

Polly, b. 1794; m. Charles Billings.

Amanda, b. 1795.

David P., b. 1796.

Jonathan, b. 1797; a lawyer.

Rufus, b. 1800.

Sumner, b. 1802; m. 1st, Catherine Hobson; 2d, Martha Frost.

Luther, b. 1805.

Calvin, b. 1807; m. Katy Knight.

Henry, b. 1809; m. — Haskell.

OLIVER STONE (2d gen.), who married SALLY JEWELL, was son of Jonathan Stone, senior; came to Waterford, with the family, from Groton, Mass., and lived near where Samuel Warren now resides; was a farmer.

Children :

Alonzo, m. Sally Watson.

Daphne.

Ezra, m. Julia Barker.

Samuel, m. Adelaide Jones.

Lewis.

Oliver.

Sarah A., m. Simon Watson.

Daphne.

Leander G.

DEA. SOLOMON STONE (2d gen.), who married HEPZIBAH TREADWELL, was son of Jonathan Stone. He came from Groton, Mass., with the family, and resided on Stone Hill, in Gambo district; a farmer.

Children :

Solomon, b. 1797; m. Eunice Edwards.

Thomas T., D.D., b. 1799 [February 9, 1801]; m. Laura Poor. [He is now the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin College.]

Susan M., b. 1806; m. Stephen Proctor.

SOLOMON STONE (3d gen.), who married EUNICE EDWARDS, was son of Deacon Solomon Stone, and lived on a part of the old place; a farmer.

Children :

Mary Jane, m. Geo. W. Pattee.

Abby, m. Andrew J. Pattee.

Laura.

Ellen, m. 1st, James Jordan; 2d, Joseph Small.

JOEL STONE, born 1766, married LUCINDA PARKHURST, born 1772. He resided in the Gambo district ; a farmer. [He was the eldest child of Joel and Eunice (Holden) Stone, and born at Groton, on October 30, 1765.]

Children :

Lucinda, b. 1796 ; m. John Proctor.
 Eber, b. 1797 ; m. Nancy Atherton.
 Nancy, b. 1800 ; was a teacher.
 Emma, b. 1803 ; m. Daniel Plummer.
 Sarah, b. 1806 ; m. Moses Young.

EBER STONE (2d gen.), who married NANCY ATHERTON, lived on the home place.

Children :

Augusta, m. Joel Stone.
 Oscar, m. Mary Kenney.
 Moody K., m. Maria Merrill.
 Joel A., m. Annice McEllory.
 Nancy, m. Henry Danley.
 William, m. Elizabeth H. Wilkins.
 Walter, died in the war. [Probably the same person as Walter E. Stone, Company D, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, who died of disease, on June 18, 1863.]

DAVID STONE married LUCY W. SAMPSON. He came from Harvard, Mass., and lived in the west part of the town, near Sweden. [Perhaps he was the son of Daniel and Martha Stone, of Groton, who was born on March 23, 1772.]

Children :

Susan W., m. Deacon Aaron Cummings ; no children.
 Joseph, m. Mary Bridge ; eight children.
 James (deacon), m. Harriet Holden ; seven children.
 Rebecca, m. Jeremiah Hale ; three children.
 David S., m. Eliza Walker ; six children.
 Hiram, m. Polly Wheeler ; four children.
 Lorenzo, m. Jemima Tubbs ; two children.
 Lydia R., m. William Foster ; three children.
 Henry M., m. Elizabeth Forsythe ; two children.
 Thomas S., m. Sarah Treadwell.

LISTS OF DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

THE following lists of Deaths and Marriages are found in the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), under the respective dates as here given after each announcement.

DEATHS.

At Groton, [August 4,] Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, consort of Aaron Brown, Esq. of that town, *Æt.* 45.

August 19, 1797.

She was the youngest daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Whitney) Stowell, born at Waltham, on June 14, 1752, and married to Mr. Brown in the year 1774.

In Troy, N. H. Mr. Dexter Kelley, formerly of Groton, Mass. aged about 30.

October 24, 1835.

In Groton, 2d inst. Mr. Benjamin F. Sawtell, aged 33. He came to his sudden death by falling from the spear of a loaded wagon, the wheels passing over his head and shoulders.

November 7, 1833.

In Groton, May 30th, Mrs. Catherine Shattuck, wife of Mr. Daniel S. aged 31. — On Saturday last [June 4], Mr. Frederick Augustus Richardson, son of the late Mr. Alpheus R. aged 19.

June 11, 1825.

MARRIAGES.

[In Boston,] Mr. DANIEL COLE, to Miss BETSY WOODS, of Groton.

July 3, 1799.

In Easton, * * * * Mr. David Hartwell, of Groton, to Miss Harriet Newell, daughter of Mr. Asel Haywood.

October 3, 1833.

In Haverhill, * * * * Mr. Henry Hill, of Groton, to Miss Abigail Coffin.

October 10, 1833.

In Groton, Mr. John Parks Jr. to Miss Sophia Nutting ; Mr. Hiram Barden to Miss Rachael Robbins ; Mr. Warren Robbins to Miss Olive Barden ; Mr. Levi Priest to Miss Louisa Heartwell ; Mr. Levi Stone to Miss Louisa Burgess.

October 25, 1833.

Mr. Stone was married on September 4, 1833 ; and his wife died on February 8, 1843, soon after giving birth to twins.

In Pepperell, Mr. Reuben Torrey, of Groton, to Miss Lucinda Hill.

December 12, 1833.

In Groton, on Thursday [July 12], last week, Mr. Zadoc Woods to Miss Roxana Blood.

July 21, 1821.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1892.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., NO. VIII.

GROTON DURING THE INDIAN WARS.

THE following narrative was written by Major Simon Willard, of Groton, a little more than a fortnight after the burning of the town by the Indians, and is found among the Massachusetts Archives (LXVIII. 186). It should be read in connection with an order given to Captain Cook, and printed in "Groton during the Indian Wars" (page 24). It is in the nature of a report to the Council on what was done by the Essex and Norfolk troops during that eventful week. Norfolk County then was very different from the one of to-day, and embraced no portion of the present county of that name.

Major Willard's farm lay in the southerly part of Groton, now included within the limits of Ayer, and was known as Nonacoicus. After the abandonment of the town his family went to Charlestown, where he died a few weeks later, on April 24, 1676.

MAJOR WILLARD'S NARRATIVE.

A short narative of what I haue atended vnto by the counceill of late since I went to releiue Groatten

The 21 : 1 : 75|76 I went to concord, & devided the troope committed vnto me from Essex & Northfolke, into three pts one to garde the carts, pressed from Sudbury, one pt for the carts presed from concord, both to Lancaster, & one pt for the carts that went from Charlestowne & wattertowne, that went volintiers or wear hiered,

when I had sent them to ther seuerall placeses I came downe beinge the 22 : 1 : 75. 6 : & went to concord the 25 : 1 : 75 / when I came ther, I inquiered how it was with Lancaster, the answer was they weare in distrese, I psently sent 40 horse theiyr to fetch awaye corne, & I went that night to Chellmsfoord to se how it was with them, they complayned, Billerikye Bridge stood in great need of beinge fortified I ordered that to be don, allso they told me, that the Indians made two great rafts of boords & rayles, that they had gott that laye at the other syd of the Riuer I ordered, 20 souldiers to go ouer & take them, & towe them downe the Riuer or pserue them, as they se cause the 27 of this Instant I went from Chellmsfoord to Concord agayne when I came ther the troopers that I sent to Lancaster last, had broght awaye all the people ther but had left about 50 bushells of wheat & Indian corne yesterdaye I sent : 40 : horses or mor to fetch it awaye, & came downe from concord, this daye I expectt they will be at concord, some of the troope I released when this last worke was don, the other I left order to scout ahead vntill they heer frome me agayne, I thought it not meet to relese more, when we stand in need of men, my desier is to know what I shall do herin in, concord & Chellmsfoord looke euery daye to be fiered, & wold haue more men but know not how to keepe them nor paye them.

your humbl servant

SIMON WILLARD, 29 : 1 : 76

ENOSH LAWRENCE.

The following entry in the Court Records of Middlesex County (III. 36), under date of October 1, 1672, is of interest in connection with a petition of Enoch Lawrence, which is found among the Massachusetts Archives (LXX. 583) at the State House, and printed in "Groton during the Indian Wars" (pages 84, 85). Lawrence's given name is sometimes written Enosh, and at other times Enoch, though it is a variation from Enos. This will be seen by consulting the Geneva version of the Bible, long used in preference to King James's version by the New England men, and out of which Enosh Lawrence was undoubtedly named. In the Genevan, "Enosh" occurs where the authorized version has "Enos," in Genesis v. 6, 7, 9-11.

Enosh Laurance being lame in his hand, so as disenable him to handle his Armes, is freed from all ordinary trayneings, paijng 5^s 7^d annũ. to the Military company of the Place.

In his petition, which was presented to the Governor and the General Court in the autumn of 1702, Lawrence sets forth that he "is a very poor man and by reason of wounds in his hand, received in a fight with the Indians in the former indian War is allmost wholly disabled from following his dayly Labour upon which he depends for a Livelyhood both for himself and his family"; and in consequence thereof he asks for help, which was duly granted by giving him a pension during life, besides relieving him from public taxes. At this late day it seems fair to give Enosh the benefit of any doubt; and very likely in his younger days he was troubled with rheumatism, which later in life was aggravated by a wound.

GROTON MILITARY COMPANY.

The following paper is found among the miscellaneous manuscripts of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in a volume marked on the back "Letters & Papers 1632-1678" (page 134). It is printed for the most part in "Groton during the Indian Wars" (page 12), as taken from the General Court Records; but this copy has the date when the Magistrates gave their consent, which the other one did not have.

The Military Company of Groaten being destitute of Military officers the deputyes Judge meete & doe hereby appoynt James Parker to be their Capl & William Lakin Leiutenant & Nathaniel Laurence to be their ensigne & so as to haue Comissions accordingly desireing the consent of o^r Honord magists hereto

WILLIAM TORREY, *Cleric.*

24 (8) 1673 Consented to by y^e magists EDWARD: RAUSON *Secrety*

RICHARD BLOOD AND ROBERT PARRIS.

At a session of the Middlesex County Court held at Charlestown, and beginning on June 20, 1682, it is recorded:—

Rí: Bloud [of Groton], being convicted of selling liquor to the

Indians, is fined five pounds, & to pay costs. twelve shil. to Thomas Dublett. & 2. other Indians (IV. 40).

Robert Parris [of Groton], being accused of selling liquo^r to the Indians. Paying costs, is dismissed (IV. 40).

THE ASSAULT OF JULY 27, 1697.

Among the Massachusetts Archives (XXX. 352) at the State House, there is a paper bearing date August 8, 1694, and signed by William Phips, Governor of the Province, which alludes to the assault made on Groton by the Indians on July 27 of that year. Omitting the heading, it begins: —

A DECLARATION AND PRECEPT.

To the Sachems and Principal Indians within the Eastern parts of this Province.

Whereas it is credibly Informed, That some Indians from the Eastern parts of this Province, particularly Robin Doney, John Doney and sundry others whose names are not known some time in y^e month of July last with force and armes did attack and assault their Maj^{ties} Subjects at Oyster River [Durham] &c^t within the Province of New-Hampshire; as also at the Town of Groton within this Province, and against and upon them then and there did act and perpetrate sundry outrages, rapines, barbarities and cruel murders, did burn consume and lay waste their houses and Estates contrary to the Peace of our Sovereign Lord and Lady William & Mary by the Grace of God King and Queen over England &c^t the Stipulations made by the said Indians, and in violation of their Faith duty and Subjection unto their said Maj^{ties}

LIEUT.-GOV. WM. TAILER.

During the summer of 1704 Major William Taylor, at the head of a company of mounted soldiers, was actively engaged on the frontiers of the Province in fighting the Indians. This officer afterward became a somewhat distinguished man, and at two different periods was Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and each time Acting Governor, when his name was written "Tailer." He was a native of Boston, and a nephew of Governor Stoughton.

He is mentioned several times in "Groton during the Indian Wars," where in one place he is called Colonel. In a volume of Winthrop Papers, Part V., published by the Massachusetts Historical Society as one of their Collections (sixth series, III.), there are several references to him as well as to Captain James Avery during this period, which are herewith given. The first reference is contained in a letter from Isaac Addington to Fitz-John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, dated at Boston, August 4, 1704, as follows : —

His Excellency desires your Honour will please to order Cap^{tn} Avery with the Moheags &c. to Groton, to abide there for some time for scouring of the woods thereabouts. They will probably be better contented there, being not altogether strangers in those parts, and will not be so far from home as before (page 252).

The receipt of this letter was acknowledged at the time by Daniel Wetherell, of New London, Connecticut, who informed Secretary Addington that Governor Winthrop was absent in Hartford, and that the members of the Council then in New London were authorized to attend to pressing business. He furthermore added : —

The Pequot & Moheag Indians went out last Thursday from Plainfield [Connecticut], under the command of Capt. [John] Levingstone, by New Roxbury [Woodstock, Connecticut] into the northern woods with a design to come upon y^e enemy's tracks on their return from Lancaster. So y^e Capt. Avery cant march to Groton with them, as y^e Hon^r mentions. We conclude that, upon rec^d of y^e lett^r, the Gov^r & Councill at Hartford will ord^r a party of our English, with some of our Indians y^e are now upon the river in your Province, to march directly through the woods to Lancaster and to range in those woods for y^e enemy (page 253).

A few days after the date of this letter, probably on August 14, Major William Whiting writes to Governor Winthrop concerning their plans to pursue the enemy, and says : —

Early y^e next morning [August 11] considered what mesures to take pursuant to the said order ; it was resolv'd best to retorne to Hatfield to inforce our men and procure necessary provisions for

our subsistence &c. Immediately thereupon we drew off, and at Hatfield held a further consultation, Col. Partridge being present. It was then concluded to detach 200 men, including Cap^t Levingstons comp^y, and the next morning march towards Wachusett Hill in search of the enemys tracks ; but before we departed the house, came in an express from Boston wth let^r from M^r Secret^y Addington wth inform'd Col. Partridge that the enemy on y^e 8^o instant were still hovering about Groton, and that Maj^r Taylor was then ready to march wth a force of between 3 and 400 men in search of them. We still resolv'd to put our determination in execution, in order whereto Cap Levingstone mov'd ouer to Hadly this night, Cap^t Allyn and my comp^y to North Hampton (pages 241, 242).

In a letter, dated at Northampton, August 19, Mr. Whiting writes again to Governor Winthrop, and begins thus : —

S^t, — I wrote your Honour yesterday, since which an express from Boston with let^r from Governer Dudley to Col. Partridge signifying Maj^r Taylors returne on y^e 15^o instant to Groton after five dayes fruitless persute of the enemy, & concluding their returne ; . . . (page 258).

On July 31, 1704, the Indians fell upon Lancaster, where they killed several men and burned the meeting-house ; and within a day or two afterward they attacked Groton, where they did other damage. See "Groton during the Indian Wars" (pages 68, 69), for the copy of a petition sent to the Governor and the General Court, soon after the assault, by John Shepley, who says : "There were 3 of our first Company kill'd or carryed away." Matthias Farnsworth, Jr., was captured in this attack and taken to Canada, where he became naturalized and afterward married a Frenchwoman, though it is not known now who else was either killed or carried off. See the second volume (pages 364–366) of the Historical Series, for an article on "Matthias Farnsworth's Captivity." It was during the alarm and excitement of this period that Major Taylor was scouring the wilderness in pursuit of the Indians, as is recorded in the volume of Winthrop Papers, Part V., already mentioned.

JOHN DAVIS.

It was John Davis who was killed by the Indians near his own door at Groton, on October 25, 1704, — and not Samuel, as incorrectly stated in "Groton during the Indian Wars" (page 89). John was the eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Waters) Davis, and born at Groton, on March 10, 1664. His house stood a short distance below the Groton School, where Walter Dickson lived when the Map in Mr. Butler's History was made. His father was the eldest son of Barnabas and Patience Davis, who came from England in the summer of 1635, and settled at Charlestown.

Samuel and Mary (Waters) Davis had eight children, as follows: "Marie," born at Lancaster, on January 26, 1657, and presumably died young, as another Mary soon appears; Elizabeth, born at Charlestown, on November 11, 1658; Mary, born at Groton, on January 31, 1662-3, married Isaac Lewis, of Boston, on May 25, 1680, and had six children; John, born at Groton, on March 10, 1664 (killed as above stated), married Mehitabel —, and had five children; Sarah, born at Groton, on August 12, 1667; Samuel, born at Groton, on January 10, 1669; Barnabas, born at Groton, on April 17, 1672, and died in August, 1690; and Patience, born at Groton, on April 10, 1674.

This family was not akin to that of Dolor Davis, a petitioner for the Plantation of Groton, and one of the first Board of Selectmen appointed by the General Court.

There is some reason to think that John Davis's wife was Mehitabel, daughter of Ellis (or Elias) and Anna Barron, though Barron, in his will made on December 31, 1711, mentions his daughter Mehitabel Parker. She may have married a Parker for her second husband.

A FORT ON THE NASHUA.

I quote the following extract from a letter of Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts, to Fitz-John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, in order to show that at the beginning of the last century there was a fort on the banks of the

Nashua River; and also to show that even then the stream was sometimes called the Groton River, as it had been at times during the preceding century. The fort was probably situated within the present limits of Hollis, New Hampshire, as otherwise it would not have been "upon the outer edge" of Dunstable; and furthermore the river was never called "Groton" for any considerable distance outside of the township. (See the first volume of this Historical Series, No. XV. pages 1 and 2, for an account of the name as applied to the river.) Perhaps hereafter some local antiquary, either of Hollis or Nashua, will identify the site, and thus add another interesting spot to the neighborhood. The letter was written from Roxbury, on March 6, 1703-4, and begins thus:—

S^t, — I have your letters of the twenty eighth past, for which I thank you, and am glad your gentlemen think so well of the service as to gratify your Indians, though the 12^d per diem is truly too much for them, and am contented that they call at Dunstable, at the fort there near to Groton River upon the outward edge of that town, and have nothing against their scouting to Manadnuck, a party of them as they come along. Though I have had two parties there already on a months time and find nothing, they may yet meet something in that cross range; but I am of opinion that there are scarce any settlements between Connecticut and Merimack, but that they are all gone eastward of Saco River to lodge their wives and children more securely. In this article you will only let the scout that take the circle be before the other party, that they may as near as may bee meet at Dunstable without the loss of time, and that there be some English men with each party, for fear of a mischief amongst several other parties I have had this last month abroad.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, sixth series, III. 178.

LOVEWELL'S FIGHT.

The following notice of a Death appears in the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), October 24, 1798. As Lovewell's Fight at Pequawket on May 8, 1725, is so closely connected with the history of Groton, the item may properly be given in this chapter.

DIED] — At Plymouth, N. H. Dea. NOAH JOHNSON, *Æt.* 104. He was engaged in the famous battle of *Lovell*, at the place now called *Pryburg* [Maine]; and had [for] three or four years been the last survivor who engaged in that memorable transaction.

According to a list of the soldiers, which was printed in the Preface to Thomas Symmes's Sermon on the Death of Captain John Lovewell, preached at Bradford only one week later, — on May 16, — Sergeant Noah Johnson was of Dunstable. In the Appendix to Charles James Fox's History of that town, it is said: —

JOHNSON, NOAH. — Probably from Woburn; born in 1698: survivor of Lovewell's Fight: died at Pembroke [New Hampshire], 13th. Aug., 1798, in the *one hundredth* year of his age (page 246).

The discrepancies in regard to his age and the place of his death I leave for others to reconcile.

The following extract from the printed Journal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (page 32) for June 8, 1737, shows that Johnson at one time received a pension from the Province: —

A Petition of *Noah Johnson* of *Suncook* or *Lovewell's Town*, praying that a further Pension of *fifteen Pounds* may be made him on Account of the Wounds he received in a Fight against the Indian Enemy at *Pigwacket*, to be accounted from the time of the Expiration of the last Pension. Read, and in answer to this Petition, *Ordered*, That a Pension of *fifteen Pounds* per Annum be & hereby is granted & allowed to be paid out of the publick Treasury to the Petitioner in Consideration of the Wounds he received in the late Fight against the Indian Enemy at *Pigwacket*, the Stipend to commence from and after the Expiration of the last Pension, which was on the first Day of *June* Instant, and from thence to be in force for the space of three Years.

Sent up for Concurrence.

The township of Suncook or Lovewell's Town, now known as Pembroke, New Hampshire, was granted in May, 1727, by the General Court of Massachusetts to Captain John Lovewell and his brave men in consideration of their services

against the Indians. When the new Provincial line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was established by a decree of the King, on March 4, 1739-40, this territory fell within the limits of New Hampshire, so that Johnson's pension was never renewed after the expiration of its term of three years.

BENJAMIN STONE.

THE subscriber to the following notice was probably the person, married at Groton, on October 12, 1762, to Prudence, second daughter of Ezra and Abigail (Pierce) Farnsworth, who was born on July 18, 1740. Perhaps he was a son of Benjamin Stone, who died on September 23, 1758, but of whose family nothing is found in the town-records; or possibly a son of Deacon Simon Stone, born on August 12, 1706.

GROTON, April 25, 1769.

RAN-away from *Benja. Stone*, of Groton, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, on the 23d Instant, in the Evening, a young Fellow of 17 Years of Age, named THOMAS SAMSON, dark Complexion, of a full middling Stature for one of his Age; a likely, sprightly active Fellow, black long Hair: He carried away with him, two mixt all-wool Coats, red and blue and white, and one Jacket of the same, one of the Coats lin'd with green Shalloon, trim'd with Brass Buttons, and one grey Coat and Jacket with Brass-Buttons, a pair of Sheep-skin Breeches, two pair mixt blue and white Stockings, one pair worsted the other yarn, another pair reddish, one strip'd woollen Shirt, one Cotton ditto, and one fine linen one, a pair of Calve-skin Pumps, and one pair thick Shoes, two silk Handkerchiefs, one black, the other reddish, and a felt Hat something wore. Whoever shall take up said Run-away, and return him to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Run-away as they would answer it at their Peril.——

N. B. He stole about 20 l. Old Tenor in Cash.

BENJAMIN STONE.

"The Massachusetts Gazette" (Boston), May 11, 1769.

HIGHWAY FROM GROTON TO CONCORD.

At a session of the Middlesex County Court, held at Cambridge and beginning on April 1, 1673, according to the records, the following commission was appointed:—

M^r Jn^s Flint, Jn^s Smedly, John fiske Jun^r Abrah^m Parker, James Knap & Robert Bloud, are nominated & impowred by this Court, to lay out & settle the high way between Groton & Concord, & this worke to be attended the 21. day of May next, at 9: of the clocke in the morneing, to meet & begin at the westerly end of Tadmock meadows (III. 58, 59).

The members of the foregoing committee lived, respectively, as follows: Flint and Smedly at Concord; Fiske and Parker at Chelmsford; and Knap and Blood at Groton. The Tadmock meadows lie now within the limits of Westford, though Tadmuck is the usual way of writing the word at the present time.

At a session of the same Court, held at Cambridge and beginning on April 4, 1682, the following action was taken:—

In ans^r to a motion made by the select men of Groton the Com^{it}tee formly chosen out of Groton Concord & Chelmsford are appoynted to perfect y^e Highway from Groton to Concord, & to settle y^e same thorow Robert Blouds farme where it may be most convenient (IV. 32).

Robert Blood, whose farm is mentioned above, was of Concord, where he was a large land-owner, and one of the petitioners for the plantation of Groton, as also were two of his brothers, Richard and John. Richard, however, was the only one of the three who settled in Groton; and after his death, which took place on December 7, 1683, administration on his estate was granted to the widow Isabel, and her three sons, James, Joseph, and Nathaniel, whose names are given, presumably, in the order of their ages.

The following extracts, taken from "The Early Records of Groton, Massachusetts," undoubtedly refer to the same highway : —

At a meeting of the select men January 10 1672 a commite chussen to meet with concord men chelmesford men and Robert blood to lay out the way to the bay betwene this and the spring wher it is most passable and the commite are maior willard sergent parker James knop The maior hauing not tim to atend it Richard Blood is chussen by the towne in his rounge at a towne meeting march 17 72-73 (pages 44, 45).

At a generall Town meeting febr 18 1680 It was then agreed vpon and voted that the old Committee chusen shold perfect their work in laying out the hye way to Concord (page 63).

MISS MARY E. NUTTING.

MARY ELIZA NUTTING, who wrote the account of the Nutting Family which was printed in the second volume (pages 259-262) of the Historical Series, died at Saint Margaret's Home in Boston, on October 23, 1889, after a surgical operation. She was a native of Boston, and a proof-reader by occupation; and in that capacity for twenty years was connected with "Littell's Living Age." She was an excellent classical scholar, and the author of several pamphlets, which displayed a good deal of critical learning. Two of them — "A Study of the Hexameter of Virgil," and "A Study of the Principal Latin Rhythms, other than the Hexameter" — appeared under the pseudonym of "Joseph W. Clough," both in the year 1879; and a third entitled "A Study of the First Æneid" was printed in 1884.

Miss Nutting was the second child of Samuel Sangor and Eliza Bartlett (Clough) Nutting, and born in Boston, on April 25, 1841. Her father was born in Newton, on March 7, 1822; and her grandfather, Buckley Prescott Nutting, was a native of Westford. She was a descendant of John Nutting, one of the early settlers of Groton, who was killed near his garrison house during an assault by the Indians, in March, 1676.

At the County Court, held at Cambridge on October 6, 1663, according to the manuscript records (I. 254) now at East Cambridge, "John Nutting is allowed to be a Corporall of y^e Military Company at Grotton." At the same Court on April 1, 1684,

Administration is granted to John & James Nutting on the Estate of their father John Nutting late of Groton decead. They bringing in a true Inventory & giving bond to respond s^t Estate as the law directs (IV. 94).

REV. GERSHOM HOBART.

It is well known that the relations between the Reverend Gershom Hobart, third minister of Groton, and his parishioners, were anything but happy and harmonious; but the records of his pastorate are very scanty and meagre. He was the first minister after the resettlement of the town in the spring of 1678, though not ordained until November 26, 1679. The cause of these troubles is now unknown in detail; but probably the blame lay on both sides,—the parson was unyielding, and the people were exacting. It had some connection with the amount of the salary given to the minister, and with the mode of payment. At one time the case was carried to the County Court at Cambridge; and in the records of the session beginning on April 6, 1686, the following entry is found:—

The Court being informed that by reason of some disagreement among the Inhabitants of Grotton with reference to the allowance to be made to the Rev^d M^r Gershom Hubberd their minister do order the annuall allowance of seventy pound as hath been formerly agreed & paid by y^m together with accommodation of wood bee ordred & levied by the Select men & paym^t made to their above named Minister, whereof One fourth shall be money untill in an orderly way some other provision be made & settled. And if any p^rson be aggrieved they may come to this court for reliefe (IV. 225).

Mr. Hobart's first settlement as a minister was at Groton in the year 1678, though he graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1667. During these years he lived for the most part at his father's home in Hingham, preaching at odd intervals, as the opportunity offered. The following allusion to him is found in Chief Justice Sewall's Diary: "Feb. 7. 76 [-77]. Went to ye 12 meeting at Mr Morse his House; where Mr Gershom Hobart spake well to James 1. 19." In early times the names of "Hobart" and "Hubbard" were often used interchangeably.

Mr. Hobart was married, on April 26, 1675, to Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Eliot) Aldis, of Dedham, who was born on June 9, 1652; and in the records of that town his name is written "Gershon Hubbard." He died at Groton, on December 18, 1707; and his widow at the same place, on April 14, 1712. They had a family of five children certainly, three boys and two girls, though the births of only the daughters are recorded in the town-book. The three sons were married, and left a numerous progeny at Groton.

JONATHAN SHEPLE'S PETITION.

THE following petition of Jonathan Sheple, of Groton, found among the Archives (XIV. 1) at the State House, throws some light on social life in Massachusetts during the last century. From the earliest days of colonial history a law was in force punishing the neglect of divine worship on Sundays; and Mr. Sheple, a young man under thirty years of age, had rendered himself amenable to its requirements. For an allusion to his offence, see the first volume of this Historical Series (No. XVIII., page 22).

Province of the Massachusetts Bay	{	To his Honour Spencer Phipps Esq ^r and Commander in Chief of s ^d Province To y ^e Honourable his Majesties Council and house of Representatives Assembled at Boston on January y ^e 6 th 1757
--------------------------------------	---	--

The Petition of Jonathan Sheple of Groton in The County of Middlesex Husbandman

Humbly Sheweth That Your poor Petitioner about four Years ago, was for A Considerable Time much Indispos^d in body which brought on Gloomy Apprehensions of Mind: In The mean time I y^e s^t Sheple being Bereav^d of my wife [&] having A Concern for his young tender Infant, which he was Oblig^d To put out To Nurse: being Almost Overbourn with his Sorrowful Circumstances & distring Situation; Now may it Please Your Honour and Honours, your Petitioner Humbly begs leave to Inform you that Under These Unhappy Circumstances He had The misfortune, to be presented by y^e Grand Jury four times, for not attending y^e publick worship of God, which Usually he attended before & also has from that to the present time And now Even Thinks That no Consideration whatsoEver Unless unavoidably or Necessarily detain^d by ye Providence of God & his incumbant duty in attending on y^e Sick would Induce him to Such a future Neglect) And Acknowledges that He is not able to give any other reason for This his former neglect but Those above mentiond And would with Submission as A poor petitioner further inform your Honour & Honou^r: That while Labouring under these Distressing troubles & greifs he had four Warrents Served on him and was Carried before one of his Majesties Justices of y^e Peace, & Recogniz^d, In y^e Sum of Three pounds Lawfull Money on Each warrent, also thro Some means or other Neglecting to Appear at Court to Defend his Cause or answer to his Accusation, the Event was that afterwards four Writts of *Scire Facias* were Issu^d out against him & his Bonds Men) Which he also Neglected to Accommodate affairs To y^e forfeiture w^h yrof as was then Said. But before Judgm^t was made up Coll Lawrance Inform^d him that he gave Intelligence to y^e Honour^d Court of Sessions Concerning his difficult Circumstances & Situation, & told hi[m] That y^e Honour^d Court did not See Good to make any abatement of Said forfeiture of S^t Bonds, Accordingly Judgm^t was Entr^d against him for four times Three pounds besides y^e Cost which amounted To more then Twenty four pounds in y^e whole Nevertheless y^e Honour^d Court was so kind & benevolent upon information of your Petitioner Circumstances As to wait some time for y^e fines & Cost afores^d but this unhappy misfortune finally obligd Your Petitioner to Make Sale of his Dwelling place & so paid y^e whole of Said Demands being In-

formed y^t y^e fines imposd upon him Were Twelve pounds, being Yet in y^e hands of y^e Clarke, Now may it please your Honour & Honours to take your poor Unhappy Petitioners Case into your [w]ise and Compassionate Consideration And Remit to him y^e afores^d Humble Petitioner y^e before mention^d fines & Give Order for his Receiving the same Accordingly Or otherwise Give your poor Petitioner Relief in The premises as in your Wisdom Goodness & Benevolence your Shall See Meet And Your Petitioner as in duty bound Shall Ever pr[ay]

his

JONATHAN X SHEPLE
Mark

In the House of Representatives Jan: 11. 1757.

Read and Ordered, that the Prayer of this Petition be granted ; and that the several fines mentioned therein be remitted to y^e Pet^r And that the Clerk of the Court of Gen^l Sessions of y^e peace for y^e County of Middlesex be and he hereby is directed to pay the same accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence.

T. HUBBARD *Spk^r*

In Council Jan^y 12. 1757 Read & Concur'd THO^s CLARKE *Dep^y Sec^y*

Consented to

S PHIPS

HON. JOSEPH B. VARNUM.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL VARNUM, of Boston, has kindly given me the two following letters written from Groton to his grandfather, the Honorable Joseph Bradley Varnum, who was for many years a member of the National House of Representatives, and at one time Speaker, and who was afterward a United States Senator. These letters have some local interest, and show, moreover, that the people used to write to their Representatives at the National Capital on private affairs as well as on business of a public nature, just as they do now.

GROTON Jan^y 28. 1797

SIR,

Cap^t Aaron Stratton¹ who heretofore resided at Littleton was an Officer in the Continental Army, & now resides in, or near Phil^l was Admin^r on the Estate of Sam^l Gilbert, & by neglecting to discharge a judg^t against him as Admin^r M^r Tim^t Hildreth now of Sterling formerly of Westford who was one of his Bondsmen has been compelled to pay the Judgment with Costs of Suit & is now entitled to recover from Cap^t Stratton the amount of what he has paid, with Interest. M^r Hildreth wishes to obtain satisfaction, & has desired me to enclose his papers to you, with a request that you would call on Cap^t Stratton (supposing him to be personally known to you) for payment, and if he should neglect to pay, that you would employ some Attorney to collect the money for him. by the Copy of the Bond of Judgment you will see that M^r Hildreth was a Bondsmen & obliged to pay the Judgment against Gilberts Estate. should any further evidence be wanted it can be produced at any time. M^r Hildreth has enclosed you a Letter of Att^o for you to do the business yourself, or substitute any other person.

I am Sir y^tObed^t Serv^tSAM^l DANACol^l VARNUM

M^r Hildreth says he will see you honorably requited for your attention to this business.

[Addressed] The Hon^{ble} Joseph Bradley Varnum Esq^r Rep^t in Congress Philadelphia

Major Samson Woods's letter, which follows, was written near the end of the War of 1812, during a period of great distress throughout New England, and while the Hartford Convention was in session.

GROTON Dember 23^d 1814

Honble JOS. B. VARNUM Esq

DEAR SIR

We the People are in a State of Suspense. We live between hope and fear. We hope for better times, but are afraid

¹ The name of Aaron Stratton, of Littleton, appears in a list of letters advertised in "The Boston Evening-Post," July 13, 1772, as remaining in the Boston Post-office at that time, showing that he was a resident of Littleton before the Revolution.

of worse — What the most of Men Call worse an taxes. If I am wanted to act the Soldier I am ready as I always have been. please to rite me if I am wanted. Inclosed is the Inspection Book of general Coburns B for 1814 — I am Dear Sir yours with Due Respects and Esteem

S WOODS

H. JOS B. VARNUM Esqr

[Addressed] Honorable JOS. B. VARNUM
City of Washington

THOMAS TARBELL.

AMONG the original proprietors of Groton were Thomas Tarbell and Thomas Tarbell, Jr., father and son. "The name, Thomas, is so frequent in the different families," says Mr. Butler, in his History, "that some confusion arises in tracing them all to Thomas, Sen., the original stock, from which they all undoubtedly sprung" (page 302). According to Lawrence Hammond's Diary, printed in the Proceedings (second series, VII. 170) of the Massachusetts Historical Society for January, 1892, "Old Goodm Tarbal" died in Charlestown, on June 11, 1678, and his son "Tho. Tarbal" at the same place, a few weeks earlier, on April 26. After the destruction of Groton by the Indians in 1676, the family removed to Charlestown, where these two representatives of the first and second generations died two years later of small-pox. Administration on the estate of Thomas, Jr., was granted to his widow Anna, on December 18, 1678.

Thomas Tarbell of the third generation was born at Groton, on July 6, 1667, and died at Lexington, on October 8, 1715, though Bond, in his History of Watertown (page 598), gives the date of death as January 24, 1717. He was married, on December 1, 1686, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel and Alice Woods, of Groton; and they had ten children. He was town clerk during the years 1704

and 1705. His epitaph in the Old Burying Ground at Lexington is as follows:—

HERE LYES THE
BODY OF DEACON
THOMAS TARBALL
AGED 48 YEARS
& 3 M^o DIED
OCTO^{BR} Y^c 8th 1715

He belonged to
Groton

Thomas Tarbell of the fourth generation was the eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Woods) Tarbell, and born at Groton, on September 15, 1687. He was a brother of the three children who were carried off into captivity by the Indians, on June 20, 1707. He was married, first, to Hannah —; and, secondly, on January 1, 1716-7, to Abigail, eldest daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Lakin) Parker. By the two wives there were twelve children, of whom Thomas, the only son and the youngest child of the first group, was married, on January 19, 1741-2, to Esther, eldest child of Nathaniel and Esther Smith, of Groton.

Thomas of the fourth generation, like his father, was town clerk during the years 1731-1734; and he served in the expedition against Port Royal in Nova Scotia. The following extract, taken from the printed Journal of the House of Representatives (pages 27, 28) for June 4, 1737, shows this fact:—

A Petition of *Thomas Tarbell, Richard Rice*, and sundry others in the publick Service *Anno* 1710, under the Command of the late General *Nicholson*, praying for a Grant of a Township, to be laid out upon the Way lately made between *Lunenburg* and *Northfield*, in consideration of their Services and Sufferings when *Port Royal* (now *Annapolis*) was reduced and subjected to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Read, and *Ordered*, That the Petition be considered on Wednesday next the 8th. currant.

HIGHWAY TO CHELMSFORD.

GROTON and Chelmsford were neighboring towns, and settled at the same time, but for some years their means of intercommunication were very limited. Originally, the road from Groton to Boston was by way of Chelmsford, and the bridge in Billerica over the Concord River, along the same thoroughfare, was built in part by Groton. See an article in the first volume (Number XIX., pages 8-13) of this Historical Series, entitled "Billerica Bridge."

The Reverend Wilkes Allen, in his History of Chelmsford, has the following: —

Road to Groton — 1663.

FOR many years the chief travel to Groton, was thro' this town. Hence a road was laid out by a joint committee of Groton and Chelmsford "beginning at Beaver brook-bridge, and running over the north side of Robin's Hill thro' Richard Hildrith's yard to the west end of Heart Pond, over the swamp to Thomas Chamberlin's meadow, and so on towards Groton on the east side of Tadmuck great meadows." The towns of Billerica, Chelmsford, Groton, Townsend, Dunstable & Dracut, unitedly built the great bridge over Concord river at Billerica, and for many years jointly maintained it.

(Page 18.)

Presumably this statement is made, in the main, on the authority of the Chelmsford records; but it is evident that Dracut and Townsend could not have taken any part in building an early bridge, as they had not then been incorporated as towns.

The following reference to the Chelmsford highway is found in the printed edition of the Groton records: —

The Country hye way being determened between this towne and Chel[ms]ford by a commitey chosen Respectiuly by both towns haue agreed and according layd out thes country hye way from y^e metting house place in the ould carte way to Chelmsford metting house sixe Rode in width from place to pla[ce] this being testefyed

vndr the hands [of] the commitey at a towne mee[ting] the 10 of July 65 and excepted by the towne may be suficente to sattesfy aney home it may heraftr concern

witnesse JAM FFISKE in the nam o[f] the towne
(Page 14.)

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BRIDGES.

THE following paper is copied from the original report in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and found in a volume (page 60) of miscellaneous manuscripts marked on the back "Letters & Papers 1632-1678." It shows the early period when the inhabitants of Groton were taxed for the support of a county bridge. All the signatures attached to the paper are autographs; and "Wipsuffridge," one of several forms of an Indian word, is now known as Marlborough. In connection with the report, see the first volume of this Historical Series (Number XIX., pages 8-13) for an article entitled "Billerica Bridge."

May . 1 . 1660.

Wee of the Comitte for Bridges in the Countie of Midlsex at our Second meeting (by Order of the Countie Court) vpon the 17 day of the 2^d m^o 1660: whose names are hervnder written. vpon farther Informacoñ; Inquisicoñ; disscussion and Consideracon haue Cleerly Conceiued and Concluded; That the Town of Concord haue no iust ground of Complaint or Allowance from the Countie in respect of their Bridges; for the Reasons herafter Expressed.

- 1 The three Bridges they soote and plead vpon are for their own proper; Specāl and perticuler Concernments for their Saw Mill; Iron works and other occasions; and not necessarie for the Countie or Countrie; and may at their pleasure be deserted.
- 2 If Any Argument be; because they were made during the law for Each Countie to make and maynteyn their own Bridges (which they were not Onely repayred or some Addicon) then all other Towns must bring in their Charges for the like and be Allowed for it.

- 3 If the Argument be that their Burden is Aboue their Abilitie ; then other Towns burdens Compared with theirs ; Aduantages and disadvantages Considered ; they'l find no Ease at all. Inst Sudbury at 25^l charges yearly for repaying one peece of higway in the Countri rode beside all others of like nature.
- 4 Though Concord dispended vpon some of their Bridges Since the Order for Counti Bridges yet neither those Bridges nor any of them were vndertaken By Order of the Countie as was Bille-rika and Mestick Bridges ; Therefore not to be charged on the Countie ; more then Sudbury ; Watertⁿ ; Redding and Some others ; who haue no Expectacōn of personal profitts Comparable to Concord.
- 5 Wee are Credibly Informed that the way from Lancaster for whom and on whose Mocōn it is Alledged that one of Concord Bridges was Erected at least in part ; is now found neerer by three or fowre miles then to come by Concord ; Allso A better way and such as needs no Bridge whensoever Lancaster Can pass from their own Town And Allso if the Countie or Countrie shall need A Bridge there ; that it may be built for Ten Pounds Charge ; neere Stones Farm in Wipsuffridge way.
yet for A Satisfactory Setlment with Concord and the rest of the Countie and for Auoyding all farther trouble to Courts and Countie wee think meete and conclude that the Twentie Pounds formerly granted to Concord be made vp Thirtie pounds (i e) Ten pounds more in respect of their charges of that nature beyond some other Towns in the Countie ; which Ten pounds shall be raysed in proporcon on Charlstⁿ Cambⁿ Watertⁿ Wooburne ; Redding Meadford and Maldon.
- 6 Wee Conceiue and Conclude that Billerica Bridge shall be So farr A Countie Bridge as to be vpholdē by the Towns of Billerica ; Chelmsford and Groton and all such farmes as are there Granted when they shall be Improued (in proporcon to their Countrie rates)
- 7 Wee Conceiue that Mestick Bridge shold be vpholden by the Countrie ; or Else one half by the Town of Charlstⁿ and the other half by Cambridge ; Wooburne ; Redding Meadford and Maldon in proporcon as Aforesayd.
- 8 Wee Conceiue & Conclude that the Towns of Concord ; Sudbury ; Lancaster ; Billerica Chelmsford and Groton shold be free from Charges to all Bridges Extant saue their own Bridges as before

Specified. as also from such Bridge as shal be made in Wipsuf-
fridge way aforesayd.

Lastly if this our returne be not Satisfactory wee haue Appointed
Cap^t Norton Cap^t Mason and Joseph Hills on notice giuen them;
to Attend any farther Agitacon respecting this thing.

At A meeting of the Comittee Appointed by the Francis Norton
generall Court (i. e) Cap^t Lusher Lieu^t Clappe
Deacon Parks it was Agreed and Ordered that Hugh mason
the Conclusions Afore recited shall stand firme Edmund Goodenow
and be An Absolute and final determinacon in respect of Concord & all other the Towns in
the Countie of Midlsex and for the Town of Edward Conuers
Concord Thomas Brooks and John Smedly doe
bind themselves and Successors in one hundred Pounds to John Stedman Treas^r of the Countie
that their Inhabitants shall rest in the determi- Joseph Hills :
naco Aforesayd which bond they shal be
Accquitted of on Certifficate to the Treas^r
signified vnder the hands of their Select-
men ; of their inhabitants acceptacon of
the foresayd determinacon.

(witnes our hands

Signed

William Park	Joseph Hills :	Thos Brooks	Jonathan Danforth
Eleazer Lusher	Hugh mason	John Smedly	James Parker.
Roger Clap			

LIST OF DEATHS.

THE following list of Deaths is found in the "New-England
Palladium" (Boston), and the "Daily Evening Transcript"
(Boston), respectively, under the several dates as here given
after each announcement.

At *Groton*, yesterday, Aaron Brown, Esq. aged 58 The friends
of his family are requested to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock
tomorrow afternoon.

Friday, November 15, 1811.

In Brookline, on Friday last, drowned, Mr Samuel Brown, of this town, aged 28, son of the late Aaron Brown, Esq. of Groton.

Tuesday, September 22, 1812.

[In Boston,] On Saturday evening, Miss Anna Dana, aged 40, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Dana, of Amherst, N. H. Funeral from the house of her sister, Brown, Groton, tomorrow, at 10'clock, P. M. which her friends and relations are desired to attend.

Tuesday, December 24, 1811.

[In Boston,] On Friday, very suddenly, Mrs. Anna Mackay, wife of Mr. James Mackay, and eldest daughter of Mr. Abel Woods, of Groton, *Æt.* 39 years.

Tuesday, April 9, 1811.

In Groton, on Thursday last, Mrs Betsey Page, aged 22 years — Mr. William Lepear, *Æt.* 63.

Tuesday, June 18, 1811.

In *Groton*, on Saturday morning, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Mr. Jason Williams, aged 51.

Tuesday, July 16, 1811.

At Jerusalem, Palestine, April 25, PHILIP D. DICKSON, 26, formerly of Groton, Mass.

"Daily Evening Transcript" (Boston), June 29, 1853.

At Groton, 1st inst, MARY A, only daughter of Rufus and Abigail Moors, 17 yrs 10 mos.

May 5, 1853.

At East Salem, Washington Co, N. Y. April 1st, in his 88th year, EBENEZER HARRIS, a native of Brooklyn, Ct. His wife, with whom he had lived in the married state for 68 years, was a daughter of John Sawtell, of Groton, Mass, who fought at Bunker Hill.

May 9, 1853.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1892.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. IX.

WM. NUTTING'S DIARY.

THE Massachusetts Historical Society has recently received, through the kindness and courtesy of the Reverend John Keep Nutting, of Glenwood, Iowa, youngest child of the late Joseph Danforth and Lucinda (Keep) Nutting, of Groton, the Diary kept by his grandfather, William Nutting, during a period of more than a quarter of a century. It comprises about 75 small note-books, for the most part of 16 pages each, made by folding sheets of writing-paper, and containing the ordinary incidents of a well-to-do farmer's life in New England during the last century. The first entry in the Diary is dated May 5, 1777, and the last February 2, 1804; though the part from September 16, 1779, to March, 1780, is missing, and perhaps a few leaves elsewhere are gone. For certain extracts from this journal, see the first volume of the Historical Series (Number XIX. pages 13-16); and for a sketch of his eldest son, see pages 203 and 204 of this volume. See also the second volume (pages 259-262), for an article on the Nutting Family.

William Nutting, the diarist, was a son of Lieutenant William and Jane (Boynton) Nutting, and born at Groton, on July 10, 1752. He was married, first, at Groton, on December 30, 1778, to Susanna French, of Dunstable (probably a daughter of Ebenezer French), who died on February 12,

1800; and, secondly, at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, on September 4, 1800, to Mrs. Polly (Barrett) Hubbard, youngest daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Jones) Barrett, of Concord, and widow of David Hubbard, of New Ipswich. Mr. Nutting died at Groton, on April 18, 1832; and his widow on January 16, 1834, aged 76 years. His father died on June 2, 1776; and his mother, on December 30, 1779, married for a second husband Timothy Reed, of Dunstable, and died on February 7, 1803, in the 86th year of her age. See "Groton Epitaphs" (page 118), for the inscription on her grave-stone.

Mr. Nutting was a corporal in a company of minute-men, which marched from Groton to Cambridge after the Lexington alarm, on April 19, 1775. On that memorable occasion there were two companies of minute-men, and two companies of militia, which entered the public service from Groton. During the latter part of the War, Mr. Nutting filled the position of constable, and in his journal there are some references to the duties of his office in connection with the army, which are printed at the end of this article under the sub-heading "Revolutionary Items."

These Note-books furnish many little items of local importance not recorded elsewhere, and for that reason they have some historical interest and value. The following entries, scattered throughout the Diary, in various instances give dates of death, not found in the town-records, which are very deficient during this period. Accompanying most of such entries is a rude attempt to represent an old-fashioned coffin by a heavy scrawl with a quill pen.

[Sept.] y^c 24th [1778] my Grandmother Died in her 88th year

Mrs. Mary (Green) Nutting, daughter of John and Mary Green, and widow of Jonathan Nutting, who was born on November 3, 1690.

Tuesday y^c 12th [Feb., 1782] Eber Parker was Buried

A son of Nathaniel and Eunice (Lakin) Parker, born on February 26, 1770.

Mond^y y^e 9th [Sept., 1782] . . . widow Joanna Blood Buried
Probably the widow of John Blood.

Mond^y 30th two Infants Buried (viz) Caleb Bloods & Jacob Gragg's.

One of these children was Levi, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Farnsworth) Blood, born on September 14, 1782.

Sat^y [Feb. 22, 1783] I went Daniel Nutting &c ; then attende y^e
funeral of Gabriel Lakin

Probably the son of William and Miriam Lakin, born on
June 22, 1736.

Sat^y March 1st 1783 Deacon [James] Stone Buried

A son of John and Sarah Stone, born on January 23, 1701.

Monday 5th [May, 1783] Spent my Day after Rates attended y^e
Funeral of Cap^t Sol^d Woods.

The youngest son of Isaac and Abigail (Stevens) Woods,
born on August 29, 1747.

Wed^y Oct^r 8th 1783 Dr Prescott's Daughter Nabby was Buried.

A daughter of Dr. Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott,
born on June 25, 1768, and died on October 6, 1783.

Friday Jan^y 9th 1784 went to y^e Funeral of y^e wife of Cap^t Amos
Lawrence

She was Abigail Abbott, of Lincoln, who died on January 6,
1784. Her husband died on June 20, 1785 ; see below.

Monday y^e 19th we went to y^e funerall of Mary Morse.

Tues^y 31st [Aug., 1784] attended y^e Funeral of Col^l Josiah
Sartell afternoon.

In the early part of the Revolution he was a member of
the General Court. He died on August 30, the day before
the funeral.

Thurs^y 30th [Sept., 1784] M^r John Stone Buried

Tues^y 21st [Dec., 1784] Jonas Greens Daughter Hannah aged 4
years & upwards was Buried, Died a [at ?] Jonas Bowers

Monday y^e 4th [April, 1785] M^r Blood Died about 3 o'Clock
afternoon

Wed^y [6th] I attended y^e funeral of m^r Simon Blood's wife
at 3, o'Clock Carried y^e Corps on my Slay.

Mrs. Blood was the eldest daughter of Samuel and Anna
(Williams) Shattuck, and born at Groton, on April 13, 1731.

Sat^y 28th [May, 1785] the wife of W^m Hobart of Townsend
was Buried to day.

Sund. 19th [June, 1785] Sam^l Graggs Son Sam^l was Buried 2 years
& 8 months old

Wed^y 22^d Cap^t Amos Lawrence Buried in y^e morning who Died
monday Night very sudden

Youngest child of John and Anna (Tarbell) Lawrence,
born on February 10, 1715-6; the father of Major Samuel
Lawrence, and the grandfather of Amos and Abbott, of Bos-
ton. He died on June 20.

Tues^d 19 [July, 1785] Sam^l Gragg came & Told me of y^e Sudden &
unexpected Death of his Father m^r Jacob Gragg who Died
about 1, o'Clock this morning.

Wed^y 20th July m^r Gragg Buried

Friday 14th [April, 1786] attended y^e funeral of Salla Childs's
child (aged about 5 years

Frid^y 14th [July, 1786] afternoon attended y^e Funeral of
m^r Nehemiah Lawrence

Second son of Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence, who
died on July 13, 1786.

Wed^y Novemb^r 1st [1786] L^d Abel Bancroft Buried afternoon

The second child of Benjamin and Alice (Tarbell) Ban-
croft, who was born on May 28, 1758.

Tues^y 21st Benj^l Hobarts wife Buried in y^e afternoon, I attended
as a Bearer.

Lords day July 29th [1787] m^r Ramsdill who was killed with a
cartwheel & y^e wife of Amos Ames J^r who died very Sud-
denly, were both buried after meeting

Sat^y 29th [Mar., 1788] Ensⁿ Eben Lakin Buried

Frid^y 26th [Sept., 1788] heard m^t John Cummings is Dead

Frid 21st [Nov., 1788] y^e wife of m^t Isaiah Edes Buried who died last Wed^y very Suddenly in a fit of y^e Appoplexy.

Mr. Edes's second wife, who was "Widow Eunice Parker," a daughter of Jacob and Eunice (Lakin) Lakin. Her first husband was Captain Nathaniel Parker, who died on November 24, 1773; and she was married to her second husband on January 19, 1780. See page 395 for other facts connected with Mr. Edes.

Mond^y 5th [Jan., 1789] M^t Nehemiah Hobart Kill'd by a fall upon a Stick of wood &c (about sunset

Thurs^y 8th I attended y^e funeral of m^t Nehemiah Hobart

Second child of Shebuel and Martha (Prescott) Hobart, and born at Groton, on March 13, 1717.

Wed^y April 1st [1789]. Went to Hollis, attended y^e funeral of my Aunt Blood

Tues^y 14th Lem Bloods oldest Boy Drowned

Tues^y 12th [May, 1789] Lem^{ll} Bloods Child Found in y^e river about Sunset, who had been drowned 4 weeks

Wed^y 13th S^d Bloods Boy Buried 9 o'Clock in y^e morning

Tues^y 17th [Nov. 1789] Robart Ames J^r buried

Eldest child of Robert and Sarah (Woods) Ames, born on October 12, 1763.

Sat^y 5th [Dec., 1789] my wife Carried Polly to y^e Funeral of her Grandmother Danforth yesterday

Tues^y 2^d [Feb., 1790] in y^e afternoon attended y^e Funeral of Cap^t Oliver Parker who Died last Friday night very Suddenly Sitting in his Chair, Complaining of Pain in his Stomack

Tues^y 16th [March, 1790] 2 funerals to day viz. a child of L^t Elnathan Sartels, & one of Daniel Williams's Sons about 6 years old.

According to an inscription in the Burying Ground, Ede

the first of these was the discovery of the
 new world by Christopher Columbus in 1492.
 This was followed by the discovery of the
 Americas by Vasco Nunez de Balboa in 1499.
 The first voyage of circumnavigation was made
 by Ferdinand Magellan's fleet in 1519-22.
 The first voyage to the North Pole was made
 by Robert Peary in 1909.

The first voyage to the South Pole was made
 by Robert Peary in 1909.

The first voyage to the North Pole was made
 by Robert Peary in 1909.

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 by Robert Peary in 1909.

Sawtell, daughter of Lieutenant Elnathan and Ruth Sawtell, died on March 14, 1790, aged 2 years and 5 days.

Frid^y 2^d [April, 1790] was 2 funerals y^e widow Lawrence y^e Mother John Lawrence aged 83 years, also y^e widow Sawtell widow of Col^l [Josiah] Sawtell aged about 80 years whose funeral I attended, after School — my Mother Reed came to y^e funeral

Perhaps Mrs. Lawrence was the widow of Nathaniel, who was married on February 4, 1728-9.

Colonel Sawtell's surname was frequently written Sartell.

Tues^y 6th afternoon I attended y^e funeral of Deaⁿ Benjⁿ Bancrofts Mother aged near 90 years.

A daughter of John and Anna (Tarbell) Lawrence, who died on April 3, 1790, in the 88th year of her age.

Tues^y 27th Levi went at noon to y^e Funeral of his Grand-mother Pratt

Wed^y 28th [July, 1790] Jacob Chase wife buried.

Thurs^y 5th [Aug., 1790] a child of Tho^s Trowbridge died this morning aged about 5 years

Frid^y 6th we attended y^e funeral of Tho^s Trowbridge's Child

Mond^y 30th Jacob Gragg Son of Sam^l Gragg aged 3 years & 3 months was buried this afternoon

Wed^y Sept^r 1st [1790] a child of m^r Melvins buried

Frid^y 3^d [Sept., 1790] David Hazen buried a child 20 months old died with y^e Dysentery

Sund^y [Sept. 5] y^e Widow Boyden buried

Sat^y 30th [April, 1791] m^r Jon^s Sheple's youngest child died 3 o clock afternoon

Monday 19th [Sept., 1791] afternoon we attended y^e funeral of y^e widow Margeret Gragg at her Son Sam^l Gragg's — I watch't with y^e Corps last night

Lords day Jan^y 1st 1792 y^e widow Submit Woods was buried after meeting

- Sat^y 11th [Feb., 1792] M^r James Blood Buried
- Tues^y 14th [May, 1792] Jo^s Sartel J^r's wife buried
- Thurs^y 4th [July, 1793] at 5, o'clock attended y^e funeral of y^e widow Meriam Lakin.
- Lords day July 21st attended funeral of m^r Fran^c Champney oldest child about 5 years old, they buried one younger last week, both dyed with y^e Dysentery
- Frid^y 14th [Feb., 1794] Carried my wife & Polly to Dunstable & attended y^e funeral of - Polly's Aunt Whiting formerly Rebecca Danforth
- Mon^d 10th [March, 1794] went to y^e Funeral of m^r Converse Richardson.
- He died on March 8, 1794, aged 62 years.
- Thurs^y 12th [Feb., 1795] M^r Jacob Gragg was buried I attendd y^e funeral
- Sat^y 21st afternoon attended y^e funeral of L^t Ben. Lawrences wife who died very Sudenly last wednesday evening
- Sund^y 29th [March, 1795] attendd y^e funeral of James Parker, son of Eleazer Parker after meeting
- Thurs^y 2^d [April, 1795] Fast Day — I went to m^r [Timothy] Biglow's & got his chaise-horse to go to y^e Funeral of Pollys Grandfather, we went & attended accordingly ; which was attended by m^r [Nathaniel] Lawrence as a minister — an elegant Supper was prepared & upwards of 50 people partook of it
- Sund^y 5th [July, 1795] after meeting attended y^e Funeral of a child of Cap^t Samu^l Tarbel
- Mond^y 6th the widow Gragg the relict of Jacob Gragg was buried
- Sat^y Aug^t 1st [1795] there has been 3 children buried to day y^e widow Wood near D^r Morse's had 2 children buried in 1 grave & Josiah Sartell buried their youngest child.
- Tues^y 15th [Sept., 1795] we attended the funeral of Job Shattucks child
- George Shattuck, born on April 1, 1792, and died on September 12, 1795.

Wed 16th I carried Polly afternoon to the funeral of Anna Wait daughter of L^d Phin^d Wait about 18 a Spritly youth cut off in y^e bloom

A daughter of Phinehas, Jr., and Ede Wait, born on January 26, 1778, and died on September 14, 1795.

Thurs^y [Jan. 14, 1796] I attended the Funeral of Nehemiah Trowbridge

A son of the Reverend Caleb and Hannah (Walter) Trowbridge, born on October 14, 1722, and died on January 11, 1796.

Mond 7th [March, 1796] afternoon attended y^e funeral of Cap^t Sam^l Tarbell.

He died on March 4. See page 114 of this volume for a notice of his death.

Monday 28th towards night carried my wife to m^r Caleb Bloods to See the widow Colburn who is dangerously sick with y^e Dropsy & consumption

Wed. 30th heard the widow Colburn Died this morning

Frid^y April 1st [1796] the widow Colburn Buried

Mond^y 23rd [May, 1796] afternoon I attended the Funeral of Sam^l Lawrence J^r Son of Deaⁿ Sam^l Lawrence.

Second child of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence, born on July 2, 1781, and died on May 21, 1796.

Frid^y 16th [Sept., 1796] I attended y^e funeral of an infant of Oliver Kemp's. there was also another buried at Levi Stones.

Tues^y 18th [Oct., 1796] I attended y^e funeral of Cap^t Sheple

Mond. 31st I went for D^r Prescott for Ralph, about midnight.

Tues^y 1st [Nov.] I went again for y^e Doctor about break of Day & got him home before sunrise but no medicine, or phisic could remove the Dificulty under which y^e poor little boy labourd, being as we suposed seized with canker & quinsy, stopage in his throat, & exceedingly distrest for breath, we sent for D^r Morse, & m^r Chaplin [the minister] who were

both here when this dear child departed this life—which was about 8, in y^e evening—thus in a sudden manner, with short warning his soul has departed into the world of spirits, & his distressed, heartaking Parent, & mourning Brothers & Sisters.

Thursday 3^d Sister French, Sister Queen & my Mother Read came to mourn with us & the funeral was attended in the afternoon—when the remains of our dear departed son was committed to the silent grave

Sat^y 5th at night I went into town, & carried 1 p^r womens gloves to Gardners & 3 p^r mens D^o to David Moors's where we had in order for the funeral, but did not need them

At that period Major Thomas Gardner was a trader in Groton, and presumably David Moors was also.

Wed. 25th [Jan., 1797] m^r Amos Davis's wife was Burried

Mon. 29th [May, 1797] carried my wife to m^r Eben^t Lewis's in y^e morning to See David Parker who had been sick there 3 or 4 days—but we found him a lifeless Corps, he died about 1, in y^e night.

Tues^y 30th attended the funeral of David Parker about noon

Fri^y 21th [July, 1797] I rode in my Chaise to m^r Jeremy Hobarts to the funeral of his Daughter Nabby who Died Suddenly at Charlestown, & bro^t home to be buried.

A twin daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Green) Hobart, born on December 24, 1766.

M. 18th [Sept., 1797] afternoon attended the funeral of m^r Simon Blood

M 13th [Nov., 1797] attended y^e funeral of Mary Benterodt at J: L: Parkers

F. Dec^r 1st [1797.] we attended y^e Funeral of L^t Benjⁿ Lawrences wife at Peppril.

She was Sibyl, eldest daughter of Peter and Prudence (Lawrence) Parker, born on November 6, 1745, and died on November 28, 1797.

Th. 8th [March, 1798] attended the funeral of widow Hartwel at her son Samⁿ Hartwel's carried my wife at ten o'clock, we assisted in conducting y^e Funeral.

She was the eldest child of John and Sarah (Davis) Holden, born on September 5, 1717, and died on March 5, 1798.

W. 21st I attended the funeral of Ezra Farnsworth

A son of Ezra and Abigail (Pierce) Farnsworth, born on September 21, 1744, and died on March 19, 1798.

Th. 19th [April, 1798] Nath^l Lawrence, Son of Isaac Lawren[ce] was buried at Dunstable

Thurs^y 3^d [May, 1798] L^t Amos Lawrence was buried

Th. 28th [June, 1798] the children all went to the funeral of Job Shattucks Child afternoon

F. 20. [July, 1798] attended a funeral as a bearer at James Sheples his youngest son Isaac.

S. 15th [Sept., 1798] afternoon attended the funeral of James Sheples wife

Tu 18th went early to John Graggs, & found he was dead, he died with a Strange disorder & of but 24 hours continuance. I spent the chief of the day in assisting the widow in making preparations for the funeral

Th 20th I attended the Funeral of L^t John Gragg in the afternoon as the conductor of the funeral

Th. 8th [Nov., 1798] Asa Woods went afternoon to the Funeral of his Sister in law Polly Swallow at Dunstable — also Sam^l Dunn son of Robert Dunn was buried in Dunstable this afternoon

Sund. 23^d [Dec., 1798] I went with my son W^m to meeting to Peppril, heard a Funeral Sermon, from these words in Zek^h Run speak to that young man" which m^r Bullard said he was requested to preach from to the youth, by the young man whose remains lay before them (it was Abel Boynton son of Cap^t Abijah Boynton who Died in a fit of the lock

Jaw occasioned by a wound in his hand by the splitting of a gun) who made him (the minister) promis to deliver a lengthy exhortation from him to his fellow youth (which he accordingly now deliverd) exhorting to all the Christian virtues, & exercise — there was a very great assembly — may the occasion be sanctified to them all.

Th^y 3^d [Jan., 1799] afternoon attended Funeral at J Lakin Parker's, of his Grandmother, who was in her 92^d year

Jacob Lakin Parker's grandmother was Eunice, second daughter of Josiah and Lucy Lakin, born on October 7, 1707, and died on January 1, 1799.

F. 26th [April, 1799] I went to Dunstable afternoon upon an express from my Mother, & my Father Reed Dead, who died about noon.

S. 28th attended meeting at Dunstable & the funeral of Father Read

William Nutting's mother married as her second husband, on December 30, 1779, Timothy Read, of Dunstable, who was born on March 21, 1714.

Tu. 14th [May, 1799] I attended the funeral of m^r Josiah Hobart in the afternoon

Mond. 4th [Nov., 1799] heard of the Death of m^r Sam^l Robe who Died about 11 last night.

Wed^y 12th [Feb., 1800] my Dearly beloved Wife Departed this life before Day, at about 5, o, Clock in y^e morning Her last words, uttered with a faltering voice, quoted from Scripture, "be Still & know that I am God." Seem'd intended for me.

Th^y 13th was Spent in preparing for the aproaching Solemn Day, m^r J L Parker & m^r Joseph Stone were imploy'd in doing errands, James Queen went to Dunstable to notify our friends.

F. 14th a very Stormy Afternoon in which we follow'd the remains of my departed wife to the Silent Grave.

W. 2^d [April, 1800] Din'd with Sister Queen — then rode to John Woods's in Groton & attended the funeral of his oldest Son,

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the

the fifth is the fact that the

the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the

the eighth is the fact that the

the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the

the eleventh is the fact that the

the twelfth is the fact that the

the thirteenth is the fact that the

the fourteenth is the fact that the

the fifteenth is the fact that the

the sixteenth is the fact that the

the seventeenth is the fact that the

the eighteenth is the fact that the

the nineteenth is the fact that the

a non compos — who was found dead in the waters near Sandy pond on monday last, Supposed to have been there, from last Thursday morning.

Perhaps this sister was the wife of James Queen, of Dunstable.

Th^y 11th [Sept., 1800] I went to Theodore French's & rec^d his Clock of him in full of his note he had given me for keeping his mother (who is now dead,) — She died y^e 21st of Aug^t last of a Palsey, or apoplexy lying in a stupd senseless poster 6 days.

F. 31st [July, 1801] in the afternoon with my family attendd the Funeral of Nath^l Blanchard J^r at J Lawrences

Mond. 24th [Aug., 1801] afternoon carried my wife & attended the Funeral of Dⁿ Bancrofts wife

Thu^y 15th [Oct., 1801] attended the funeral of the only Son of John Lawrence 3^d a child about 2 years old

Tues^y 27th let Danforth go to Brookline to m^t Abijah Parkers to let him know that his Mother was dying—she died about 11 in the forenoon.

Th^y 29th afternoon attended the funeral of m^{rs} Cockle—bro^r her Mother the widow Mary Nutting home with us, to stay a while.

Th^y 19th [Nov., 1801] I carried my wife to the funeral of Solomon Frost at noon

M 26th [April, 1802] Jeremiah Chaplin was Buried in the afternoon I attended the funeral

W. 28th [My son] Danforth went with my old chais wheels to the Funeral of Tom Blood his corpse was carried thereon to the grave, he has been maintaind at the Town's expence by m^t John Lawrence & his father for more than 50 years

Tu. 28 [Dec., 1802] I attendd a funeral at Lepears of an Englishman from Boston.

W. 2^d [Feb., 1803] I went to Hollis, at the desire of m^t Silas Parker as a Bearer for his Mother whose corpse we bro^r & buried in our burying yard.

M^d 7th at 10, in the evening my Mother Died—in her 86th year.

She was Jane, eldest child of Daniel and Jemima (Brown) Boynton of Groton, whose first husband was Lieutenant William Nutting, and whose second was Timothy Read, of Dunstable. She was born on May 13, 1722.

F. 7th [Oct., 1803] a meloncolly day, our dear little Child in distress—at 10, in the evening he departed this life.

S. 8th Sent David Hubbard on the grey colt, to New Ipswich, to carry the news of his Brother's death to his brother & sister, Charles & Betsy who came home with him at night. Adah Gillet was here all day making mourning

Sund. 9th Our Son Tho^s Barrett Nutting was buried, in the morning before meeting, we had 6 sons, & 6 Daughters attended as mourners & one son & a daughter absent, viz, Eben^r Hubbard at Boston, & Susanna Nutting at Norway; eastward.

This boy was born on March 18, 1802, and baptized on the following May 30. The step-children are included among the sons and daughters who attended the funeral as mourners.

Sund. 13th [Nov. 1803] we attended the Funeral of M^s Edes after meeting

S. 20th Mr. Edes Buried

Mr. Edes's third wife, who was Mary Kemp, of Groton, to whom he was married on December 12, 1791. He died on November 17, only a few days after his wife's death.

S. 17th [Dec., 1803] attended the Funeral of Rebecca Barron, at Cap^t Job Shattuck's—She was a Pauper from Concord, supported by the Town—there was also another of the Town poor buried this afternoon from the house of m^r John Jonson; viz a son of m^r Isaiah Holden, he was an Idiot.

Wed. 18th [Jan., 1804] Cap^t Asa Lawrence was Buried.

The youngest son of Peleg and Ruth (Brooks) Lawrence, born on June 14, 1737, and died on January 16, 1804. He commanded a company of minute-men that marched from Groton to Cambridge, April 19, 1775, in which William Nutting, the writer of this diary, was a corporal.

F. 27th [Jan., 1804] a messenger was sent to us from Concord informing that my wives Mother Barrett at Concord was Sick sat out for Concord to Mother Barretts about 3 in the morning & found her speechless with palsy.

M^d 30th Mother Barrett died in the morning ½ past 10.

W. Feb. 1st [1804] we attended the Funeral of Mother Barrett (aged 90

Th. 2^d Brother Sam^l Barrett Died in the evening at 10, oClock, in same house — & we staid to attend that funeral also.

The diarist married for his second wife, at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, on September 4, 1800, Mrs. Polly (Barrett) Hubbard, youngest daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Jones) Barrett of Concord, and widow of David Hubbard, of New Ipswich; and these references in the diary are to his mother-in-law Mary, who was born on March 23, 1715, and to his brother-in-law Samuel, born on June 14, 1749.

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS.

The following memoranda, taken from the same Diary, may seem to a casual reader trivial and unimportant; but every fact connected with the events of the Revolutionary period has some historical value, and, when relating to the town of Groton, is worthy of a place in this Series.

May 15th [1777] Training day; 16 men drafted for 9 months.

I paid my rates for Town & State yearly Tax to Oliver Fletcher Constable for 1776 3-2-9-0 also a rate for raising men &c a tax wholly on acc^t of y^e war — £5-5-1-1 to Ezekiel Fletcher Constable for 1777

[July] y^e 23 y^e Companies met in y^e Trining field, to get one half y^e men to go to Providence — Rhode island

Octo^r 1st 1777 Set out towards y^e Northard Army
Expences while gone to y^e Army &c $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{£} & \text{s} & \text{d} \\ 3 & 11 & 10 \end{smallmatrix}$

Novem^r 5th Came home from y^e Army

[July] y^e 30th [1778] was alarm, men wanted to go to Rhode Island

[Aug.] y^e 22^d was training to Raise men &c.

[Nov.] y^e 16th the Comp^y of metrosses met at y^e meeting house.

W^d [March] 31st [1779] y^e Northend Comp^{'ny} Chose Cap^t Job Shattuck for their Cap^t instead of Cap^t Shattuck Blood.

[June] y^e 13th [1780] Spent 1 day warning a Town meeting for y^e Purpose of Raising men for y^e Army

July 6th, 7th, & 8th; I spent 3 days in warning a Town meeting for y^e purpose of Raising men for y^e Army, & Raising money for y^e Town.

Monday July y^e 10th 1780 the Town met for y^e Above purposes. I spent ½ day.

July 31st 1781. gave my Note to Thom^s Wasson of Shirley for Sixty Dollars Silver — endorst fifteen Dollars on s^d Note. I paid Eight Dollars & 6 coppers. M^t Gragg Paid 41/8 — S^d Note is for a bounty to s^d T. Wasson to engage him to go into y^e Army for 3 months for Class N^o 10. of Groton

Wed. 23^d [Oct., 1782] Training 2 companys.

Tues^y 7th [Oct., 1783] General Training Col^l Woods' Regt the Metross Comp^y Din'd at L^t Abel Bancroft's expence 2/6 each at Dinner.

Sat^y 22^d [Feb. 1800] attended a meeting at the meeting house where m^t Dana D^d an Oration on the Death of Washington — the Several Companies of Militia met &c &c.

GROTON LIBRARY.

At the present time, when the Groton Public Library building is approaching completion, the following entries in the Diary have considerable interest. They relate to an association, formed near the end of the last century, for the purpose of furnishing its members with reading matter. It carried out the same object then which is now fulfilled by the public library. Mr. Nutting's brief allusions to the society

comprise all that is known in regard to its origin. For many of its later years the library was kept in a book-case in Mr. George Brigham's harness-shop.

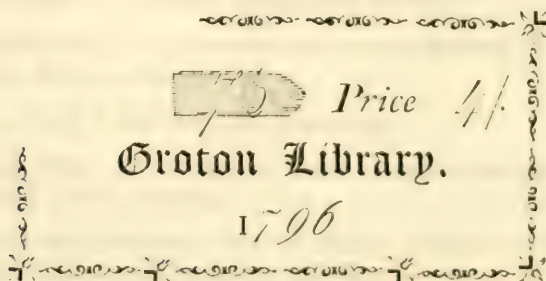
Mr. Butler, in his History, has the following reference to the organization :—

About the year 1796, a number of individuals associated for the purpose of establishing a Social Library. What the number of the associates was, or of the books with which they commenced, is not now known ; but they both must have been small, for in the year 1810, when they assumed a corporate form under the statute of March 3, 1798, there were less than forty members, and only one hundred and thirty volumes. This association never after received any material increase of members or addition to their books (page 225).

Within a few weeks I have discovered a little book once belonging to this association which was known as the Groton Library. It is entitled :—

The Catechism of Nature. For the use of Children. By Doctor Martinet, Professor of Philosophy at Zutphen. Translated from the Dutch. Boston : Printed by Samuel Etheridge, for David West, No. 36, Marlborough-Street. 1795. 12mo, pp. 99.

On the inside of the front cover is pasted a printed book-plate on which the number of the volume, the price, and the last three figures of the year when received, are written. Unfortunately the upper left-hand corner is torn off which perhaps contained "No.," the abbreviated form of "Number." The following imitation is as close as type will allow :—



Frid. 9th [Sept., 1796] at even^g attended a meeting of a Society for establishing a Libra in this town.

Frid^y 30th I went into Town at night, & attended a meeting of y^e Libra Society, when a list of Books & a list of regulations were reported by y^e comt^{ee} for those purposes, & s^d lists were accepted by y^e Society.

Mond^y 17th [Oct., 1796] at night I attended a meeting of y^e Libra Society

Monday 24th in y^e evening a meeting of the Libra Society.

Mond. 28th [Nov., 1796] at evening was a meeting of y^e Libra Society to Subscribe articles of Regulation — & draw Books, I took out a book entitled the man of feelings.

Wed^y March 1st [1797] afternoon attended a Libra meeting, to return, & take out Books, & to Choose officers — Chose David Moors Librarian, Peter Edes clerk, Dⁿ Lawrence L^d Sam^l Rockwood & Maj^r Farnsworth for a Standing Committee; also m^r Chaplin m^r Bigelow & D^r Prescott J^r a purchasing Com^{tee}

W, 6th [Dec., 1797] I went to a libra meeting &c.

Wed^y 7th [March, 1798] I attended a Library meeting afternoon

Wed. 6th [June, 1798] afternoon attended the meeting of the Libra Society &c.

W. 5th [March, 1800] I attended a meeting of the Libra Society purchased another Share for which I p^d 12 cash & took 2 certificates for my 2 shares.

W. 3^d [Dec., 1800] Carried Libra Books home &c

W. 4th [March, 1801] attended the Annual meeting of the Library Society afternoon, &c.

W. 2^d [Dec., 1801] I attended Library meeting

W. 3^d [March, 1802] I went to Town towards night, & attended a Library meeting.

W. 2^d [March, 1803] afternoon was the Annual Library meeting, which I attended, & spent the afternoon.

THE PARKER FAMILY.

CAPT. JAMES PARKER.

JOHN PARKER was the eldest son of Captain James and Elizabeth (Long) Parker, of Groton, who had previously lived at Woburn, where the son was born on January 18, 1649, according to the Woburn printed records (Part I. page 188); though Mr. Butler, in his History (page 421), gives February 28, 1649, as the date of birth. A simple allusion to one of the same name is found in Mr. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, thus: "JOHN, Malden, freem. 1678"; but the following extract from the Middlesex County Court Records, under date of June 17, 1679, shows clearly that Captain Parker's son and the freeman were one and the same person:—

Cap^t James Parker doth acknowledge himselfe to stand bound in 90^l ster^l. by him to be payd to y^e Treas^r of the Couⁿ. On condiccoⁿ y^e he will truly adm^t on y^e estate of Jn^r Parker his sonne lately de^ced at Mauldon. & respond y^e same to y^e order of y^e Couⁿ Court. an Inventory whereof he p^resented in Court on oath (III. 295).

Administration on the estate was granted to Captain Parker, on April 7, 1679,—so that the son died before that date,—at which time his abode was given as Chelmsford, where he had lived while the town of Groton was abandoned after its destruction by the Indians.

In the records (IV. 41) of the County Court, begun on June 20, 1682, and held at Charlestown, it is entered:—

Cap^t James Parker is allowed clark of the writts for the Town of Groton.

JOSEPH PARKER

Joseph Parker, of Chelmsford, mentioned in the following petition, was a brother of Captain James Parker, of Groton, in which town he was a large landowner as well as in Chelmsford and Dunstable. He "was the ancestor of the most

numerous branches of the Parker families in Groton and its vicinity," says Lemuel Shattuck, in his "Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck" (page 375). See "Collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society" (III. 97) for a copy of the letter, giving an account of the attack made on Parker and one of his sons by the Indians, early in the morning of February 15, 1675-6, when they were returning from Nonacoicus. The affair took place only a short time before Groton was assaulted and burned. He died in the year 1690, leaving a large property. His eldest son Joseph, the administrator of the estate, died at Groton about the year 1725. By two wives Joseph had seven children, of whom Benjamin, the petitioner, was next to the youngest, having been born on December 3, 1691.

A Petition of *Benjamin Parker* of *Groton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, shewing, That about Forty Years ago *Joseph Parker* of *Chelmsford*, and Grandfather to the Petitioner died Intestate, and Letters of Administration were committed to *Joseph* his eldest Son, and no Settlement has been yet made on the said Intestates Estate, praying that Administration may be now granted to one or more of the Heirs of the said Intestate. Read, and the Question was put, *Whether the Prayer of the Petition shall be granted?*

It passed in the Negative.

Journal of the House of Representatives (pages 137, 138), December 2, 1729.

JOSEPH PARKER, JR.

The following petition is found among the Massachusetts Archives (XLV. 341, 342), and from a genealogical point of view has some value. The statements therein made are without doubt trustworthy, and will go far toward clearing up the confused record in the early history of the Parker family. Joseph Parker, who signs this petition, was a son of Joseph, and the father of Benjamin, who presented the one to the General Court on December 2, 1729, as just previously mentioned. The paper shows that Joseph Parker's first wife was Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Richard and Isabel Blood.

To his Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq^r Gov^r In Cheif ouer her
Majesties Prouince of y^e Massachusetts Bay in New England
& Hon^{ble} Councill & Representatives assembled In Gener^l
Court. y^e 5th Sep^r 1705.

The Humble Petition of Joseph Parker of Grotton is as
Followeth.

May it please yo^r Hon^s to take notice of y^r suffering estate of
Issable Blood Widow & Relict of Richard Blood of s^d Towne (who
dyed Intestate :) he had three sons @ one daughter who I Married
vnto two of which sons dyed & left smale children & the other
liueing being decrepid & vnable to Manage his owne affaires &
sustaine his family were not able to help his sd. Mother : see y^t I
was, as it were, Constrained to take the whole Care of her & the
Lands being scittuate opt of Towne I Could make little Improue-
ment of them. S^d widow being about 99 y^s of age & haueing Lost
her sight & vnable to doe any thing towards a Liuelyhood I haue
kept now about 14 y^s : she always Intending to Make me Recom-
penc out of her Lands desired Me to goe to y^e Judg of probate y^t
she might be allowed to sell the Land her husband dyed seized of
for y^t End : s^d Judg Informed y^t her Sail would not be valled with-
out an act of this Hono^l Court allowing @ Impowring thereof :
whereupon s^d Widow desired me in her behalf to petition yo^r Hon^s
for liberty to sell s^d Land ; for to sattisfie for her keeping hitherto ;
& what further she may stil need ; as also for her funerall Ex-
pences ; she haueing noe other way to discharg ye same ; or be
kept from becominge a Towne Charg

yo^r petitioner humbly prayes that yo^r Excellency Hon^s
would in your Wisdom & prudence pass such an act as y^t s^d
Widow May be enabled to Make me such Recompenc as may
be thought Just & Right ; by selling such part of y^e Land as
shall answer the ends afores,d

yo^r Excellen^tys & Hon^s

Most Humble Seru^t

In the House of Representatives

Nov^r 3 : 1705 : Read. & Comitted.

JOSEPH PARKER

6 : Read. & a Report of the

Comittee to whom it was Referd Pass'd viz^t

to be Referrd'd to next Session &c.

June : 11 : 1706 : Read.

In the House of Representatives

June 12 : 1706.

In answer to the within Petition.

Resolved That all the Lands which Richard Blood, late of Grotton dec^d Died seized of, lying in the s^d Town, be Given and Granted, to Joseph Parker, the Petitioner his Heires, and Assignes for ever in Considera^{on} of thee charge, the s^d Parker has been at in the maintenance of the within mentioned Isabel Blood for fourteen years last past Provided that the s^d Parker Give her also a meet and comfortable Maintenance during her naturall life, and a decent funerall at her Decease.

Sent up for Concurrence.

THOMAS OAKES *Speaker*

In Council.

June. 13th 1706.

Read & not agreed to. &

Resolved

That the Justices of the Superiour Court at their next Session in the County of Midd^l summon all persons concern'd to appear before them, and to Examin into the matter of this Petition and Report the same to this Court at their next Session.

Is^a ADDINGTON *Secry.*

Sent down for concurrence.

July 12 : 1706. In the House of Representatives

Read and Pass'd a Concurrence.

THOMAS OAKES *Speak*

[Indorsed.] JOS: PARKER: Petition

7^{ber} 10 : 1705.Nov^r 6 : 1705. Referrd

to next Session.

Joseph Parker, of Chelmsford, and Joseph Parker, of Dunstable, both mentioned by Mr. Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary (III. 353), were one and the same person. His children were Joseph, Jr., born on March 30, 1653 (by wife Margaret), and five others by a second wife Rebecca Read, to whom he was married on June 24, 1655. A comparison of the children's names and the dates of their birth as there recorded, leads inevitably to this conclusion. Joseph Parker,

whose family is given by Mr. Butler on page 421 of his History, is identical with Joseph, Jr., just mentioned ; and he was a son of Joseph, — and not of James, as there stated, — and the signer of the petition to Governor Dudley and the General Court. I have seen a list of James Parker's children made in the year 1656, by the Reverend John Fiske, of Chelmsford, and the name Joseph does not appear among them.

EPITAPH.

THE following epitaph was copied by me, on September 13, 1892, from a slate slab standing near the southeastern corner of the Burying-ground at Charlestown, New Hampshire. Elizabeth Shepley was the second daughter and third child of John and Abigail (Green) Sheple, of Groton, and an aunt of the late Ether Shepley, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. See page 278 of this volume for a reference to a change in the surname. See also the Reverend Henry Hamilton Saunderson's History of Charlestown (page 628), for an account of her own family.

Elizabeth Shepley

wife of

William Willard.

Born Groton Mass. June 5th

1759. Died Sept. 25, 1851

A.E. 92 yrs. 3 mos. 20 ds.

JACOB ONG.

At a session of the Middlesex County Court held at Cambridge, October 6, 1685, it is recorded :—

Jacob Ong appearing in Court made choyce of Nathaniel Lawrence Sen' of Groton to be his Guardian. The Court do approve thereof (IV. 181).

MISS PRESCOTT'S SCHOOL.

SEVENTY years ago, Miss Prescott's School for Young Ladies at Groton was a famous institution, and from afar attracted scholars to the town. An account of the School is printed in the first volume (Number V., pages 8-11) of this Historical Series. The following advertisement appears, line for line, in the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), April 10, 1824, and gives the scale of prices for that period:—

Young Ladies' Seminary, Groton.

MISS PRESCOTT grateful for past patronage, informs her friends and the public, that she shall be prepared to receive boarding and day Scholars for the ensuing season, on Wednesday, May 12th. The branches taught in her Seminary are Orthography, Reading, Poetry and Prose, Writing, English Grammar; Geography, ancient and modern, Arithmetic, Projection of Maps, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, French Language, plain and various kinds of ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting. Terms of tuition \$3, \$5, \$7, per quarter, according to the branches—boarding including washing, \$2 per week. Music and dancing will be taught by an approved instructor. Miss P. pledges her devoted attention to the manners, morals and habits of all the pupils who are confided to her care.

Groton, March 26, 1824.

FIRST WARRANT RECORDED.

THE first warrant for a town-meeting, copied in the records of Groton, is for the one held on May 13, 1757, when Abel Lawrence was town-clerk.

LIST OF DEATHS.

THE following list of Deaths is found in the "Columbian Daily Centinel" (Boston), under the respective dates as here given: —

In Groton, Valney, son of Mr. Jonathan Blood Jr. aged 13. He perished in a snow storm on the night of the 25th ult.

January 6, 1834.

In Groton, widow Lydia Chaplin, aged 68.

March 5, 1834.

The widow of Jeremiah Chaplin, to whom she was married on March 29, 1796. Her maiden name was Ames.

In Groton, widow Abigail Corey, 69.

September 11, 1834.

In Groton, Mrs Rebecca, wife of Mr. Samuel Dana, and daughter of the late Hon. Charles Barrett, of New Ipswich, N. H.

May 15, 1834.

At Port au Prince about 1st inst. from brig Sublime, of yellow fever, Mr. Thomas Dodge, of Groton, Mass.

August 27, 1834.

In Groton, Mr. Samuel Farnsworth.

February 26, 1834.

In Groton, Mr. John Lawrence, aged 58.

July 30, 1834.

In Groton, May 3d, Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Samuel Rockwood, aged 53.

May 12, 1834.

In Groton, Mr. Danforth Sheple, aged 43; Mr. Amos Davis, a soldier of the revolution, aged 82.

December 6, 1834.

In Groton, 30th ult. Mrs. Martha, relict of Mr. Neh. Tarbell, aged 91.

October 4, 1834.

 CORRIGENDUM.

IN the article on the Honorable Hugh Blair Grigsby, page 344 of this volume, third and fourth lines from the bottom, for "Jefferson, Madison, and other eminent men," read "Madison, Monroe, Marshall, and other eminent men."

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1892.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. X.

THE PHYSICIANS OF GROTON.

THE following article is supplementary to the medical sketches which appear on pages 1-88 and 163-168 of this volume: —

DR. EDWARD PAGE is a son of Abel and Asenath (Pierce) Page, and was born at Groton, on December 4, 1826. He attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1845, and at one time afterward lived in Leominster, where he was married, on August 14, 1850, to Rebecca Jane, daughter of Isaac and Arvilla (Kendall) Wright. In 1865 he removed to Charlestown, which has since been his place of abode. He graduated at the Harvard Dental School in the Class of 1869,—the first class that ever graduated at that institution,—and during the next year took the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School. He now lives at No. 3 Dexter Row, where he is engaged in the successful practice of dentistry. His only child, Washburn Eddy Page, a native of Leominster, graduated at the Harvard Dental School in the Class of 1877, and at the present time is practising his profession in Boston. He is first vice-president of the Massachusetts Dental Society; and the father is treasurer.

DR. HERMON FRANKLIN TITUS is the youngest son of Moses and Sophronia (Patch) Titus, and was born at Pep-

perell, on January 12, 1852. His parents were married at Westford, on April 28, 1831, and lived to celebrate their golden wedding fifty years later at Pepperell; and at one time they were residents of Groton. He began to attend school at Lawrence Academy, where he remained for several years. He graduated at Madison University, now known as Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, in the Class of 1873, and afterward was a tutor in that institution; and at the Hamilton Theological Seminary, now a department of the same University, in 1876, at which time he also received the degree of A.M. He was settled, first, over a Baptist church in Ithaca, New York, and subsequently, in the year 1880, over a Baptist society in Newton, where he remained until 1887, when he gave up his profession. He then began the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in the Class of 1891, and at once became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and after practising this profession for a short time at Newton, he removed to the State of Washington, where as surgeon he was in the service of the Great Northern Railway. He has now established himself at Seattle.

On April 11, 1871, Dr. Titus was married in New York City to Mrs. Sarah Ann (Close) Adams, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Arkley) Close, of Poughkeepsie, New York. During the present year (1892) there has been a separation between them.

DR. MELLEN ROBERT HOLBROOK was the eldest child of Clark Bates and Abigail (Mellen) Holbrook, and born at Swanzey, New Hampshire, on February 7, 1819. He attended school at Groton Academy in the year 1838, and afterward was a student at the Academy in Keene, New Hampshire. He received his professional instruction from Dr. Hosea Pierce, of Winchester, New Hampshire, and afterward from Dr. Henry Halsey Childs, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Dr. Benjamin Rush Palmer, of Woodstock, Vermont, — graduating at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, on June 19, 1850. He began the practice of

his profession at Fulton, New York, where he remained for about ten years, and then removed to Poughkeepsie, where he died on June 6, 1881.

On January 1, 1857, Dr. Holbrook was married, first, to Emily E. Smith, of Volney, New York, who died on May 5, 1857; and on May 8, 1861, secondly, to Mary J. Lobdell, of Poughkeepsie, who died in the year 1863.

DR. GEORGE P. HURD, mentioned on page 163, came to Groton in July, 1891, to take the practice of Dr. William B. Warren, who had gone away in order to pursue his studies in New York and in foreign cities. While a resident of this town Dr. Hurd occupied the house next south of the Brick Store, and opposite to the High School, where he lived until July, 1892, when a most unfortunate affair took place. Early in the morning of July 5, during his temporary absence, the house was set on fire, but owing to the efforts of the Fire Department was saved, though with great difficulty. Three days later, at nearly the same hour in the morning, the house was again set on fire, and this time totally destroyed with the barn, sheds, and other out-buildings. Within a month of the occurrence a fire inquest was held, at the instigation of an Insurance Company, when many witnesses were examined; but no definite result was reached in regard to the cause of the unhappy event. A few days afterward Dr. Hurd and his family removed from town.

The dwelling was a large square mansion with brick ends, built about the year 1805 by Samson Woods, and was a well-known landmark on the village street.

DR. AMOS BANCROFT, mentioned on page 18, was the fourth son of Edmund and Rachel (Howard | Barron) Bancroft. His mother's first husband was Jonathan Barron, of Chelmsford, who died in that town on November 3, 1755. She was married to him at Chelmsford, on October 19, 1749, and to Mr. Bancroft at the same place, on April 12, 1757.

DR. GEORGE BROWN, whose sketch is given on page 54, died in New York, on May 6, 1892, after a surgical operation performed in that city. An appreciative notice of him appears in "The Barre Gazette," May 13. On the day of the funeral at Barre, during the services in the Congregational Church, all the places of business were closed; and the several ministers of the town took part in the exercises.

THE following announcement is found in the "Columbian Daily Centinel" (Boston), November 19, 1832, under "Marriages." For an account of Dr. Mansfield, a native of Groton, see pages 15 and 51 of this volume.

In this city, on Thursday evening [November 15], by Rev. Mr. Blagden, Dr. George Mansfield, of Waltham, to Miss Hannah Maria, daughter of the late Henry B. Curtis, Esq.

FREDERICK LEE SMITH is the younger son of Dr. Norman and Mary Jane (King | Lee) Smith, and was born at Groton on February 26, 1871. He received his early education at the Groton High School and at Lawrence Academy; and several years ago went to Boston in order to study dentistry. After serving under both Dr. Carlos Aubrey Young and Dr. James M. Osgood, and later under Dr. Ashly Albert Shaw, of Cambridge, in the autumn of 1892 he established himself as a dentist in Boston.

IN accordance with the expressed wishes of Dr. Peter Pineo, his remains were incinerated on September 13, 1891, by the United States Cremation Company, at Fresh Pond, Queens County, New York.

See pages 34 and 167, for references to Dr. Pineo.

THE authorities of Harvard University have designated the Groton School at Groton as one of the places where applicants for admission to the Harvard Medical School can pass their first examination, which is held each year near the end of June.

IN these pages it may be of sufficient medical interest to note the fact that Surgeon Henry Winchester Sawtelle, United States Marine Hospital Service, now in charge of the Hospital at Chelsea, is of Groton descent. He is a son of Elbridge Gerry and Jane (Drummond) Sawtelle, and was born at Sidney, Maine, on March 18, 1841. He graduated at the Medical Department of Georgetown College in the Class of 1868, and was married in Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1874, to Clara Judd, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Frothingham) Fenno, of Augusta, Maine.

ALBERT MILO SHATTUCK, during the past year a student in the Harvard Medical School, is the second son of Milo Henry and Susan Parker (Fitch) Shattuck, and was born at Groton, on August 12, 1870. He entered that institution in the autumn of 1891, where he remained for one collegiate year. At the present time (1892) he is a member of the Dartmouth Medical School at Hanover, New Hampshire.

¶ The Members of the *Middlesex Medical Society*, are hereby notified, that a semiannual meeting of said Society will be holden on the last Wednesday of October, inst. at RICHARDSON'S Tavern [Groton], at 11 o'clock, A.M. * * A punctual attendance of the Members is requested.

JOSEPH HUNT, *Sec'y*

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), October 24, 1798.

At that time, as well as for eight or ten years previously, and until his death, Dr. Oliver Prescott — whose obituary notice appears as the next article — was the President of the Middlesex Medical Society. On July 1, 1779, he succeeded Professor John Winthrop as Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, when he had associated with him Professor James Winthrop, son of John, as Register of Probate.

See pages 5-9, 196 and 197 of this volume for sketches of the life of Dr. Prescott.

In Groton, on Saturday last [November 17], in the 74th year of his age, the Hon. OLIVER PRESCOTT, Esq.

He was born at Groton, A.D. 1731, and educated at Harvard University, where he received his first degree, in 1750, when he commenced the study of physic, under Dr. [Ebenezer] Roby, of Sudbury, a disciple of the celebrated *Boerhaave*. In a few years he returned and settled in his native town, where he entered on the practice of his profession, in which he continued with uncommon success and reputation upwards of fifty years, in which period he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and President of the Middlesex Medical Society.

With a just sense of the danger, and a warm interest in the welfare of his country, Dr. *Prescott* engaged with zeal in the American revolution. His fellow-citizens duly appreciated his patriotism and his talents. He was chosen a member of the Board of War and Executive Council, and successively appointed a Brigadier and Major General of the militia. On the death of the late Professor [John] *Winthrop* he was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex, and continued to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity to the time of his death.

In public life, Judge *Prescott* was vigilant, just, and patriotic — in private life, active, upright, and remarkable at once for his suavity and dignity of manners. For fifty years he had been a member of the Christian Church, and few have conformed in their conduct as citizens and men more conscientiously to its rules. He died with that composed resignation which springs from faith in the gospel, and a cheering confidence in its promises.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), November 21, 1804.


MILESTONES.

THE earliest legislation in this Commonwealth on the subject of Guide-posts bears date February 28, 1795. At that time an Act was passed by the General Court requiring the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, under cer-

tain conditions, to erect Guide-posts at the corners and angles of all roads in such towns and districts; and imposing penalties for non-compliance with the law. Before that time, in a few towns, individuals had set up stones by the roadside, marking the distance and direction to some important town; and these persons frequently added their own initials, as well as the date when the stones were placed. Governor Belcher set up several such milestones between the Town House in Boston and his estate at Milton; and one of these still remaining is dated 1734. There are two milestones now standing in Quincy, which are dated respectively 1720 and 1727, and bear certain initials. Paul Dudley, a resident of Roxbury, and Chief Justice of the Province, also placed similar stones in that town.


At the present time there are several milestones in Groton, which were set up more than a century ago. Certainly two of them were placed by Dr. Oliver Prescott, younger brother of Colonel William Prescott, who commanded the American Forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill; and two others were set up, probably either by him or at his suggestion, during the same period. They all are of slate; and the largest stands by the roadside, at the southerly end of the village street, on the easterly side of the way, near the fork of the roads and close by the Prescott homestead. This stone is between five and six feet in height, and is shaped somewhat like a capital letter P of colossal size, the upper part being considerably broader than the lower part, though the resemblance is not very close. The inscription reads:—

O. P. Efq.

 36 Miles
to Charles-R^r
Bridge 1787

The Charles-River Bridge, leading from Boston to Charlestown, was opened on June 17, 1786, and soon became a prominent point to people living in Middlesex County. Some vandal has tried to chip off "Efq." after the initials, but the letters can still be made out. Another stone, about three feet high, stands in close proximity, just beyond the crotch, on the westerly side of the road. On this stone, also, an attempt has been made to chisel off the same word. The inscription reads :—


O. P. Efq.

30 

Miles to
Worcester

1783

A third stone, about three feet in height, stands near the Groton School, on the easterly side of Farmers' Row, at the corner of Peabody Street. The top has been broken off, but the inscription remains, as follows :—

 29

Miles to
Worcester.

In front of the old tavern in the village is a fourth stone, standing out of the ground about a foot and a half, which bears these words :—

To
Boston

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE following advertisement from the "Columbian Centinel" (Boston), July 22, 1797, will interest some of the older scholars of Lawrence Academy, and remind the younger ones that the institution was originally known as Groton Academy. The name was changed by an Act of the Legislature, passed on February 28, 1846. The use of the word "vacancy" in the advertisement sounds odd to modern ears, but it is upheld both by Shakespeare and Milton, as applied to schools.

ACADEMICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Summer Vacancy in *Groton* Academy, will expire the 8th day of August next, at which time those who wish to attend the ensuing Quarter, are requested to enter, or as soon after as may be convenient for them. Board and accommodations for both sexes, in good families, and near the school, may easily be obtained on moderate terms; and all due attention is paid to the Manners, Morals and literary improvement of the children and youth who belong to the society.

DANIEL CHAPLIN,

*Groton, July 22.**per order of Trustees.*

REV. CRAWFORD NIGHTINGALE.

CRAWFORD NIGHTINGALE was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Kinnicut (Thompson) Nightingale, and born in Providence, Rhode Island, on November 3, 1816. Receiving his preparatory education at the public schools, he graduated at Brown University in the Class of 1834, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1838. After leaving college, he passed a year at Cambridge as a University student before entering the Divinity School. On November 7, 1838, he was ordained in Providence as an Evangelist. On May 13, 1846, he was married to Mary Hoyt, daughter of William Henry and Frances Wiswall (Humphrey) Williams, of Athol.

Mr. Nightingale was installed over the First Parish in Groton, on January 26, 1853, being the twelfth minister in the order of settlement, and received his dismissal on September 1, 1866, though he continued to be a resident of the town until the year 1875. He built the house on High Street where he lived, which is now occupied by Colonel Thomas Lawrence Motley. When first erected, it was considered, partly from the situation, to be one of the finest dwellings in the place.

For six years (1845 to 1851) Mr. Nightingale held a pastorate at Chicopee, — which was incorporated as a town on April 29, 1848, having previously been known as Cabotville, a village in Springfield, — and immediately afterward for two years at Bridgeport, Connecticut. At one time he acted as a missionary in Toledo, Ohio, and in Chicago. After giving up his parish at Groton he preached occasionally in various places, and was settled for some years over a church at Groton Junction, now known as Ayer. During the last fifteen years of his life he lived at Dorchester, though at this period he had retired from the more active duties of his profession.

On Friday, August 19, 1892, by a most distressing accident, Mr. Nightingale was run over by a cable car, and instantly killed, in his native city of Providence. For a long time he had been afflicted with deafness, which increased with his advancing years. Not hearing the approaching car, he stepped from the sidewalk directly in front of its course, and received the fatal injury. He left a widow with a son and daughter to mourn his untimely end; and his remains were buried at Swan Point Cemetery in Providence.

Only four days before Mr. Nightingale's death, the writer of these lines met him in that part of Washington Street, Boston, near the head of Water Street, which is known as Newspaper Row, and stopped to have a short chat with him through an ear-trumpet, which he always carried. At that time, owing to the re-paving of the street and re-laying of the railroad track, that great thoroughfare was impassable for vehicles and nearly so for pedestrians; and the news-

papers had been finding much fault over the delay and confusion in the matter. I remember that he alluded to this fact as well as to his deafness, saying at the same time that the going in that neighborhood for him was never so easy, as he was not obliged to look up and down the street to see what was coming. Little did either of us then think that in so short a time he would lose his own life through this infirmity.

Since Mr. Nightingale's death, some of his reminiscences of Emerson have appeared in "Book Notes" (September 24, 1892), — a fortnightly periodical published in Providence by Mr. Sidney Smith Rider of that city, — as follows : —

Recollections of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The following paper, aside from its intrinsic interest, has to the writer of *BOOK NOTES* an interest almost pathetic ; the author's name is attached to it. He brought the paper to me not long since, and said, "There, do with it what you please." His tragic death (almost a murder) took place soon after on College street by means of the cable cars, his deafness being contributory :

About thirty years ago Mr. Emerson went to Groton, Mass., to lecture. He stayed at my house. My little girl had a new baby-house in which she was much interested. Mr. Emerson soon found out what topic of conversation was most interesting to the little girl, and after tea he took her by the hand and they went together to visit the baby-house. He inquired about all the dolls, their history and their names. The next morning at breakfast table he inquired after every one of those dolls by name. I have heard of the wonderful memory of Daniel Webster. He would go into a town where he was to make a political speech, be introduced to a large number of the citizens, and on meeting them afterwards call them all by their right names. Mr. Emerson's feat of memory was quite equal to Mr. Webster's. And what a tender and beautiful sympathy with childhood and thus with all humanity it manifested. However great Mr. Emerson was in his philosophy he was greater in his humanity.

Mr. Emerson has always had the respect and love of the farmers, the mechanics, of all the people of Concord. One of them told me this. His brother is a mason. Mr. Emerson employed him to plaster a room in his house. He was at work upon the ceiling when Mr. E. entered the room, watched the worker awhile, and said he thought he could do that. He mounted the platform, took the square mortar board with the handle underneath, and well supplied with mortar, and with trowel in hand began work. But presently, while his eye was on the ceiling, the mortar-board tipped and the mortar slid down upon his vest and shirt-bosom. He gave it up.

I had been told that Mr. Emerson cared nothing about houses and such things. On his visit at my house at Groton he inquired about my house, which had lately been built with Mr. Elliot Cabot as architect. By his request I took him up all over the house. He took an interest in everything, and he told me that he thought I was very fortunate in having Mr. Cabot as an architect. Mr. J. Elliot Cabot is now by his choice his literary executor.

Perhaps some may think that Mr. Emerson was talking with me about my house as he talked with my daughter about her baby-house, to please us, not himself. Not so. Miss Ellen Emerson told me that her father always knew all about her dolls, in all their relations and generations. Indeed, I am persuaded that Mr. Emerson was better acquainted with his daughter's dolls, and their children and grand-children, than some *practical* business men in our cities are with their own children and their children's children. Yet no doubt the root of all this interest was in his great human heart.

Written for Mr. Sidney Rider as a token of the regard of

CRAWFORD NIGHTINGALE.

NEAR the end of the last century, according to "Willard's History of Greenfield" (page 145), Benjamin Swan, David Wait, and William Wait, of Groton, established themselves in business at Greenfield as coopers.

The two persons last mentioned were sons of Phinehas, Jr., and Sarah (Pierce) Wait, and born at Groton.

JONATHAN MORSE.

JONATHAN MORSE was a son of Joseph and Hester (Peirce) Morse, and born at Watertown, on November 7, 1643. He was married, on October 17, 1678, to Abigail, youngest daughter of William and Susanna Shattuck; and they had one son and three daughters, all born at Groton. The boy was a posthumous child, born on January 23, 1686-7, and named for the father. Mr. Morse's eldest brother, Joseph, was married on February 11, 1660-1, to Susanna Shattuck, a sister of Abigail; and his youngest sister Sarah was married on June 2, 1669, to Timothy Cooper, of Groton, who was killed in the first Indian assault on the town, March 2, 1675-6. Mr. Morse was admitted freeman, on May 15, 1672, and was town-clerk from the year 1682 inclusive until the time of his death, which took place on July 31, 1686. He was the first town-clerk of Groton who signed the records with his name, though the practice was not constant with him. On September 22, 1690, his widow was married to Joshua Parker, son of Captain James Parker who had previously acted as one of the appraisers of the estate.

The inventory of Mr. Morse's property is found in the Probate Office of Suffolk County, where among the files it is numbered 1506. In early times it was not unusual to have estates in any part of the Colony, or even beyond the limits of the Colony, administered in Suffolk County, probably for the convenience of the various persons interested. At that period Mr. Morse was accounted a man of means, as an estate valued at £200 was a large one for a country town. The inventory of his property is as follows:—

The true Enuente off Johnnathans Moss off Grotonne who deceased the last of July 1686 his Esteat being prysed by Captane James Parker and Corprall John Page it being prysed the last of agust 1686 at Countrie pryce

1	prysed the hous ^{inc} and home lot is 24 Acceres :	080-00-00
2	prysed 42 Acceres three quarters mor or les upon pyne plaine - - - - - }	005-00-00
3	prysed ten Acceres of land ^{out} - - - - -	001-05-00
4	prysed Six Acceres off interVaill on the west syde of the river - - - - - }	001-10-00
5	prysed four Acceres of upland joyning to the hous lot: - - - - - }	000-10-00
6	prysed Sixtie Acceres of upland on the west syd of the river - - - - - }	003-00-00
7	prysed fourtine Acceres of Meadow - - -	028-00-00
8	prysed wearing Cloathes Shooes Stocking and hatt: - - - - - }	002-10-00
9	prysed beding one flock bed and furnito' -	002-10-00
10	prysed one trunell bed and furnito' - -	000-15-00
11	[p]rysed one bed in the Chamber - -	001-00-00
12	[p]rysed Sheittes and other Linings - -	001-10-00
13	[pr]ysed brase and Irone - - -	001-00-00
14	[p]rysed pewther and woodine dishes - -	001-00-00
15	[p]rysed buter Chess and meat - - -	002-00-00
16	prysed Lumber in the Seller and above Stairs	002-00-00
17	prysed one Gune one Sword - - -	001-00-00
18	prysed Carte Chaine plow one wagone ax tramell and frying pane - - - - - }	003-00-00
19	prysed Loume and tackline - - -	001-10-00
20	prysed 20 busheles of Indiane Corne - -	003-00-00
21	prysed Corne in the feild barne and hye [hay]	010-00-00
22	prysed one mear - - - - -	020-10-00
23	prysed one pair of oxen - - - - -	009-00-00
24	prysed one Steer - - - - -	003-00-00
25	prysed 5 Cowes - - - - -	015-00-00
26	prysed two heifferes - - - - -	003-00-00
27	prysed two yearlinges - - - - -	002-00-00
28	prysed two Calves - - - - -	001-00-00
29	prysed ten Sheep - - - - -	002-10-00
30	prysed 11 Swyne - - - - -	004-00-00
31	fourtine Shilinges	000-14

[Total - - - £212 s.14]

JAMES PARKER

Octo^r 28 1686

Abigail Moss Administrator made Oath that the account on the
Other Side Contains a Just and true Inventory of Jonathan Moss
his Estate to the best of her Knowledge and that when more appears
She will Cause it to be added

JURAT CORAM *Presid Att'* THO DUDLEY
Cler.

This inventory gives a new mode of spelling the word "Groton," and adds another form to the list printed in the first volume (No. XX., pages 13 and 14) of the Historical Series. To those there mentioned may now be added the following: Grotonne, Grouten, and Grautten, making twenty-three different ways of writing the name of the town, which I have found in various places.

DR. SAMUEL GELSTON.

BEFORE the Revolutionary period Dr. Samuel Gelston was a well-known physician in the Province of Massachusetts. At one time, in connection with Dr. John Warren, he had a hospital at the barracks in Castle William, Boston Harbor, for the treatment of patients who had been inoculated for small-pox. An advertisement, setting forth the general details of the establishment, appears in "The Boston Post-Boy & Advertiser," March 5, 1764. At another time he lived at Nantucket, having previously managed a small-pox hospital on Martha's Vineyard. In the early part of the Revolutionary War he was a tory of a pronounced type, and both by word and deed excited the bitter hatred of the patriots. The feeling was so strong that the attention of the General Court, then sitting at Watertown, was called to his case, and by their order he was arrested at Falmouth. On January 17, 1776, the Council passed a Resolution concerning Dr. Gelston as a person "unfriendly to the Liberties of this Country," and putting him under bonds of One thousand Pounds for his future behavior and appearance before

the Court, whenever wanted ; but the House of Representatives non-concurred, and passed another Resolution much more stringent. Six days later it is recorded in the printed Journal of January 23 : —

Joseph Palmer, Esq ; brought down the Resolve of the House for confining *Doct. Gelston*, with the following Vote of Council thereon, *viz.*

In Council, *January 22d, 1776.*

Read and concurr'd, and the Board having reconsiderd their former Vote, passed the following Resolve, *viz.*

That the said *Samuel Gelston*, be sent to the Town of *Groton* in the County of *Middlesex*, and that he give Bond with two good Sureties to the Treasurer of this Colony in the Penal Sum of *One Thousand Pounds*, the Condition whereof shall be, that he the said *Samuel* will not depart out of the Limits of the said Town of *Groton*, until the further Order of this Court, and that he will not in any wise assist or correspond with any of the Enemies of this Country, and that he will be of good and peaceable Behaviour towards all Persons who are friendly to *American Liberty*, and that he will at any Time appear and answer to any Complaint which may be made against him, when he shall be thereto required by Order of this Court, and that he will abide their Order thereon :

And on failure of the said *Samuel's* giving Bond as aforesaid, *Resolved*, That he be committed to the Goal in *Newbury Port*, until the further Order of this Court.

Sent down for Concurrence.

Read and non-concurred, and the House adhere to their own Vote (pages 194, 195).

From the tenor of the Resolve passed by the House, it is evident that that body thought that Dr. Gelston should not have his freedom under any contingency, and that he should be securely guarded in jail. While the Council and the House were at variance, Dr. Gelston escaped from the messenger of the General Court and ran off, though he was subsequently retaken at Newport, Rhode Island, and brought back to Watertown. John Brown, another tory, who was bribed to aid Gelston in this attempt, was captured at the same time with him ; and they both were brought back to-

gether. After this episode the two legislative bodies soon came to an agreement, when they ordered the men to be confined in some jail, until they should be set free by the Council, though no particular jail was specified.

At the time of his capture Brown had in his possession about ten pounds of India tea, which was ordered by the General Court to be burned publicly, at five o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, February 3. "The Boston-Gazette, and Country Journal" (Watertown), February 5, 1776, gives the following account of the affair:—

Saturday last was burnt in this town, pursuant to an order of the General Court, by the door-keeper, a quantity of Bohea Tea, taken from one John Brown, a person who for Fifty Dollars, rescued and convey'd away, from the custody of the Court's Messenger, Dr. Samuel Gelston, who had been apprehended by the Court, for supplying the Enemy with Provisions; he was retaken with the said Brown at Rhode-Island and bro't back to this Town, where they now are under close Guard.

For an account of the Gelston Family, see "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" (II. 131-138) for July, 1871.

There is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society a small hand-bill, which reads as follows:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

Watertown, January 26, 1776.

RAN AWAY from the custody of the Messenger of the General Court, a certain Dr. *Samuel Gelston*, belonging to *Nantucket*, a short well set man; had on when he went away a reddish Sheepskin coat, dress'd with the wool inside, and a scarlet waistcoat; he was apprehended as an enemy to this country, 'tis suppos'd he will attempt escaping to the enemy, by the way of *Nantucket*, *Rhode-Island*, or *New-York*.----- Whoever will take up said *Gelston* and deliver him to the messenger of the House of Representatives, shall be well rewarded for his time and expence.

<i>William Story,</i>	} Committee of
<i>Nathaniel Freeman,</i>	
<i>Ebenezer White,</i>	
	} the House of
	} Representatives

BROOKLINE AND PEPPERELL RAILROAD.

THE Brookline and Pepperell Railroad, extending from West Groton to Brookline, New Hampshire, was formally opened to public travel, on September 8, 1892. The road constitutes a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, and is operated by that corporation. Trains for the transportation of ice began to run as early as June 13. The formal opening was duly celebrated at Brookline by a large assemblage of persons, when an historical address was delivered by Judge Edward Everett Parker, of Nashua, which is printed in the "New Hampshire Republican" of that city, September 9, 1892.

THE POOR OF BOSTON.

DURING the siege of Boston many of the inhabitants retired to other places in the State; and certain families, unable to do likewise for want of means, were sent at the public expense and assigned to particular towns. The following extract from the printed Journal of the House of Representatives, November 3, 1775, seems to indicate that the Selectmen of Newburyport had asked to be relieved from the care of certain families sent to that town; and at the same time it gives the names of some who came to this neighborhood: —

The Committee on the Memorial of the Selectmen of *Newbury-Port*, reported.

Read and accepted, and *Resolved*, that the Poor of the Town of *Boston*, that are now in the Town of *Newbury-Port*, be destined in the Manner following, *viz.*

To the Town of *Groton*, Capt. *Phillip Bass*, Wife and three Children; the Widow *Bounds* and two Children, and *Peter Mers* and Wife.

Andover. — *Christopher Brazen* and Wife, and five Children; *Christopher Brazen*, jun, Wife and one Child; *James Henckes*, Wife and two Children; *Lewis Tollings* and Wife.

Leominster. — Mrs. *Joanna Trovay* & three Children ; *Ambross Colby*, Wife and three Children ; Mrs. *Patterson* and two Children ; Mrs. *Mary Calf* and Daughter in Law, and two Children.

Lunenburg. — *Walter Piper*, Wife and five Children ; *Walter Piper*, jun. Wife and Mother, and seven Children ; *Joseph Grant* and Wife, and Mother and four Children.

Littleton — The Widow *Elizabeth Bascom* ; the Widow *Johnson* ; the Widow *Mary York*.

And the Selectmen of the Towns of *Groton*, *Andover*, *Leominster*, *Lunenburg* and *Littleton*, are directed to apply to the Selectmen of *Newbury-Port* for their Proportion of said Poor, and by receiving a Certificate that they are of the Poor of *Boston*, and their Names, Age, and the Time when they came out of *Boston* ; and they are to transport them to their several Towns, according to their Destination, and to be paid out of the public Treasury for the Cost in procuring and Transporting said Poor of *Boston* to their respective Towns ; and the Secretary is hereby directed to furnish each of the Towns of *Groton*, *Andover*, *Leominster*, *Lunenburg* and *Littleton*, with an attested Copy of this Resolve, as soon as may be.

Sent up for Concurrence.

(Pages 227, 228.)

REV. HORACE HERRICK.

HORACE HERRICK, for some years the senior surviving principal of Groton Academy, died at Felchville, Vermont, on January 31, 1891. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the Class of 1834 ; and the Necrology of that institution for 1890-91 gives the following facts concerning him : —

HORACE HERRICK, son of David and Mary (Buswell) Herrick, b. Peacham, Vt., May 11, 1807. Fitted at Kimball Union Acad. Prin. Jaffrey (N. H.) Acad., 1834-6 ; Lawrence Acad., Groton, Mass., 1836-40 ; Pepperell (Mass.) Acad. 1840-1 ; Frankestown (N. H.) Acad., 1841-4. Studied theology meanwhile with Rev. Dr. J. M. Whiton of Antrim, N. H. ; pastor Cong. ch., Fitzwilliam, N. H., Sept. 4, 1844, to Sept. 15, 1847. Taught at Richmond, Va., 1847-8 ; prin. Washington Co. Gram. Sch., Montpelier, Vt., four

and a half years from Aug., 1849; agent of Vt. Bib. Soc. for a year, and then for several years in poor health. Acting pastor, Plainfield, Vt., May 1857 to 1859; Wolcott, Vt., Feb. 1860 to Apr. 1874; York, Neb., 1875-6; South Woodbury, Vt., 1877-9; res. thereafter at Felchville, Vt., till decease. Supt. Schools at Wolcott, 1863-9, 1870-4; memb. Leg., 1861 and '2; trustee Univ. Vt. and State Agr. Coll., some years from 1865. M. in Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1836, Aurelia, dau. William and Susannah (Smith) Townsend of Reading, Vt., who survives him, without children. D. Felchville, Vt., Jan. 31, 1891, of pneumonia (page 8).

REV. E. HALE BARSTOW.

EZEKIEL HALE BARSTOW was the youngest child of Ezekiel and Mary Jewett (Conner) Barstow, and born at Hanover, Massachusetts, on May 17, 1815. The father died on January 10, 1815, four months before his birth. The son pursued his preparatory studies at Hampton, New Hampshire, and West Brattleborough, Vermont, and at Pembroke, New Hampshire, remaining about a year in each place; and he graduated at Dartmouth College in the Class of 1839. Immediately after graduation, — from September, 1839, till March, 1840, — he kept school at West Brattleborough, and in the summer of 1840 was chosen Preceptor of Groton Academy, where he remained for four years. He then studied divinity, and on August 6, 1845, was ordained in the ministry at Walpole, New Hampshire, from which church he was dismissed on December 30, 1851. He next went to Fitchburg, where he taught the High School, and afterward to Camden, Alabama, remaining at each place about two years. In the spring of 1855 he established a family school at Newton Centre — though preaching from time to time as a temporary supply in various churches — and here he lived until the autumn of 1861, when, for the benefit of his health, he removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire. The change, however, availed him but little, as he died on April 10, 1862. At one time he

passed some months at the Andover Theological Seminary, though not as an enrolled student ; and, in July, 1844, together with his classmate Moses Hemmenway Wells, he was licensed to preach by the association now known as the Middlesex Union Conference of Congregational Churches. They each preached their first sermon on the same day, supplying the pulpit for the Reverend Mr. Phelps at Groton.

On August 31, 1842, Mr. Barstow was married to Eunice Goodenough, daughter of Rufus and Sally (Goodenough) Clark, of Brattleborough, Vermont. They had nine children, of whom only four lived to grow up. Of these, Mary Conner, the eldest daughter, has been a teacher at Bradford Academy for more than twenty years ; Sarah Clark, a teacher in Portland, Maine, for a long time ; William Hale, a horse-breeder in Nebraska ; and John, who was ordained pastor of the Union Congregational Church at Groton, on June 29, 1887, but is now settled at Glastonbury, Connecticut. Mr. Barstow's widow died at Haverhill, New Hampshire, on June 14, 1885.

MRS. SUSAN F. CARTER.

MRS. SUSAN FRENCH (SHATTUCK) CARTER died at her home, corner of Seventh and Battery Streets, in Little Rock, Arkansas, on October 16, 1892. She was the widow of Ira Osborn Carter, Esq., of Arlington, and a daughter of Walter and Roxana (Fletcher) Shattuck, of Groton, where she was born on June 12, 1833. She began to attend school at Lawrence Academy in the year 1845, and was married at Groton, on March 6, 1860, to Mr. Carter, then a Professor in Paducah College, Kentucky. Her husband died at Arlington, on February 13, 1855, and was buried in his native town of Berlin, Massachusetts, whither her remains were brought.

See page 261 of this volume for a sketch of Mr. Carter, at one time a resident of Groton ; and page 306 of the preceding volume for an account of her father's family.

A LIST OF CIVIL OFFICERS,
RESIDENTS OF GROTON, HOLDING COMMISSIONS, ETC.

THE following names are to be appended to the two lists, respectively, given on page 153 of this volume:—

July 14, 1892 . . . John Gray Park, *Trustee of
Medfield Insane Asylum.*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

November 4, 1891 . . . William Paige Lawrence.
January 27, 1892 . . . Asa Stillman Lawrence.
March 9, 1892 . . . John Lawrence.

PETERSHAM, MASS.

THE Proprietors of the town of Petersham held their first meeting at Lancaster, on May 10, 1733, and their second meeting at Groton, in the autumn of that year, when it was voted that a meeting-house should be built. The Proprietors for the most part were living in the general neighborhood of Groton and Lancaster.

MRS. SARAH BOLTON.

ACCORDING to the town-records Widow Sarah Bolton died in Groton, on June 24, 1822, at the remarkable age of 99 years and 10 months. Was she the widow of William Bolton who settled in Shirley during the spring of 1773? He was born at Reading, on October 25, 1721; and he married for his second wife Sarah Lewis of that town, on September 18, 1788. By a former marriage he had ten children, of whom the youngest son, Timothy, born at Reading, on May 5, 1759, was the father of Eliab Going Bolton, of Groton, who died on February 18, 1876, aged 78 years and 2 months.

REV. SAMUEL WIGGLESWORTH.

THE Reverend Joseph Barlow Felt, in his "History of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton," where a sketch is found, says of Mr. Wigglesworth :—

1713, Oct. 17th. He was engaged to supply the pulpit at Groton. Here he stayed till Jan. 27th, 1714, when he returned to Hamlet [Hamilton], as a spiritual physician (page 279).

OBITUARY.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Died, in Groton, Mass. June 24, Mr. Isaiah Hall, aged 74, a revolutionary soldier and patriot. For many years he had been gradually declining, and devoted the principal part of his time to reading and meditation. The word of God was his principal study and source of comfort, and when too feeble to read himself, nothing afforded him so much satisfaction as to hear its sacred contents often read. His last sickness, though long and lingering, was borne with that calmness and resignation which a firm faith in the religion of Jesus Christ imparts; and the remaining days of his bereaved partner will be consoled by that hope which animated him in his last hours, and made death to him the harbinger of eternal rest.—[Communicated.]

"Columbian Daily Centinel" (Boston), July 2, 1834.

[In Groton,] Mr. Amos Davis, a soldier of the revolution, aged 82.

Ibid, December 6, 1834.

In Groton, 7th July, Mr. Nehemiah Whetman, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 82.

Ibid, August 5, 1835.

Isaac Farwell, born in Groton, Mass., 1744, March 28, was a lieutenant at Bunker Hill, soon became a captain, and fought in the continental army till the close of the war. He died in 1791 Dec. 31, and is buried in the Charlestown cemetery (page 597).

Henry Swan Dana's "History of Woodstock, Vermont."

LIST OF DEATHS.

THE following list of Deaths is found in the "Columbian Daily Centinel" (Boston), under the several dates as here given after each announcement:—

In Groton, on Saturday last [December 12], Horatio, son of Mr. Horatio Bass of this city, aged 12.

December 16, 1835.

In Groton, 17th inst. William F. Brazer, Esq. aged 53.

November 20, 1835.

In New York, 12th inst. Mr. George P. Butler, formerly of Groton, Mass. aged 26.

June 18, 1835.

In Charlestown, 20th inst. Hon. Samuel Dana, aged 68, late of Groton. [See pages 211-213 for an account of Mr. Dana.]

November 23, 1835.

In Charlestown, 12th inst. Mr. Ezekiel G. Fletcher, formerly of Groton, aged 44.

August 25, 1835.

In Groton, on Thursday [October 1], Hon. Timothy Fuller, aged 57. [See pages 217-219 for an account of Mr. Fuller.]

October 5, 1835.

On Wednesday morning [August 19], Capt. Luther Parker, aged 51. Funeral from his late dwelling, No. 80 Tremont street, at 3 o'clock. Relations and friends are requested to attend.

August 20, 1835.

An only son of Silas and Maria (Farnsworth) Parker, of Groton, born on February 20, 1784.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth O. relict of the late Dr. Oliver Prescott, of Newburyport [and previously of Groton], 72.

May 22, 1835.

In Groton, Lucy Cheever, daughter of Dr. Geo. Cheyne Shattuck, of this city, aged 13 years.

December 26, 1835.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1893.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. XI.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN the spring of 1765 the odious Stamp Act was passed, which did so much to hasten public opinion toward the American Revolution. This town sympathized warmly with the patriotic feeling, and prepared to do her part in the struggle. A large number of her inhabitants had received their military schooling in the French War, as their fathers before them had received theirs during the Indian troubles. Such persons did not now enter upon camp life as raw troops, but as experienced and disciplined soldiers. The town had men willing to serve and able to command. The leaders of the Revolution displayed great foresight in the careful attention paid to the details of their work ; and the final success of the struggle was due to their sagacious counsels as much as to the deep feelings of the people. On the side of the patriots the skirmishes of April 19, 1775, were fought by companies made up of minutemen, organized on a recommendation of the First Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in a resolve passed at Cambridge on October 26, 1774. It was at that time recommended to the field-officers of the various militia regiments that they should enlist at least one quarter of their respective commands, and form them into companies to be held in readiness, at the shortest notice by the Committee of Safety, to march to the place of rendezvous. Such soldiers soon became known as minutemen, and proved to be of very great help and strength to the

popular cause. Two companies were enlisted at Groton; and at the desire of the officers the Reverend Samuel Webster, of Temple, New Hampshire, on February 21, 1775, preached a sermon before them, which was afterward printed. It is there stated that a large majority of the town had engaged to hold themselves in readiness, agreeably to the plan of the Provincial Congress, to act in the service of their country. The sermon is made up largely of theological opinions, perhaps as valuable now as then, but not so highly prized, and is singularly meagre in those particulars which would interest us at the present time.

On the memorable Nineteenth of April two companies of minute-men, under the respective commands of Captain Henry Farwell and Captain Asa Lawrence, marched from Groton to Concord and Cambridge; and on the same day for the same destination two other companies of militia, under the respective commands of Captain Josiah Sartell and Captain John Sawtell. According to the company rolls at the State House, there were in Farwell's company, at the time of marching, three commissioned officers and fifty-two men, and in Lawrence's three officers and forty-three men; and in the two militia companies (Sartell's) three officers and forty-five men, and (Sawtell's) one officer and twenty-five men, respectively, though in the latter company some of the men were from Pepperell.

In the Battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17, 1775, one commissioned officer and eleven enlisted men, residents of Groton, were either killed in the fight or mortally wounded. This roll of honor comprises the names of Lieutenant Amaziah Fassett, who fell wounded and died a prisoner on July 5; Sergeant Benjamin Prescott, eldest son of the Honorable James Prescott, and nephew of Colonel William Prescott; and privates Abraham Blood, Chambers Corey, James Dodge, Peter Fisk, Stephen Foster, Simon Hobart, Jonathan Jenkins, David Kemp, Robert Parker, and Benjamin Woods. This was the largest loss experienced by any town in the battle, and shows the patriotic character of the citizens at that period. These soldiers were serving in five different companies of

Colonel Prescott's regiment, and their names now appear on the bronze tablets which have been placed by the city of Boston on Bunker Hill in memory of the brave men who there fell. Colonel Prescott, the commander on the American side, and at least three of the Pepperell soldiers who lost their lives in the fight, were natives of Groton.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

THE following Petitions and Accounts, relating to Groton soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill, are found in the printed Journal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, under their respective dates as noted :—

Tuesday, October 17, 1775 (Afternoon).

A Petition of *Oliver Prescott*, praying Compensation for a Firelock and Accoutrements supply'd by him to *James Dodge*, who fell in Battle at Bunker's-Hill.

Read and committed to Mr. *Wood*, Col. *Grout* and Mr. *Hayward*.
Page 172.

Asa Lawrence's Petition, praying for Allowance for Cash expended in procuring Tools for Gun Smiths, on Desire of the Committee of Safety, together with his Account.

Read and committed to the Committee on Accounts.
Page 172.

Thursday, October 19, 1775.

THE Committee on the Petition of *Oliver Prescott*, praying Compensation for a Firelock and Accoutrements supplied by him to *James Prescott* [Dodge], as is set forth in the Petition; made Report, which was ordered to lie for the present.

Page 174.

Thursday, December 7, 1775.

An Account of *Jonathan Turbell*, for Time of his Servant, Gun, &c. and Cloathing, lost in the Battle of the 19th of *April* last; committed to the Committee appointed to consider the Losses sustained in the Battle of the 17th of *June* last.

Page 23.

Thursday, March 21, 1776 (Afternoon).

An Account of *David Kemp*, for Loss of Cloaths and other Articles, sustained by his late Son *David Kemp*, taken in the Engagement on *Bunker's-Hill*, on the seventeenth of *June* last, and since dead.

Read and thereupon *Resolved*, That there be paid out of the public Treasury of this Colony, to *James Prescott*, Esq; for the Use of *David Kemp*, the Father of the deceased, the Sum of *five Pounds*, in full.

Sent up for Concurrence.

An Account of *James Prescott*, Esq; for Loss of Cloaths and other Articles sustained by his Son *Benjamin Prescott*, killed in the Battle of *Charlestown*, on the seventeenth of *June* 1775, with a Report thereon.

Read, and thereupon *Resolved*, That there be paid out of the public Treasury of this Colony to *James Prescott*, Esq; the Sum of *four Pounds eighteen Shillings and eight Pence*, in full for the Articles lost when his Son *Benjamin Prescott*, was killed in the Battle of the seventeenth of *June* last.

Sent up for Concurrence.

Page 29.

Benjamin Prescott was the eldest child of the Honorable James and Susanna (Lawrence) Prescott, and born on April 16, 1753. He was a minute-man in Captain Asa Lawrence's company, which marched to Cambridge, on April 19, 1775, and was a sergeant in Captain Moors's command at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In "The Prescott Memorial" (page 74), by Dr. William Prescott, it is said that Benjamin was a Lieutenant; but this is an error. For a short notice of him, see Richard Frothingham's "History of the Siege of Boston" (page 175), where he is again spoken of as a Lieutenant.

COAT ROLLS.

THE following copies are made from the original papers among the Massachusetts Archives, found in the two volumes marked "Coat Rolls" on the back. Under an early Resolve passed by the Provincial Congress, each soldier of the Province was entitled to a coat, and, so far as was practicable, one

made in his own town. This item proved to be of some importance toward the soldier's pay, and was duly claimed by every man, or by his heirs, if he himself did not live to draw the coat. The various orders for these coats, still on file at the State House, contain many historical facts and other minor details not recorded elsewhere. The orders, hereinafter given, are found unpagged in Volume LVII., File 7. Fortunately the men could fight better than they spelled; and their personal prowess outweighed any shortcomings in their early education.

Camp att Cambridge Nov^r 17 : 1775

To the Committy of Clothing in Warrertown

Wee the Subscriber Belonging to groton In Cap^t moors Compney In Coll W^m. Priscott Reg^t Dirser you to Deliuier to Cap^t Joseph Moors for Each of us a Coat menefacturd att groaton agareebell to the order of the Last Congerss

Sam^l farnsworth
Abel amsden

Josep moors Jur
Benj. Sawtell
Phins Hemenway
Leonard Taylor
Josep Taylor
Ephram Warren
Oliver Tarbell
Zac Longley
Joseph Taylor Jur
Phinhes Keemp
Dauid archibel
Tiomothy Woods
Tho^s Colins
Peter Davis
Jonas Davis
Joseph Gowing
John Clough
Eben^t Purkins

13 Groton Coats @ 23/9	£ 0 — 16 — 3
7 Rehoboth D ^o	4 — 1
	<hr/> 1 — 0 — 4

20

Rec^d the Contents of the within Order as by my Receipt of this date on Book may appear

Nov^r 17th 1775

Joseph moors Cap^t

[Indorsed] 20 Coats Del^d to Cap^t Moors in Coll. Prescott Reg^t

Nov^r 17th 1775

Sewells Point Novem^r 16th 1775

To the Committee of Clothing in Watertown

Wee the Subscribers Belonging to Groton in Cap^t Henry Farwells
Compney in Co^l W^m Prescotts Regiment Desire you to Deliver
Lieu^t Benj^a Ball for each one of us A Coat Manefactred at Groton
A Greeable to the orders of the Last Congress

Henery ^mcNeill
Jonathan Jenkins

Josiah Stevens Sarg^t
Josiah Warren
Zaccheus Farwell
moses chase
Asa White
David Jenkins
uriel Whitney
Joseph frost
Ebenezer Kemp
Ephraim Robbins
William Derump^{le}
James Davis
Jonas Brooks
Joseph Page
Joel Jenkins
Peletiah Russell
Jon^t Sawtell
Nath Sawtell
his
Daniel X Foster
mark
Sam^t Lawrence
Frances White
obidiah Jenkins
Phenehas Hubbard

Nov^r 16. 1775 Rec^d 25 Coats within
named for which I have given a Rec^d
on Book of this Date

Benjⁿ Ball Leut

25

[Indorsed] Lieu^t Balls Rec^d for 25 Coats Cap^t Farwells Comp^y Col^l
Prescotts Reg^t Nov^r 16. 1775

R^d of the Barer Timothy Moors Three Coats one for Zac^h Longley
one for Ep^m Russell & one for Timothy moors all of Groton & all
of my Company in Con^l Prescotts Reg^m

Cambrige October y^r 26: 1775

test Ephraim Brown

Josiah Ricardson

¶ Henry Farwell Capt
Benj^t Ball Leu^t

[Indorsed] 3 Coats Del^d by the Selectmen of Groton to 3 men in
the Army in Cap^t Farnwell Company in Col Prescott Reg^t Oct^r 28

Cambrige Octobr 30 y^e 1775

To the Comity of Soplys Beples to Diliuer to Asa Lawrence Cap^t
in Colonel W^m Prescotts Rigement Each a fusane [fustian] Coat to
which our names are under Subcribe.

Elisha Hoit	John Kilburn
Esekiel nutting	David Prescott
Jonathan woods	Jonathan Capron
Jacob williams	Ruben Woods
Jeremiah hobart	Asa Porter
Nathaniel Shaduck	ephraim nutting
Obadiah Witherell	Nehemiah Parker
Louy Parker	Abel Nutting
Eleazer Parker	Benj ^a Blood
Lemuel Parker	John Ames
Lemuel Parker Jr	Simeon Williams
Daniel Shed	Eleazer Green
Joel Porter	Nathan Cory
Solomon Gilson	Jonathan Colburn
	Peter Bill
	Josiah Lakin
	Jonas Tarbell
	Oliuer Patch
	Leme ⁿ Blood
	David Hason
	John Shiple

Simon Hobart	Kiled & Taken
Robert Parker	Jeams Dogg
	Stephen Foster
	Abraham blood
	Ben ^m Wood

[Indorsed] 35 Coats Del^d to Cap Lawrance Men in Coll. Prescotts
Reg^t

To the honorbel Commete of Clothen plese to pay unto the barer
hereof Elias Dickey what is alowed me for my Coat and you will
oblidge your humble Ser^t

Groton Apriel the 8 1777

Benj^a Peirce

[Indorsed] p^t 1 Soldier in Capt Lawrances Comp^y in Col
Prescotts Regt April 9th 1777

To The Honorable Commite of Clothing for the army att Cam-
bridg for the year 1775 This may Certify that Benjamin Perce in

my Company and in Colonel Prescotts Regiment has not Rec^d a Coat nor the pay for one according to a Resolve of Congress

Asa Lawrence } ^{Capt.}

April th 7 y^e 1777

these May Certify that oliver Parker of the late Capt Eph^m coreys Company Never Reced his Coat nor the Value of itt he Belonging to Coll W^m Prescotts Regiment

March 14th 1776.

Nath^l Sartell Lt

[Indorsed] Cash Paid for 1 Coat to a Soldier in the late Cap^t Corys Comp^y in Coll Prescotts Reg^t March 14th 1776

Groton February 10th 1776

This may Certify that amos Farnsworth Belonging to my Company in Col^l W^m Prescotts Reg^t Last year has Never as yet Received a Coat or aney thing in Consequence thereof which was Promised to the Soldiars of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay By reason of his Being wounded and Sick and so Absent from Camp

Henry Farwell Capt

[Indorsed] - - - - Capt Farnwells s Comp^y in Col Prescotts Reg^t Feb 16th 1776

Groton Dece^r 1 : 1775

This Certifys that I have Impowd James Prescott Esq^t to Draw all the wages Cloathing &c. that was Due to my late Husband Peter Fisk a Soldier in the american army under Cap. Parker in Col^l Prescotts ridgement, & Desire the Same may be Paid to him & his receipt shall be a full Discharge therefor

Abijah Prescott

her
Rachel X Fisk
mark

I have re^d of y^e Com^{tee} pay for
one Coate for my Son Benj^t Prescott
Cap^t moors Comp^y James Prescott

[Indorsed] Cash p[ai]d for two Coats to 1 Soldier in Cap^t Parkers Comp^y and 1 Soldier in Cap Moors Comp^y both in Coll Prescotts Reg^t Jan^y 12 1776

this may Sartefie whome it may Consarn that Charmbres Cory Son to Samwell Cory Never receued his Cote nor the money for it for he was in my Company and was killed at Buncker Hill Jentelmen I Never had any Nolleg of any body Drawing any Cot or mon^y for y^e Deceased Charmbres

Per me Oliver Parker Capt

[Indorsed] - - - - Capt Parkers Comp in Col^o Prescotts Regt
June 20th 1776

Groton Dece^r 6: 1775

Sir please to pay James Prescott Esq^r all the Wages Due to my Son David Kemp & all the Cloathing Due to him &c & his recipt shall Discharge you in full & you will oblige your Hum^l Ser^t

To Cap. Parker in Co^l Prescotts ridge^r dauid keemp

[Indorsed] Cash Paid in lieu of a Coat to A Soldier in Cap^t Parkers Comp^y in Coll Prescott Reg^t Jan^y 12 1776

To the Comitty of Clothing att Watterown

pleas to Pay Cap^t Abijah Wyman 25 Shilling for a Coat granted me By the Honrebel Congress of this Provin I Being a Soldier In Cap^t Wymans Compeny I Co^l Prescotts Reg^t and Belong to the town of groton
Daniel Gillson

Cambridg November 10 1775

the within Named person Belongs to my Company & pleas to Deliver the money to L^t Brow Abijah Wyman Cap^t

Dece^r.28. 1775

[Indorsed] Danniil Gilson order to the Committy of Supplys
- - - - Capt Wymans Comp^y in Prescotts Regt Dec^r 29.

1775 1 — 5 — 0

CAPTAIN COREY'S COMPANY.

THE following Return is found among the Archives (LVI. 64) in the volume marked on the back "Coat Rolls 8 Mos. Service. 1775." It mentions two Groton men, whose names appear on the Bunker Hill tablets, viz.: Chambers Corey, who was killed in the Battle, and Robert Parker, who died at

Cambridge, on September 30, presumably from wounds received in the Battle. According to his certificate, printed on page 439, Oliver Parker was captain of this company at the time of the Fight, but, according to the Return, as here given, Ephraim Corey was captain on October 7; and between these two dates Captain Parker had died. He was undoubtedly the same person as Lieutenant Oliver Parker in Captain Asa Lawrence's company of minute-men that marched from Groton to Cambridge, on April 19, 1775, after the Lexington alarm.

A Return of the Mens Names Last Residence Present or Absent &c belonging to Ephraim Coreys Company in Coll Prescotts Rgmt

Sergt Abel Parker	groton	[Present]
Corp ^l Oliver Laken	groton	D ^o
Corp ^l John Parker	groton	D ^o

Mens Names	Residence	Casualties
Benj ^m Bennet	groton	Present Sick
Jon ^a Davis	groton	Sick
Robert Parker Jr	groton	Present
Benj ^m Parker	groton	D ^o
John Whitney	groton	D ^o
Abner Whitney	groton	D ^o

Chambers Corey	Groton	Kill ^d June 17 on Bunker hill
Robert Parker	groton	died Sep ^{tem} 30 at Cambrige
Abiel Parker	groton	Discharg ^d Sep ^m 23 ^d by Mgr [Major] Moyland

Cambrige October y^e 7th 1775

[Indorsed] The late Cap^t Parkers Cap^t Ep^h Corey

CAPT. ASA LAWRENCE'S COMPANY.

THE following affidavit, made by William Adams, of Chelmsford, is found among the Massachusetts Archives (I.V., File II, No. 1) in the volume marked on the back "Worcester Rolls

Parcels 2nd. & Mixed Rolls Vol. 2." It gives some interesting facts concerning the service of Captain Lawrence's company; and the roll is, so far as I am aware, the only list extant of the company at that period. There is reason to think that Ephraim Parker was a member, though his name does not appear with the others. Pomp Phillis, one of the privates, was a negro; then all colors, red, white or black, were warmly welcomed by the patriots.

William Adams of Chelmsford in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the seventy ninth year of my age, do testify and say that I rendered service in the Revolutionary War, that I now receive a Pension for surrices thus rendered; That in the first part of the Summer of 1778 I enlisted and went to West Point, the Company that I belonged to was Cap^t. Asa Lawrence Company of Groton, the regiment was commanded by Co^l. Poor of Andover or Methuen, some part of our service was rendered at White Plains and Peekskill, this was an eight monthes service, we received our Discharges in the month of February 1779. the Company was commanded principally by the first Lieutenant John Flint of Tukesbury, this Company was made up of men from Groton Chelmsford Bilerica Tukesbury, and other Towns in this vicinity, and I further testify that I have carefully examined the Role of Capt Asa Lawrence Company *hereto attached* and the principle part of the names born on this Roll are famillier to me, and many of the mens names, born on this Rolle are persons which I am certain were with me in the eight monthes service as above described, and I have no doubt but what it is an *origional* Roll of the Company which I rendered service in as above discribed,

W^m Adams



Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Middlesex ss. . Chelmsford April 23 = 1841 = then Personally appeared the above named William Adams, well known to me to be a person of sound mind, and veracity, made Oath that the above affidavit by him subscribed is true,

Before Me

Benjⁿ Adams Justice of the Peace

A Roal of Cap^t
Asa Lawrances Company }
in Co^t Poor's Reg^t }

Cap ^t Asa Lawrance }	Alpheus Hill
Lieu ^t John Flint }	James Haseltine
Lieu ^t Moses Barker }	Isaac Holden
Sarg ^t Peter Hunt }	Jeffery Hartwell
Sarg ^t Edward Farmer }	Daniel Hacket
Sarg ^t John Pushe }	John Hall
Sarg ^t Nathan Coburn }	James Karr
Corp ^t Ephraim Smith }	Abner Kent
Corp ^t Benjamin Patch }	John Lock
Corp ^t Ebenezer Sawyer }	Abraham Merium
Moses Ames	Oliver Perham
William Adams	Ezra Porter
Asa Barker	Joel Porter
Reuben Baldwin	Ezra Porter j ^r
John Baley	Pomp Phillis
Thomas Brown	Peter Parker
Eliezer Bartlet	Isaac Powers
Timothy Bolten	Peter Runnel
Joseph Barron	Benjamin Sartil
Simeon Cory	Michael Sartil
Joseph Dows	Philip Spaulding
John Eaton	Ebenezer Stone
Samuel Farmer	William Whiting
James Green	

MOSES CHILD PAPERS.

THE following certificates are copied from the original manuscripts among the Moses Child Papers, mentioned on page 349 of this volume: —

Pepprill April y^e 28th 1778

This may Certify that I have accepted of Amos Blood to do a turn in the Service of the four Newengland States till the first Day of January next for and in the room of Joseph Rockwood

Joseph Boynton Cap^t

May th^e 7 1778

this may Certify that Asa Kemp of Groton have inlisted and Ingaged to Serve in the army of the vniited State til the first of January next under Cap^t Joseph Boynton of pepperril In Behalf of Benjamin Tarble of Groton

Joseph Boynton Cap^t

May 1777 to Two months Service of my son John at Rhode Island

April 1778 to Three months Service of my self at Cambridge

Aug^t 1778 to six weeks Service of my son John at Rhode Island

Peter Stevens

THE SHAYS REBELLION.

COMMITTEES from the towns of Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, and Ashby met at Groton on June 29, 1786, in order to make preparations for calling a convention to consider matters of public grievance. At this preliminary meeting a committee was appointed to issue a circular letter to the other towns in Middlesex County, inviting them to send delegates to a convention to be holden at Concord. Captain John Nutting, of Pepperell, was chairman of the committee then appointed; and a letter signed by him was sent to the various selectmen throughout the county. The following copy is made from one printed in "The Independent Chronicle: and the Universal Advertiser" (Boston), July 27, 1786. In the first volume (No. III., page 5) of the Historical Series there is a reference to this letter; but when that number was published, I had not seen a copy of the circular, which is as follows: —

To the Selectmen of Cambridge.

GENTLEMEN, &c.

WE the Committees chose by the several towns hereafter mentioned, viz. Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby, met at Groton the 29th day of June, 1786, to consult upon

matters of public grievances ; and after appointing a Chairman for that day, it was thought best to notify all the towns in this county to meet by their Committees, at the house of Capt. Brown, innholder in Concord, on the 23d day of August next, to consult upon matters of public grievances and embarrassments that the people of this Commonwealth labour under, and to find out means of redress, &c.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN NUTTING, Chairman.

Groton, July 19, 1786.

N. B. It is expected that a Committee from the Convention that is to set in Worcester county, the 15th of August, will attend.

At the present time it seems incredible that patriotic men should have tried by mob rule to correct political evils which then surely existed. Most of these misguided persons had served in the Revolutionary army, where they left good records ; but they were little used to constitutional government. Captain Nutting, the writer of the letter, was a man of irreproachable character, and had led a company of minutemen to Cambridge, on the memorable Nineteenth of April.

Some years ago I bought at public sale in Boston a letter written by Dr. Oliver Prescott, of Groton, which related to the action of the insurgents in this neighborhood, near the fag-end of the Rebellion. The letter was afterward given to the Massachusetts Historical Society, on October 11, 1888, and is printed in the Proceedings (second series, IV., 158, 159) of that date, as follows : —

GROTON Jan^y 22^d 1787 6^o P. M.

SIR I have been attending to the motions of the insurgents, & thought it was my duty to inform you that Cap^t John Nutting of Pepperell marched from John Conants in Townshend at one o'clock this afternoon with about Seventy men collected from Groton, Pepperell & Townshend & Seven sleighs with provisions & baggage ; expected to be joined by a party from Lunenburg & Shirley, & I have no doubt will make up as many more, they have rec^d Expresses from the Worcester Leaders to raise as many men as possible, they are exerting themselves to the utmost —

they propose to march all night & are at present rapid in their movements.

The Bearer Capt John Williams is able to acquaint you with the particulars & will inform you of the disposition of the people in this part of the County & their readiness to turn out for the defence of Government if needed.

I have directed the Express to return as soon as possible & if anything of importance should be discovered I shall give you intelligence without loss of time.

I have the honor to be with the
greatest esteem Sir your
very humble Serv^t

GEN^l LINCOLN

OLIVER PRESCOTT.

[Addressed] On public Service The Hon^{ble} Maj^r Gen^l Lincoln
Worcester by Express

[Indorsed] Dr Prescott's letter Jan^y 22^d 1787 No 19

Captain Williams, mentioned in Dr. Prescott's letter, was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; and in the Memorials of that Association (Boston, 1890), edited by James McKellar Bugbee, the following sketch of him, as well as of his eldest son, John, Jr., is given:—

John Williams.

He was the son of John, Jr., and Elizabeth (Cutter) Williams; b. Groton, Mass., 4 July, 1746; d. there 1 July, 1822. He was an ensign in Prescott's reg. at Bunker Hill; 1st lieut. in 1776; com. capt. 7 July, 1777, in the 12th reg., and was in Vose's (1st) reg. from 1781 to its disbandment, 3 Nov. 1783. He m. Molly Everett, and had twelve children, five of whom d. young.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Eldest son of Capt. John, whom he succ. in 1826; b. Groton, Mass., 1 April, 1774; d. in Dover, Mass., leaving a widow, Sally B., who was æ. 77 in 1859. (Pages 516, 517.)

In the account of the Jubilee of Lawrence Academy at Groton, on July 12, 1854, which was published during the next year, is an interesting letter from the Reverend Dr.

William Allen, ex-President of Bowdoin College, who in his younger days had taught school in town. He gives many reminiscences of the place in the early part of the century, and describes a visit made at the house of Jonathan Farwell, whose father, Captain Henry Farwell, had commanded a company of minute-men that marched from Groton to Cambridge after the Lexington alarm, on April 19, 1775. This veteran soldier was not afraid to show his colors, and had no sympathy with the Shays Rebellion, according to Dr. Allen, who says:—

I was one evening invited to the bountiful table of a neighbor, Mr. Jonathan Farwell, who had as much humor, joined to as much sense as is seldom found in his condition of life. He was usually called *Uncle Jock*. At his house, I went into his father's room, to see the old gentleman, then nearly eighty years old. He was a small man, but energetic and animated. Although his feet were just in the grave, he was as full of spirit as ever. He fought his battles over again. He told me that in 1745, when twenty-one years old, he was at the capture of *Cape Breton*. Just thirty years after that event, he was in the battle of *Bunker Hill* and was shot through the body. He was a man of as much spirit and energy as I ever knew; and he had a proper reverence for law and good government. He related to me that, "In the time of Shays' rebellion, the question was, *Shall Jock go out and fight them?*" I said, "Yes. I would disinherit a son of mine who would not fight for his country. *Had I as much blood as would bear a seventy-four gunship over Grand Monadnoc, I would spill it all in fighting those rebels!*" (Page 61.)

Number III. of the first volume of the Historical Series is given up wholly to an account of "Groton during Shays's Rebellion"; and on page 8 is an allusion to the fact that Job Shattuck passed the night before his capture at the house of Samuel Gragg. Since that Number was published I have learned that this dwelling, still standing on Common Street, is the same as the one occupied by Daniel Shattuck, when Mr. Butler's Map of the town was made in the years 1828 and 1829, where it is situated near the District School House No. 5.

In the same Number (page 14) of this Series, reference is made to an historical novel published anonymously in Philadelphia and entitled "The Insurgents." Since the appearance of that Number I have ascertained that the author was Ralph Ingersoll Lockwood, a lawyer of New York, who died many years ago.

MIDDLESEX MUSICAL SOCIETY.

ABOUT the year 1805 a musical association was formed in the northwestern part of Middlesex County, comprising members from the neighborhood of Groton, including several towns in New Hampshire, which was known as the Middlesex Musical Society. It used to meet in different localities for the public performance of hymns and anthems, and its main object was to elevate the standard of church music among the local choirs. Most of the ministers living in the vicinity joined the association; and the Reverend Daniel Chaplin, D.D., of Groton, was chosen the first president. The Reverend David Palmer, of Townsend, and the Reverend Thomas Beede, of Wilton, New Hampshire, were actively connected with it, and took prominent parts in the proceedings.

For several years the performances of the Society were conducted by Nathaniel Duren Gould, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, who at that period was a music-teacher somewhat noted throughout New England. He was the author of a "History of Church Music in America" (Boston, 1853), wherein there is a reference on page 69 to the Middlesex association. In the Appendix to this book he gives a list of singing-schools that had been kept by him in various towns of six different States; and among them is a school for Adults in Dr. Chaplin's parish at Groton in the year 1814, and another for Children in Mr. Phelps's in 1839.

During those early days of musical development it was the custom of the Society to select in advance the psalm-tunes

and anthems for use at their next meeting, in order that all the members might provide themselves with copies, either printed or written. After a while this plan was found inconvenient ; and through a committee, of which the Reverend Mr. Palmer, of Townsend, was an important member, the Society prepared and published a tune-book entitled " The Middlesex Collection of Church Music : or, Ancient Psalmody Revived " (Boston, 1807), which passed through certainly two editions, and perhaps more. As a result of this publication, " good service was done for the cause of Church Music," says the History of New Ipswich (page 263).

TUNES CALLED "GROTON."

AKIN to this subject I add here a list of Singing-books in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which contain tunes called " Groton." It is an amplification of the article printed in the first volume (Number XVII., page 12) of the Series. Besides the various titles in the list are given the metre of the tune, as well as a line or two of the words, and the page of the book, where found.

The Rural Harmony, being an Original Composition, in three and four parts. For the use of Singing Schools and Musical Societies. By Jacob Kimball, Jun. Boston, 1793.

Common Metre ; " Arise my soul, my joyful pow'rs " (page 75).

The Village Harmony : or, Youth's Assistant to Sacred Music . . . Designed principally for the use of Schools and Singing Societies. Sixth edition, corrected and improved. Exeter, N. H., 1803.

Long Metre ; " Remember, Lord, our mortal state " (page 11).

This is the first tune in the book, and also the first tune in the edition (page 13) printed at Exeter in 1813, as well as in the twelfth edition (page 13) published at Newburyport in 1815, and probably in others ; but in the sixteenth edition (Exeter, 1819), the tune " Old Hundred " takes its place.

The Art of Singing; in three parts: to wit, I. The Musical Primer, II. The Christian Harmony, III. The Musical Magazine. By Andrew Law. Fourth edition with additions and improvements. Printed upon a new plan. Cambridge, 1803.

Long Metre; "Deep in our hearts let us record the deeper sorrows of our Lord" (page 43).

It is stated in the "Introductory Treatise" (page 22) that "This Book exhibits a Plan and Method which are different from any that have yet appeared." This is the same tune as the one in "The Village Harmony" (Exeter, 1803), but it is printed with different characters and without staff lines.

Harmonic Companion, and Guide to Social Worship: being a choice selection of Tunes. By Andrew Law. Printed upon the Author's new plan. Philadelphia [1807].

This contains the same tune (page 18), with a few changes, as the one mentioned under the preceding title; but it is set up anew. Another edition of the "Harmonic Companion" was published at Philadelphia, in which the tune is also given, but with slightly different characters.

The Province Harmony: being an Original Composition of Airs. By Hezekiah Moors. Boston, 1809.

Common Metre; "Praise ye the Lord, immortal choir" (page 22).

The Columbian Harmony . . . Calculated for the use of Singing Schools and Religious Societies. By Samuel Thomson. Dedham, 1810.

Long Metre; "The spacious earth and spreading flood proclaim the wise and pow'rful God" (page 25).

Laus Deo! The Harmony of Zion, or Union Compiler. By Stephen Jenks. Dedham, 1818.

Long Metre; "Mourn, mourn ye saints who once did see our Saviour dear, nail'd to the tree"; *Kirby* (page 24).

With slight changes, this tune is the same as one which appears in "The Village Harmony" (Exeter, 1803), but it has different words.

The Choir: or Union Collection of Church Music. By Lowell Mason. Second edition. Boston, 1833.

Metre, "5s & 6s"; "Come, let us anew, our journey pursue" (page 265).

The Harmonist: being a Collection of tunes from the most approved authors. New edition — revised and greatly enlarged. New York: published for the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1837.

18th Particular Metre; "Come, let us anew, our journey pursue" (page 302).

The Massachusetts Collection of Psalmody; by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. Edited by George James Webb, President of the Society. Second edition. Boston, 1840.

Long Metre; "For thee, O God, our constant praise in Zion waits — thy chosen seat"; *Handel* (page 44).

Indian Melodies. By Thomas Commuck, a Narragansett Indian. Harmonized by Thomas Hastings, Esq. New-York: Published for the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1845.

Common Metre; "O Jesus! at thy feet we wait" (page 50).

The Psalter, a New Collection of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and George James Webb. Boston, 1845.

"Common Metre; "Jesus, immortal King, arise!"; by *Ch. Zeuner* (page 147).

The Modern Harp: or Boston Sacred Melodist. A Collection of Church Music. By Edward L. White and John E. Gould. Boston, 1847.

Common Metre; "Thy goodness, Lord, our souls confess" (page 69).

The New York Choralist: a new and copious Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. By Thomas Hastings and William B. Bradbury. New York, 1847.

Long Particular Metre; "I love the volume of thy word"; *English* (pages 174, 175).

The New Carmina Sacra: or Boston Collection of Church Music. By Lowell Mason. Boston, 1855.

Common Metre; "Jesus! immortal King, arise!"; *Ch. Zeuner* (page 120).

This is identical with the tune which appears in "The Psaltery" (Boston, 1845).

Baker's Church Music ; a Collection of Hymn Tunes, Chants, Sentences and Anthems. By B. F. Baker. Boston [1855].

Common Metre ; "Great is the Lord, his works of might demand our noblest songs" (page 114).

The Sabbath Bell, a Collection of Music for Choirs, Musical Associations, Singing-Schools, and the Home Circle. By George F. Root. New York, 1857.

Common Metre (double, or 6 lines) ; "While thee I seek, protecting Power" ; *Arranged* (page 153).

The Stoughton Musical Society's Centennial Collection of Sacred Music. Consisting of Selections from the Earliest American Authors, as originally written, together with a few selections from European and modern Composers. Published by Ditson & Company, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, 1878.

Long Metre ; "Let the shrill trumpet's warlike voice make rocks and hills his praise rebound" ; *Sanger*, 1808 (page 135).

This tune was probably taken from "The Meridian Harmony," published at Dedham by Zedekiah Sanger in 1808, which is mentioned in the work (page 182) given below.

The American Singing Book, contains more than 300 pages of a great variety of excellent Sacred and Secular Music, Old and New. By Simeon Pease Cheney. Boston : Published by White, Smith and Company, 1879.

Long Metre ; "Let the shrill trumpet's warlike voice" . . . ; *Sanger* (page 181).

This tune is similar to the one mentioned under the preceding title, and probably is taken from the same source.

GEORGE D. BRIGHAM.

GEORGE DEXTER BRIGHAM, town-clerk of Groton, died at his home, on Saturday, December 31, 1892, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, his death being caused by a fall from a ladder on the previous Wednesday. He was an only son of George and Betsey (Morse) Brigham, of Groton, where he was born on May 2, 1813. On March 5, 1855, he was elected town-clerk, and since then has been annually re-chosen to the same office down to the time of his death. He was, perhaps, the best-known man within the limits of the town, and his loss will be keenly felt throughout the whole community. Always kind and obliging, he would go out of his way at any time to do a good turn for a neighbor, and leave the impression that the favor was done to himself.

On April 23, 1837, Mr. Brigham was married to Mary Jane Kilburn, of Groton; and they lived to celebrate the golden anniversary of their wedding. A widow, two sons, and two daughters — one of whom is the wife of Colonel Daniel Needham — survive him. His funeral took place on Tuesday, January 3, 1893, when the services were conducted by the Reverend Dr. Joshua Young, of Groton.

ASA S. LAWRENCE.

ASA STILLMAN LAWRENCE, a life-long resident of Groton, died of apoplexy at his home, on Tuesday, January 3, 1893, at half-past one o'clock in the morning. He was the eldest son of Asa and Betsey (Bennett) Lawrence, and was born at Groton, on May 10, 1820. He had occupied many positions of trust and responsibility in his native town, and had been a member of the General Court during the sessions of 1877 and 1881. He was well known as a successful business man throughout this section of the State, and at the time of his

death was the senior Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County. He was a near neighbor of Mr. Brigham, and like him will be greatly missed on the village street, where they both were very familiar forms. His death took place on the same day that Mr. Brigham was buried. He leaves an only child, William Asa Lawrence, who is married and a resident of the town, to mourn his loss. The funeral took place on Thursday, January 5, under Masonic rites, both at the house and grave, where the Groton Grange was present in a body.

On April 25, 1854, Mr. Lawrence was married to Agnes Bancroft, youngest child of Jacob and Betsey (Davis) Pollard, of Groton, who was born on November 8, 1833, and died on March 15, 1861; and, secondly, on November 1, 1870, to Mrs. Jenny Elizabeth (Davis) Pollard, — daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Knapp (Hills) Davis, and widow of his brother-in-law Alfred, — who died on September 17, 1887. His second wife was a native of Newburyport, where she was born on January 26, 1834.

COL. WM. A. BANCROFT.

SINCE the issue of the last number of the Historical Series, Colonel William A. Bancroft, a native of Groton, has been chosen Mayor of Cambridge; and his election on December 13, 1892, adds another name to the list of Grotonians who have received mayoral honors in the several cities where they have lived. For a sketch of him, see pages 255, 256 of this volume; and for a reference to the list, see paragraph at the foot of page 328. Colonel Bancroft was born in the house — formerly owned by his grandfather, Dr. Amos Bancroft, then by his father, Charles Bancroft, and later by Governor Boutwell, but now moved away — of which an account appears in the first volume (No. XVII., pages 1-9) of this Series, under the heading "An Old House, and Some of its Occupants." Mr. Bigelow, at one time Mayor of Boston, was born in the same dwelling; and Mr. Lawrence, at one time Mayor of Lowell, lived there for several years.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In Groton, 22d inst. Bulkley Ames, Esq. [A son of Amos and Abigail (Bulkley) Ames, born on July 20, 1772.]

"Columbian Daily Centinel" (Boston), January 29, 1836.

At Groton, 18th ult. Arthur Gilman, Esq. of Newburyport.

"Daily Centinel and Gazette" (Boston), October 7, 1836.

In Groton, 30th ult. Louisa, widow of Eleazer Green, 81.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," October 11, 1843.

In Groton Mr. Bela Hemmenway of the firm of Hemmenway & Shattuck, Concord, aged 27 -- Funeral this day at 12 o'clock, from his father's house in Groton, which his relations and friends are requested to attend.

"Columbian Centinel" (Boston), January 20, 1816.

In Groton, 15th inst. Mr Joshua Parker, a revolutionary soldier, 79; 11th, Mrs Hannah Bellows, 63.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," September 23, 1843.

In Groton, Mr. Jonathan Pratt, aged 85.

"Boston Daily Advertiser," October 20, 1817.

In Worcester [January 2], Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late Hon. James Prescott, of Groton, aged 68. [A daughter of the Honorable Ebenezer and Hannah (Trowbridge) Champney, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, born on September 23, 1768.]

"Columbian Daily Centinel" (Boston), January 16, 1836.

At Groton, Elnathan Sawtell, Esq. 83.

"Daily Centinel and Gazette" (Boston), September 3, 1836.

Yesterday [in Boston], Capt. EZEKIEL SHATTUCK, of *Groton*, aged 48. [A son of Job and Sarah (Hartwell) Shattuck, born on April 12, 1763.]

"New-England Palladium" (Boston), April 2, 1813.

At Silver Creek, N. Y. suddenly, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Capt. Asa Whitney, and daughter of the late Capt. Abram Child, of Groton, Mass. aged 54.

"Daily Centinel and Gazette" (Boston), May 7, 1839.

GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1893.

HISTORICAL SERIES, VOL. III., No. XII.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GROTON.

THE following list of titles is supplementary to those already given in the second volume (pages 173-226, 450-454) of this Historical Series.

1778.

Died at East-Windsor, the 28th of August, 1778, in the 47th Year of her Age, Mrs. Sarah Perry, the amiable Consort of the Rev. Joseph Perry, Pastor of the First Church in that Town. Broadside.

Mrs. Perry was the third daughter of Colonel William and Susanna (Prescott) Lawrence, of Groton, where she was born on March 12, 1732. For a reprint of the Broadside, see page 455 of the second volume of this Historical Series.

1809.

Mr. [Samuel] Dana's Answer to the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives. Boston, Feb. 28, 1808 [1809]. No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 12.

The title of the Committee's Report is given on page 450 of the preceding volume of this Series. For facts concerning this case, see Resolve (CXCIX.) passed by the General Court, on June 10, 1808.

1821.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Court of Impeachment for the trial of James Prescott, Esquire, Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Middlesex, on Articles of Impeachment, presented against

him, by the Representatives of the People of Massachusetts, for misconduct and mal-administration in office. Boston: Russell and Gardner, printers. 1821. 4to pp. 33.

Answers to the Articles of Impeachment against the Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex. Boston: Printed by Ezra Lincoln. 1821. 8vo. pp. 32.

In connection with these two pamphlets, see the first title given on page 177 of the preceding volume.

1830.

On the Exclusive System. By James Walker. Second edition. Printed for the American Unitarian Association. Boston, Gray and Bowen, 141 Washington Street. 1830. Price 5 Cents. 12mo. pp. 34.

This is Number 39 (first series) of the "Tracts of the American Unitarian Association." On the back of the title-page it says: "This discourse was delivered at the installation of Rev. Charles Robinson, at Groton, November 1, 1826, and was afterwards printed in an octavo pamphlet, in which form its circulation was of necessity limited." For the title of the first edition, see page 178 of the preceding volume.

1837.

[Memorial.] Senate. No. 62. [1837.] 8vo. pp. 2, (2).

This is a petition of "Amos Farnsworth, and Others," of Groton, presented "To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts," on February 13, 1837, requesting the Legislature "to protest, without delay, in the name of the people of this Commonwealth, against said resolution [of January 18, in regard to all petitions, etc., relating to the subject of slavery], — and to invoke the House of Representatives of the United States to immediately rescind it;" and a series of resolutions reported to the Senate on February 22, by Leonard Moody Parker, chairman of the Select Committee, to whom the matter was referred.

1843.

A Discourse preached on Sunday March 23, 1843, to the First Congregational Society in Kennebunk, Me. occasioned by the Death of Rev. George W[adsworth] Wells, former pastor of that Society. By Edward H[enry] Edes, pastor of the Society. Published by request. Kennebunk: printed by James K. Remich. 1843. 12mo. pp. 21.

Since this title was printed, at the bottom of page 182 of the preceding volume, I have seen a copy of the pamphlet; and for that reason I give it again and describe it with exactness.

Order of Services at the Installation of the Rev. Joseph C. Smith, as Pastor of the First Parish in Groton, Wednesday, July 12, 1843. G. H. Brown's Press, Groton. Broadside

1844.

Groton. [Worcester, 1844.]

This brief sketch by John Warner Barber appears in his "Historical Collections" of Massachusetts (pages 389-392). There are two other editions of the work, published in 1839 and 1848 respectively.

1847.

Order of Exercises at the Consecration of the Groton Cemetery, Tuesday, Aug. 24th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. [1847.] G. H. Brown's Press, Groton. Broadside.

1848.

The Perjury Case! Further Developments. Mr. Clark's Replies to the Letters of George F[rederick] Farley, and Ashael Huntington, Esq's. Boston: Printed for the Publisher. 1848. 8vo. pp. 16.

These "Developments" are a continuation of the "Alarming Developments" mentioned at the bottom of page 451 of the preceding volume, which brought out as replies the letters of Mr. Farley and Mr. Huntington here referred to. Mr. Farley's letter, dated at Groton, on February 24, 1848, appears

in "The Boston Daily Atlas" of the next day, and takes up about half a column; and Mr. Huntington's, dated at Salem, on March 2, in the issue of March 9, where it occupies more than four columns of space.

1850.

[Verses written by Aaron Perkins of Groton Junction, and printed for circulation.] Slip.

See pages 370 and 371 of the preceding volume, where a copy of the verses is given.

1850.

Hutchins Pedigree. Leaflet, 8vo. 1 p.

This sheet was probably printed about the year 1850, and contains a brief notice of Nicholas Hutchins, an early settler of Groton, and of some of his descendants.

1853.

Order of Services at the Installation of Rev. Crawford Nightingale, as Pastor of the First Parish in Groton, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1853. Brown's Press, Groton. Broadside.

No Politics, but Facts? [Groton, February, 1853.] 8vo. 1 p.

This leaflet relates to the election of town officers forty years ago.

1861.

To the Republican Voters of the Fourth Middlesex Senatorial District. Broadside.

This poster is signed by "Many Republicans of Ashby, Groton, Littleton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, and Westford," October 31, 1861, and relates to a Convention held at Groton Junction on October 26.

1862.

Look! Look! A true Copy of the Footings of the Orders drawn by the Selectmen on account of Poor from 1847 to 1861 inclusive with the names of the Overseers. [1862.] 1mo. 1 p.

1863.

Chaplain Fuller : being a Life Sketch of a New England Clergyman and Army Chaplain. By Richard F[rederic] Fuller. Boston : Walker, Wise, and Company, 245 Washington Street. 1863. 12mo. pp. vi, 342. Portrait.

1864.

[Poster of Alfred Bolivar Miller, Principal of Lawrence Academy, Groton, May, 1864, offering his services as land surveyor.] 8vo. 1 p.

1865.

Original Hymn. Tune : Star Spangled Banner. [Groton, July 4, 1865.] Broadside.

1869.

[A letter written by Gibson Smith to Rev. E. H. Page, concerning his lecture on spiritualism delivered at the Baptist Church, March 21, 1869. Dated, Groton Junction, March 22, 1869.] No title-page. 8vo. pp. (4).

1871.

The History of the Baptist Church in Groton. [By Oliver Ayer?]

This account appears on pages 19-22 of the "Minutes of the Wachusett Baptist Association, held with the Baptist Church in Winchendon, September 13 and 14, 1871."

1872.

Jersey Stock owned by Geo. S. Boutwell, Groton, Mass., May, 1872. Registered in American Jersey Herd-Book. Broadside.

1875.

Sermon preached at the New Church of the Brattle-Square Society, February 14, 1875 ; the Sunday after the death of James Lawrence. By S[amuel] K[irkland] Lothrop. Boston : Press of John Wilson and Son. 1875. 8vo. pp. 13.

1880.

Groton. By Samuel A. Green, M.D. [Boston, 1880.]

This sketch forms a chapter in the first volume of Samuel A. Drake's "History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts" (pages 454-469).

1884.

Woods of Groton. Leaflet, pp. (2).

I have seen a printed slip, containing on one side a list of the "Woods of Groton," and on the other some suggestions in regard to "Reading." The list comprises 108 names of different trees and woody shrubs, and was made by James T. Bennett, at that time a member of the High School, who had collected specimens of each kind mentioned. It was the result of a recommendation to the scholars, and is referred to in the "Annual Report of the School Committee of the Town of Groton, for the year ending March, 1885" (page 8).

1886.

Fruit Grown in the Shade. [By] Lizzie [Elizabeth] C[ornelia] Williams. Copyright, 1886. No imprint. 16mo. pp. 32.

This little book was written by a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Flagg) Williams, of Groton, and contains some local allusions.

1888.

Lawrence Farm, Groton, Mass. Shropshire Sheep. H. S. Turner, Power Printer, Ayer. No titlepage. 8vo. pp. (4).

1889.

List of Voters of the Town of Groton. Broadside.

The Names of Women who have a right to vote for School Committee. Broadside.

1890.

Charles W. Stone, of Warren [Pennsylvania]. A Sketch of His Life and Public Services. [Philadelphia, 1890.] 8vo. pp. (4). Portrait.

This article was written by Attorney-General William S. Kirkpatrick, and appeared first in the "Philadelphia Times," early in 1890. Mr. Stone is a native of Groton, and has been Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; and the pamphlet sets forth reasons why he should be nominated as Governor of that Commonwealth. Another sketch with a portrait appeared in the "Warren Weekly Mirror," January 25, 1890.

List of Voters of the Town of Groton. Broadside.

Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Groton, with other statistical matter, for the year ending, March 20, 1890. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Pamphlet and Job Printer. 8vo. pp. 52.

Annual Report of the School Committee of the Town of Groton, for the year ending March 20, 1890. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Pamphlet and Job Printer. 8vo. pp. 13.

Catalogue of 20 Head of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle to be sold by Auction in Groton Centre, Thursday, April 17, 1890, at One P. M., belonging to Frank F. Woods. H. S. Turner, Printer, Ayer, Mass. No imprint. 8vo. pp. (4).

An Account of the Physicians and Dentists of Groton, Massachusetts: including those who, born there, have practised their profession elsewhere. With an Appendix. By Samuel A. Green, M.D. Groton: 1890. 8vo. pp. (5), 90.

This also appears in the present volume (pages 1-90) as Number I., though with no titlepage.

Papers relating to Captain Thomas Lawrence's Company, raised in Groton, Massachusetts, during the French and Indian War, 1758. Remarks made before the Massachusetts Historical Society, May 8, 1890. By Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. University Press. 1890. 8vo, pp. 15.

People and their Homes in Groton, Massachusetts, in Olden Time. By Francis Marion Boutwell. Groton: 1890. 8vo. pp. 18.

Lawrence Farm, Groton, Massachusetts. Shropshire Sheep [and Guernsey Cattle]. [July 21, 1890.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. (8).

Ninety-seventh Anniversary of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. Wednesday and Thursday, June 25 and 26, 1890. leaf. 8vo. pp. 2.

Groton Public Library. Supplement No. 5, 1890. No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 28.

The Northern Boundary of Massachusetts in its relation to New Hampshire: a Part of the Council's Report made to the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, on October 21, 1890. By Samuel A. Green, M.D. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. University Press. 1890. 8vo. pp. 23.

This edition of the Report was confined to ten or twelve copies printed in advance of the meeting at Worcester; and later numerous slight changes were made before the second edition, with the same title, was struck off. Another edition (pages 24) from the Proceedings (Second Series, VII., 11-32) of the Society, with a few more trifling changes and additions, was printed at Worcester. Several pages are given up to the controversy in regard to the line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, when the town of Groton during the Provincial period lost a strip of considerable territory.

Catalogue of Groton School, Groton, Mass. 1890-1891. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Printer. 12mo. pp. (16).

John Lakin's Deed, 1653. Communicated by the Hon. Samuel A. Green, M.D., of Boston. [Dec. 1890.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 3.

This is a reprint from "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register" (XIV., 81, 82) for January, 1891.

Groton. By Hon. Samuel A. Green. [Philadelphia, 1890.]

This sketch forms Chapter XL. in the second volume of Hurd's "History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts" (pages 501-570).

1891.

The Groton Literary Club in Search of the Sea Serpent A Realistic Story. Groton, January 26, 1891. No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 24.

Chapter I. was written by Miss Georgianna Adelia Boutwell; II. by Miss Lucy Florence Young; III. by Mrs. Harriet Farnsworth Gulick; IV. by James Morven Smith; and V. by the Reverend Joshua Young, D.D.

The First Census of Massachusetts. By the Hon. Samuel A. Green, M.D. Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society. [Boston, 1891.] No imprint. 8vo. pp. 7.

A reprint from the "Publications of the American Statistical Association" (Second Series, II., 182-185) for March, 1891. The substance of this Paper is taken from another pamphlet

entitled "The Population of Groton at different times, with some Notes on the Provincial Census of 1765," mentioned at the bottom of page 222 of the preceding volume.

Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Groton, with other statistical matter, for the year ending March 20, 1891. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Pamphlet and Job Printer. 8vo. pp. 55.

Annual Report of the School Committee of the Town of Groton for the Fiscal Year ending March 20, 1891. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Pamphlet and Job Printer. 8vo. pp. 19.

To the Voters of Groton. No titlepage. 8vo. pp. (3).

This is a Report made to the Town by a Committee, of which Michael Sheedy, Jr., was Chairman, and is dated April 1, 1891. It contains Mrs. Sibley's letter of gift making her handsome offer toward a new building for the Public Library.

Papers relating to the Companies of Captain Thomas Farrington, and Captain Samuel Tarbell, both raised in Groton, Massachusetts, during the French and Indian War. By Samuel A. Green. No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 7.

A reprint from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Second Series, VI., 426-432) for May 14, 1891.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health of the Town of Groton, [1891.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 7.

Another edition at the same time was published as a broadside.

Catalogue of the Trustees, Instructors and Students of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., for the year ending June 25, 1891. Ninety-eighth year. Fitchburg: printed by the Sentinel Printing Company. 1891. 12mo. pp. 15, (1).

Graduating Exercises [Lawrence Academy]. Thursday, June 25, at Town Hall, at 9.30 A. M. 12mo. pp. (2).

Harvard University Examinations. Papers used at the Admission Examinations held at Cambridge, Quincy, Groton, Andover, Southborough, Worcester, Exeter, Concord, New York, Albany,

Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, Portland (Or.), Bonn (Germany), and Tokyo (Japan). June, 1891. Cambridge, Mass., 1891. 8vo. pp. 24.

Matthias Farnsworth and his Descendants in America. A Monograph. By Claudius Buchanan Farnsworth. Pawtucket, R. I. Published by the Author, 1891. 8vo. pp. 122.

Catalogue of Groton School, Groton, Mass. 1891-1892. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Printer. 12mo. pp. (18).

Groton Public Library. Supplement No. 6. 1891. No title-page. 8vo. pp. 36.

1892.

An Account of the Lawyers of Groton, Massachusetts, including natives who have practised elsewhere, and those also who have studied law in the town. With an Appendix. By Samuel A. Green, M.D. Groton: 1892. 8vo. pp. 158.

This also appears in the present volume (pages 187-334) as Number VI., though with no titlepage or index.

Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Groton, with other Statistical Matter, for the Year ending March 19, 1892. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Pamphlet and Job Printer. 8vo. pp. 56.

Annual Report of the School Committee of the Town of Groton for the Fiscal Year ending March 21, 1892. Ayer, Mass.: Huntley S. Turner, Pamphlet and Job Printer. 8vo. pp. 19.

Manual of the Union Church of Christ, in Groton, Mass., with list of members. Revised March, 1892. No imprint. 12mo. pp. 16.

Catalogue of the Trustees, Instructors and Students of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., for the year ending June 23, 1892. Ninety-ninth Year. Fitchburg: Printed by the Sentinel Printing Company, 1892. 12mo. pp. 15, (2).

Ninety-ninth Anniversary of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23, 1892. 12mo. pp. (4).

Catalogue of Groton School, Groton, Mass. 1892-1893. Ayer, Mass. Huntley S. Turner, Printer. 12mo. pp. (18).

William Nutting. No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 2.

This sketch contains the remarks made by Dr. Samuel A. Green at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, November 10, 1892, when in behalf of the Reverend John Keep Nutting, of Glenwood, Iowa, he presented the diary, 1777-1804, of William Nutting, of Groton. It is a reprint from the Proceedings (Second Series, VIII., 22, 23) of that Society.

1893.

[Bill.] House, 514. [1893.] 8vo. pp. (3).

This bill, dated February 7, 1893, accompanies the petition of S. Endicott Peabody for an act of incorporation as the Trustees of Groton School. It was passed, with some trivial changes, by the House of Representatives on March 9, and the Senate on March 16, and was approved by the Governor on March 17.

With very few exceptions all the books, pamphlets, circulars, broadsides, etc., mentioned in these several chapters on the "Bibliography of Groton," may be found in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

I am now satisfied that the handwriting referred to about half-way down page 174 of the preceding volume, is Nathaniel Huntting's and not Joseph Green's, as there stated.

GROTON NEWSPAPERS.

As supplementing the article on Groton Newspapers in the first volume of the Historical Series (Number V., pages 11-14), I wish to name the following publications which have appeared since the issue of that number:—

"The Grotonian," published monthly during the school year by the students of the Groton School, which began in March, 1885, and is still kept up.

"The Lawrencean," published monthly by the students of Lawrence Academy, which began in December, 1891, and was continued until June, 1892.

The publication of the "The Students' Aid," mentioned in the first volume (Number V., page 13), was continued at the same intervals, as there stated, until June, 1888. After that time one number appeared in the following December, and three numbers, respectively, in June, 1889, June, 1890, and June, 1891, which was the last.

"The Reminder," "published weekly at the Union Congregational Church, Groton, Mass.," and devoted to the interests of that Church, first appeared on October 6, 1888, and was continued for twenty-five weeks, ending on April 6, 1889.

ADVERTISING SHEETS.

"Our Spice Box" is the name of a sheet issued by John H. Sheedy & Co., Groton, which has appeared monthly for several years. It is still kept up, and is printed at No. 295 Washington Street, Boston.

"The Groton Druggist" is the title of a paper, of which I have seen a single number for July, 1891, bearing the name of W. H. Bruce as proprietor.

"The Esther Courier," a four-page sheet, containing among numerous advertisements, the cast and synopsis of the Opera "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," to be given in the Town Hall, at Groton, on January 16 and 17, 1889, by a chorus of seventy-five Groton Singers and others.

"The Bugle Call," a similar sheet, advertising a "Grand Concert of War Songs," to be given in the Town Hall, at Groton, on March 26, 1889, and containing the programme besides other notices. It also has a list of "Groton's Heroes, who died in the War of the Rebellion."

OLD GROTON.

MR. OSCAR FAY ADAMS writes a letter to the "Boston Evening Transcript," March 8, 1893, giving an account of a visit to some of the Suffolk towns in England, with which

certain places in this Commonwealth are connected both by name and tradition. It is dated in London, February 5, and furnishes a good description of Groton, the ancestral home of Governor Winthrop. In connection with the subject, see other accounts of Old Groton, as printed on pages 139 and 140 of this volume, and on pages 89-92 of the preceding volume. The following extract is taken from the letter:—

I could not stay long in Hadleigh for a walk of unknown extent was before me, and therefore I was soon “stepping westward” into the country with Hadleigh and its tall church spire buried in the vale behind. I had gone two or three miles and gained the top of a hill when I saw ahead of me, sharply outlined against the horizon, the tall tower and body of a gray flint church.

Near it were a couple of houses, but there was nothing else in sight, and lonely and grand the church stood up against the sky. But as I passed around to the north of the church the scene changed. A narrow valley lay at my feet, and filling it with a huddle of red roofs and plastered walls, was a clustering village street plunging down one slope and partly climbing the opposite one. It was the village of Kersey, which long ago gave its name to the well-known cloth; and only a few miles away is Lindsay, from which the fabric linsey receives its name. Three hundred years ago these Suffolk valleys were full of Flemish weavers fleeing from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva; and these small places became the seats of the cloth manufacture that has long ago departed to other places, leaving them as quiet as it found them, and no doubt quite as picturesque. I have met with few greater surprises than the loneliness of Kersey church when seen from the south, followed by the unexpected discovery of the village below it on the north. It was well worth a long walk to experience. A white mist came on with the darkness that afternoon, and after crossing the wide and thinly settled parish of Groton I was glad enough to get to the little town of Boxford, where I spent the night. It is a very small town, or large village, with a magnificent old parish church, which I visited the next morning. To the architectural student Boxford church, exhibiting as it does the transition from the curvilinear to the perpendicular style, is of much interest; but the average tourist would perhaps remember longest this memorial tablet, which I saw on one of the walls of the interior:

In Memory of
Elizabeth Hyam,
of this Parish, for the
fourth time a Widow :
who by a Fall, that
brought on a Mortification,
was at last
hastened to her End,
on the 4th May, 1748,
in her 113th Year.

There is a fine irony perceptible in the expression "hastened to her End," when taken in connection with the widow Hyam's advanced age at the time of her demise, and one is led somehow to infer that, but for the untimely fall, and consequent mortification, she might have been again left a widow, and have had it recorded of her as of the wife of Bath, that —

"Husbands at the church door had she five."

Since I have quoted this epitaph I may as well mention one that I discovered not long since, which runs in this wise :

"Weep not for me, my parents dear,
There is no witness needed here.
The hammer of Death was given to me
For eating cherries off the tree."

Punishment would appear in this instance to have trodden quickly on the heels of the offence. The parishes of Groton and Boxford join, but there is no village in the former parish. Scattered over its extent are several groups of cottages and the largest one of these is less than half a mile from Boxford Church. In this group are a small inn called the Fox and Hounds, a large farmhouse with spacious outbuildings known as Groton Hall, and beyond it the churchyard with St. Bartholomew's Church in the midst. Beyond this again are a few cottages, the rectory, an open field or two, and then a fine old brick farmhouse with wings and half covered with ivy.

I sent in my card at the rectory, and the rector, Rev. John William Wayman, a man in middle life who has spent more than twenty years in this remote parish, came quickly forward and greeted me most cordially. We went together to the church, and there in the parish register he pointed out in the record of "christenings that chanced in the parish of Groton in the year 1587," the birth of

John Winthrop, in January of that year, or, new style, 1588. The writing in the register for a long term of years before and after this date is very fine, but beautifully clear and regular, and is singularly unaffected by time. Scattered through the register are other records pertaining to the Winthrop family, for in these days they were the lords of the manor and held the living of Groton in their gift. When the dissolution of the monasteries was effected by Henry the Eighth this right was given to Adam Winthrop, the grandfather of the first governor of Massachusetts, and it remained in the possession of the Winthrops for a hundred years, till in the time of Charles I. it was purchased of them by Thomas Waring. The parish church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is quite small, consisting of nave and chancel, with very narrow nave aisles, an organ chamber, a western tower and a north porch. In the tower is a very ancient oaken chest, hewn from a log and heavily bound with iron. In the chancel is a large east window of stained glass, placed there by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who has paid more than one visit to the home of his great ancestor. In the exterior northeastern angle of the nave and chancel is the Winthrop tomb, an oblong structure with broad top, which has likewise been restored by the same reverential hand as the window, and the church shows other instances of Mr. Winthrop's care.

Of late years a number of Americans have visited Groton ; among them the late Bishop of Massachusetts, of whom the rector spoke with feelings of the warmest admiration. He said that as he and Dr. Brooks stood there in the church, his guest gazed curiously at the pulpit, a small carved oaken one, supported by a single frail-looking pillar or standard.

"I wonder if it will bear me?" asked the rector of Trinity, looking at his own grand proportions and then at the ancient little pulpit.

"I think it will," said Mr. Wayman and so Dr. Brooks stepped up into it and remained for a while, "and very noble and proud he looked as he stood there," concluded the rector with pardonable enthusiasm.

As he spoke my thoughts travelled quickly across the sea to the Trinity pulpit and to the pulpit in Appleton Chapel where I had so often seen the great bishop standing, but where I should never see him stand again, and then they came back to the little English church where I was, and I seemed to have before me the keen glance of those eyes, and the kindly face with its look bent upon me from

out of the old pulpit in the church where John Winthrop once worshipped. Then the vision failed and —

“ Only an unseen presence filled the air
And baffled our pursuit.”

The rector opened the small outer door in the chancel and we went across the churchyard past the cottages and rectory to the open field beyond, and there my guide pointed out the hollow in the turf marking the site of the house where John Winthrop was born. Near it is a rough stone sunk deep into the sod but still showing some ten inches or more above it, which tradition declares was the mounting-block placed by one of the doors. Traces of a short avenue of trees leading to the roadway may still be seen. A long oval depression in the soil a little farther indicates the position of a former fish or pleasure pond, and behind it flourishes in extreme old age a gnarled and misshapen mulberry tree, whose young fruit John Winthrop may well have gathered in his early manhood. To the right stands the large old farmhouse which succeeded on the Winthrop estates the birth place of Adam Winthrop's son John. All about to east and west, to north and south, stretch green fertile fields or dark brown ploughed ones that steamed in the warm February sunshine. In the distance great yellow hay ricks stood up like golden villages, and from far up in the blue overhead unseen larks sent down their showers of song.

It is a fair region in which lie Groton parish and its neighbor Boxford. As I looked back a little later from the Sudbury road my eye ranged over a wide expanse of rounded fertile slopes dotted with small bits of woodland and a spacious farmhouse here and there. Boxford tower was out of sight in the valley below; but the far-away tower of Stoke-ly-Nayland Church stood up in full relief against the sky, the much humbler tower of Edwardstone could be seen on the south, and the gray top of Groton church just rose above the trees on the knoll where it stands. The happy larks still sang, unmindful that February sunshine is brief and that summer was yet a long way off; a flock of sheep lay like a dingy snow-drift beside a far-off hedge and a warm southwest wind blew. May not these Groton fields have looked as fair in 1630, when John Winthrop gazed upon them for the last time and lived thus fair forever so in his memory? I shall not soon forget that morning at Groton, nor the courtesy of the rector which made it possible for me to see what else had been lost to me. He spoke of the many Americans whom

he had met at Groton, and of his own wish to visit America at some time and of the little possibility that it would ever be realized. The rector of a country parish, on a small stipend, is not likely to become a traveller in middle life, and I felt it was true enough that the wish would, as he said, never meet with its fulfilment. And yet it might do so. As he spoke, I could not help thinking what a graceful thing it might be for Bostonians who revere the memory of Winthrop to ask this hard-working, middle-aged rector, who has for a score of years done all in his power to make easy the path of New England Pilgrims about these Suffolk fields, to Boston as their guest for a season. In all probability he will continue to minister to this quiet parish for the rest of his life. To such a man an interval of travel in the New World would be a boon not easy to overestimate. It might be offered him, I say, and surely the shade of John Winthrop could take no unbrage at a courtesy extended to one who has helped to keep his memory fresh in these latter days.

REV. GERSHOM HOBART.

MR. HOBART was ordained at Groton, on November 26, 1679, and, before he was settled here, had preached at Plymouth, where he had had some dispute with the Reverend John Cotton over his fees for supplying the pulpit in that town. In a letter written to Dr. Increase Mather, of Boston, and dated June 19, 1677, Mr. Cotton gives his opinion very freely and frankly about Mr. Hobart, who was evidently a man of an unfortunate disposition. From all the testimony now within reach it is clear that his troubles at Groton were due rather to himself than to his parishioners. Mr. Cotton, the writer, was perhaps the father of John Cotton, who is mentioned in the extract from the Dedham records, given below, though John Cotton, of Mistick (Medford), and John Cotton, of Hampton, New Hampshire, appear as temporary preachers during this period, but not so frequently as John, Jr., of Plymouth, who officiated immediately afterward for several successive Sundays, and who may have been the Mistick or Medford minister. The letter is published in a volume

(Fourth Series, VIII., 236, 237) of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and ends as follows:—

By a letter from Capt Oliver yesterday I understand that you preached a choice sermon June 10: in your owne meeting house; I hope you will not much borrow the helpe of young weake Preachers, till you have warmed the new house with many a pretious sermon: Concerning Ger: Hobart (because it may be he may sometimes helpe you) I will write a true narrative, & it may be you may doe me right at one time or other: He denyes to pay me rent & sayes I owe him 30 shil: Now Judge you: I desired him to preach for me, promised him some reward as God should enable me, but mentioned not a word of a particular summe, though in my heart I ever intended 10 shil: a sabbath: but because he was forced from his worke, I had such respect to him as to write to our Elder, etc. to move for a contribution for him, upon my motion they contribute & give him betweene 30 & 40 shil: in silver, & because they looke upon him as low, our Deacons added & gave to him 10 shil: in silver more, out of the Church-Treasury, & when he came to Boston I gave him 30 shil: in silver for his preaching here 3 sabbaths, which was the utmost I could doe: & yet this disingenuous man, though he had almost 4 p^d, could malapertly charge me with owing him 30 shil: now, & till that is out he will pay me nothing, when I told him, I promised him noe particular summe, he replied, the bargaine is then yet to make: truth is, the case is soe with me, that I cannot forgive my rent, if ever ought be due to him for preaching for you, I must assigne you to take it, for I shall make conscience to pay you as fast as I can for Johns board: I write thus largely, being desirous that this letter may be findable in your study, if ever there be occasion to discourse G: H: thereabouts, either with or without me: My selfe & wife heartily salute you & yours; desiring your prayers for us & ours, & hoping for a good full letter from you, I rest,

Your Affectionate Brother,

JOHN COTTON.

Wee daily expect to have your call of your servant home:

By inference it is clear from the records that Mr. Hobart gave up his parish at Groton about the year 1690, when he left town, and that he came back in the latter part of 1693, when he again resumed his pastoral relations; but nothing

more than this has been known. The following entries are found in a vellum-covered volume, marked on both sides "Folio (4th)," which belongs to the First Church at Dedham, and were copied for me by Mr. Julius Herbert Tuttle of that town; and they show very plainly that Mr. Hobart was preaching there at intervals during this period. Usually he was allowed a fee of fifteen shillings each Sunday for his services. He had married his wife in Dedham, and perhaps he passed the three years, when he was away from Groton, at the home of his father-in-law, Deacon John Aldis, in that town, preaching as opportunities presented themselves.

gathared on the poblick fast beng the 10 of July: 1690 the sum of — 0 — 19 — 11 — this Abof sayed sum was giuen to m^r John Coting [Cotton] and m^r hobard that helped us in the worck of that daye

He also preached there on August 10 and October 19, 1690; in 1692 on the following days: May 1, 8, 22, 26 (a public Fast), 29, June 5, 19, 26, July 3, 14 (a public Thanksgiving), 17, 24, 31, August 7, 10 (a private Fast), 14, 21, 28, September 4, 11, 18, 25, and October 2; and in 1693 on September 17 and 24.

mr gershom hobard helped mr Belsher on parte of the Sabath beng the first of october in the yer 1693

gathared for the relefe of m^r garshom hobard and his famalye After the enemy had Rifled his hous the 12 of Agast in the yer 1694 the fol sum of sefen ponds & Abot tow shelings — 7 — 2 — 0 this Abof sayd sum was dlifred to m^r nemayr hobard for mr garshoms hobards us by me John Aldis deckon

The date in this extract refers to the time when the money was raised, as Mr. Hobart's house was burned by the Indians on Friday, July 27. The twelfth of August fell on Sunday, and without doubt a contribution was then taken up for this special object. See "Groton during the Indian Wars" (pages 66, 67) for an account of the assault on the town. Nehemiah Hobart, mentioned in the extract, was a younger

brother of Gershom, who was settled as a minister at Cambridge Village, now Newton. John Aldis, who signs the entry, was Gershom's father-in-law.

See page 371 of this volume for an article on Mr. Hobart ; and also page 59 of the preceding volume for an account of his son's release from captivity among the Indians.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO IMPORTANT BOOKS, ETC.

The "Harmonia Americana" is the name of a Music-book that was prepared by Samuel Holyoke, A.B., and printed at Boston, in the year 1791. The author was a son of the Reverend Elizur and Hannah (Peabody) Holyoke, and was born at Boxford, on October 15, 1762. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1789, and was a music-teacher and composer of some local repute. He died unmarried at Concord, New Hampshire, on February 22, 1820. The Music-book on page (3) gives a list of Subscribers' names, and among them are the following:—

Timothy Bigelow, Esq; <i>Groton.</i>	James Prescott, A. B. <i>Groton.</i>
Rev. Daniel Chaplin, <i>Groton.</i>	Mr. William Prescott, <i>Groton.</i>
Benjamin Champney, Esq; <i>Groton.</i>	Miss Polly J. Prescott, <i>Groton.</i>
Mr. Thomas Gardner, <i>Groton.</i>	Miss Sally Prescott, <i>Groton.</i>

In a list of Subscribers printed at the end of the second volume (page 348) of "The Ministry of Taunton, with incidental Notices of other Professions (Boston, 1853)," by Samuel Hopkins Emery, appears the name of the Honorable George S. Boutwell.

The list here given supplements the several lists already printed in the Historical Series, which may be found by consulting the Index at the end of the second volume, under substantially the same title as that at the head of this article. (See Volume I., Number XVI., pages 11-16; Volume II., pages 67, 274, 372, 382.)

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

IN the year 1841 "A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services" was published under the direction of the United States Government, which gave the names, ages, and places of residence of all pensioners then living, as well as the names of heads of families with whom they were residing. The list includes presumably all the surviving Revolutionary soldiers at that period; and among them are the names of ten Groton men, as follows:—

Names.	Ages.	With whom living.
Abel Prescott.	80	Abel Prescott.
William Prescott.	72	Merrick Lewis.
Joshua Parker.	76	Joshua Parker.
William Tarbell.	76	William Tarbell.
Jacob Nutting.	93	Jacob Nutting.
Isaac Patch.	78	Isaac Patch.
Joseph Sawtell, 2d.	76	Joseph Sawtell, 2d.
David Lakin.	89	David Lakin.
Amos Farnsworth.	86	Amos Farnsworth.
Stephen Pingrey	82	John Pingrey.

Abel Prescott was the second son of Jonas and Rebecca (Bulkley) Prescott, and was born at Groton, on December 12, 1759. He was married to Hannah Spalding, of Ashburnham; and among his children were Phinehas Gilman Prescott and Charles Prescott. He died on September 18, 1841, and his widow on August 17, 1854.

William Prescott was the youngest son of the Honorable James and Susanna (Lawrence) Prescott, and born at Groton, on September 5, 1768. At a Fourth of July celebration he was severely wounded in the hand by the premature discharge of a cannon, and in consequence of the injury he received a pension from the United States Government. For many years after the death of his father he lived in the family of Major James Lewis, and after Major Lewis's death in the family of Merrick Lewis, the youngest brother of James. Mr. Prescott died at Groton, on August 31, 1843. He was

a nephew of Colonel William Prescott who commanded the American Forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and a brother of Benjamin who fell in that fight.

Joshua Parker was a son of Ephraim and Azubah (Farnsworth) Parker, and was born at Groton, on May 26, 1764. He was in the army near the end of the War, and he died on September 15, 1843. His son Andrew Johnson Parker, of Charlestown, tells me that he remembers his father's discharge paper. See page 321 of the second volume of this Series for a brief account of the family.

William Tarbell was the second son of Benjamin and Azubah (Farnsworth) Tarbell, and was born at Groton, on October 19, 1764. He was married, on April 8, 1788, to Polly Simonds, of Groton; secondly, on April 24, 1823, to Susan Blood, of Groton; and, thirdly, on May 13, 1840, to Mrs. Sarah (Wetherbee) Nutting, of Townsend. Mr. Tarbell's mother died on March 14, 1838, at the age of 97 years, 8 months, and 19 days, the oldest person in town at that time; and he died on August 3, 1851, aged 86 years, 9 months, and 16 days. The date of his birth is taken from the family Bible, and differs by a few days from that given in the town records.

Jacob Nutting, a son of Isaac and Lydia (Nutting) Nutting, was born at Groton, on January 23, 1747, and died on May 14, 1841.

Isaac Patch was the second son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Avery) Patch, and born at Westford in the year 1762. He was married in 1786 to Phebe, youngest child of Reuben and Susanna (Chandler) Fletcher of that town; and they had eight children, of whom the youngest, Sophronia, was the wife of Moses Titus, now of Ayer. Mr. Patch died at Groton, on October 21, 1841, aged 79 years; and his widow on January 9, 1843, also aged 79 years.

Joseph Sawtell, 2d, was the second son of Joseph and Lydia (Jenkins) Sawtell, and was born at Groton, on May 8, 1764. He was married, on February 22, 1788, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Kemp. For many years he was sexton of the town; and he died on March 21, 1842.

Another Joseph, the father of the late Ephraim Sawtell, was living in the year 1840, when this list of pensioners was made.

David Lakin was the youngest child of John and Lydia (Parker) Lakin, and was born at Groton, on October 10, 1753. He died on March 3, 1846, at which time he was the oldest person in town.

Amos Farnsworth was the eldest son of Amos and Lydia (Longley) Farnsworth, and was born at Groton, on April 28, 1754. After the Lexington alarm, on April 19, 1775, he marched to Cambridge in Captain Henry Farwell's company of minute-men. At the time of his death, which took place on October 29, 1847, he was the oldest person in town.

Stephen Pingrey was the eldest son of Stephen and Anna (Jewett) Pingrey, and was born at Rowley, on June 3, 1759. After the death of his second wife, which took place at Franconia, New Hampshire, on June 12, 1838, in order to live with his youngest son John, he came to Groton, where he died on May 8, 1844.

It is somewhat remarkable that two of these Revolutionary heroes each left a son now surviving, namely: Andrew Johnson Parker, of Charlestown, youngest child of Joshua Parker, born at Groton, on April 15, 1809; and Luther Lewis Tarbell, of Marlborough, youngest son of William Tarbell (by his second wife), born at Groton, on February 29, 1824.

Many years ago I obtained the following facts from a Revolutionary pension-agent, whose name I have now forgotten, though there is no reason to doubt their accuracy.

Mrs. Olive Studley died at Groton, on March 2, 1845, aged 83 years. She was the widow of Consider Studley, who during the Revolution had served as a non-commissioned officer from Wrentham. They were married at Franklin in 1785; and at the time of her death she left three children, namely: Mrs. Olive Rugg, wife of Joseph Rugg, of Groton; Oliver Studley; and Sarah Mann Studley. Her husband died at Lancaster, on December 28, 1832; and in consequence of his military services she received from the United States Government an annual pension of forty-four dollars.

Jonathan Prentiss, a native of Groton, living in Townsend, was in the military service of his country during the years 1778 and 1779. At one time he was a member of Captain Kimball's company, Colonel Sproat's regiment, and stationed at Nantasket.

Samuel Gragg, a native of Groton, and a soldier of the Revolution, was an uncle of the Reverend William Gragg, who graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1820; and his wife's name was Rachel Blood.

BOG-ORE.

BOG-ORE, sometimes called swamp-ore, was found in Groton by the earliest settlers of the town, and to a small extent was worked by them. In the printed edition of the Early Records the following entry is found : —

Groton : May y^e 21th day : 1688 at y^e anueal towne meeting the Inhabatan of this towne deed then by the maior uoat grant for the incoragment of such men as will set up Ioran works at masabog pond ; that thay shall haue y^e ues & improument of the woods and timbr yⁱ is now common one the est sid of uncuttanaset brook and so to nashua riuier and groton line est ward & south ward to good man greens masobog medow for ther incorigment in y^e s^d worke allways prouided y^e inhabitnts of y^e afere s^d towne resarue to y^m selus the liberty to cut the wood for y^e ues of s^d works and also for carting of y^e s^d wood or coall prouided y^e s^d workes be up or seteng up between this day and the 21th day of may next ; no man inhabiting with in y^e s^d town to be hindred from wood or timbr for his one ues

Atest JOSIAH PARKER *Clarke*

(Pages 97, 98.)

A sworn declaration of John Lowell and Thomas Blanchard, both of Dunstable, is recorded in the Middlesex Registry of Deeds at East Cambridge (XVIII. 488, 489), setting forth the fact that they were at Massapoag in Groton, on the twentieth day of May, 1689, and did " help both to dige for

& to sett up some part of an Iron Worke." From this record it appears that the vote of the town had its desired effect.

"The Sledges" is the name of a meadow lying northeast of Reedy Meadow, and is mentioned in the early records of the town. Mr. Butler, in his History (page 273, *note*), says: "This word seems to signify strips of meadow, or parcels of low lands, abounding in iron ore."

About the year 1768 Jabez Keep, of Westford, established a forge and bloomery on the site of Jonas Prescott's first grist-mill in Harvard, where ore from the Groton swamps was smelted. "His son Jabez and his grandson Jabez, 'bloomers,' succeeded him in the business. The latter probably returned to Westford and carried on the same business there": so Mr. Nourse, the historian of Harvard, writes me.

Just before the town of Lowell was incorporated, but during the period when its rapid growth was assured, an iron-foundry was established at North Chelmsford, where bog-ore was smelted. The supply was furnished largely from towns in that neighborhood, and it was carried to the foundry for the most part by farmers with their own teams. A considerable amount of native ore was dug from various meadows in Groton, principally in the eastern part of the town, and taken there to be smelted; and in this way the farmers during dull times would obtain a little ready money.

CAPT. JAMES PARKER.

IN the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society" (Fourth Series, VII., 446, 447) is printed a letter, dated at Shawshin (Billerica), September 11, 1654, which was written by James Parker; and the authorship is there incorrectly ascribed to a preacher of the same name then living at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Without any doubt the writer of the letter was Captain James Parker, at that time an inhabitant of Shawshin or Billerica, though previously of Woburn, and

later of Chelmsford and Groton. For forty years he was a resident of this town, where he filled many positions of trust and responsibility, leaving at his death numerous children whose posterity still keep up his family name in the neighborhood. After he had reached a ripe old age, Captain Parker was married to his second wife, Mrs. Eunice (Brooks) Carter, widow of the Reverend Samuel Carter, fourth minister of Groton, who had died in the autumn of 1693. (See the first volume of the Historical Series, No. XII., pages 21-23, and No. XIII., page 59, for notices of Mr. Carter.) By this marriage they were blessed with a daughter Sarah, born after the father was fourscore years old, who was the subject of tender love and interest as expressed in his will, dated May 25, 1700. There was a difference of more than fifty-two years between her age and that of her eldest sister. The note in Mr. Butler's History of Groton (page 285) in regard to her marriage to Jeremiah Shattuck was based on a misapprehension of facts, as appears by a later note in Mr. Lemuel Shattuck's "Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck" (page 101).

For other incidents in the life of Captain James Parker, see Volume I., No. XIII., page 59; Volume II., 351; and Volume III., 400.

THE NAMING OF GROTON.

THE following extract from the Reverend William Hubbard's "General History of New England, from the Discovery to MDCLXXX" (second edition, Boston, 1848), refers to the naming of the town of Groton: —

Two more Plantations or townships were this year [1655] granted, the one at Shashin, upon a river falling into Merrimack, called Billerica; the other higher above Concord, called Groton.

Thus did the inhabitants of New England, that it might not be forgotten whence they had their original, imprint some remembrance of their former habitations in England upon their new dwellings in America (page 545).

AN INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

THE following account of Mrs. Rebecca (Parker) Huse, taken from "The Fitchburg Sentinel," July 27, 1867, relates to the same person who is mentioned on pages 108-109 of this volume. For another notice of her, see also pages 231-232 of the preceding volume. In the article on page 108 it is left somewhat doubtful whether she was a daughter of Oliver or of Ebenezer Parker, of Groton. The account, given below, shows that her father was a soldier in the Revolution, which fact goes far to establish her parentage. According to a muster-roll among the Massachusetts Archives (XII., 174) in the State House, Oliver Parker was a First Lieutenant in Captain Asa Lawrence's company of minute-men that marched from Groton to Cambridge, on April 19, 1775, after the Lexington alarm, though he died on some day between June 17, 1775, and the following October 7. The name of Ebenezer Parker is found nowhere in the town-records, or on the muster-rolls of that period.

Remarkable Longevity.

There is an old Lady living in Harvard one hundred and one years old. Her name is Rebecca Parker Huse. [By a typographical error the middle name is printed "Parkes" in the newspaper.] She remembers very clearly when her father started from home to join our army in the War of the Revolution, and recollects that he sometimes came back to stay a day or two with his family and sometimes sent back small presents to his little girl. She might, and did, for aught we know, take part in the grand festivities which attended Gen. Washington's visit to New England, in 1789, she being then a comely maiden of twenty-three, with dark bright eyes, which are clear enough even now to read without glasses. Had the constitution conferred on women the power to vote, she would have voted for Washington in 1788, and for Lincoln in 1864 to say nothing about other occasions between the dates when a vote was needed on the right side.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 1894-1914, BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL., 1914. Pp. 100. Price, \$1.00. (Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.)

This book is a history of the American Medical Association, from its origin in 1847 to the present time. It is a history of the growth of the association, of its work, of its influence on the medical profession and on the public. It is a history of the association's efforts to improve the medical profession, to protect the public, and to advance the science of medicine. It is a history of the association's efforts to secure the recognition of the medical profession as a learned profession, and to secure the recognition of the medical profession as a public service. It is a history of the association's efforts to secure the recognition of the medical profession as a learned profession, and to secure the recognition of the medical profession as a public service.

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REV. AARON WHITTEMORE.

IN the first volume of this Historical Series (Number X.) is given a list of those who had joined the church during the early part of the last century ; and among them (on page 38), under the date of March 30, 1735, appears the name of "Aaron Whittemore // Pedagogue." At that period, in accordance with a law of the Province, passed on November 4, 1692, the town was obliged to support a grammar school, and generally the teacher was a man of liberal education. There was then but one place for a school to be kept, and but one teacher at a time.

Aaron Whittemore was the youngest child of Benjamin and Esther (Brooks) Whittemore, and was born at Concord, on December 13, 1711. He graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1734, and immediately afterward came to Groton in order to teach school, where he remained for three years. Of course nothing is known now about the success of his labors here, or even their exact locality. In October, 1737, he received a call from the Proprietors of Suncook, then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but now known as Pembroke, New Hampshire, to settle as minister over the church in that town, which was duly accepted by him. He was ordained there on March 12, 1737-38; and his pastoral relations continued until the time of his death, which took place on November 16, 1767.

On February 2, 1743, Mr. Whittemore was married to Abigail, eldest daughter of John and Judith (Greenleaf) Coffin, of Newbury. She was born on November 8, 1718, and died on May 11, 1803; and they had seven children.

FOXES KILLED IN GROTON.

ACCORDING to "A Statement of the Number of Noxious Animals destroyed in each town," made on January 27, 1837, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth (who, by the way, was a native of Groton), fifty-four foxes were killed in this town between May 1, 1835, and January 11, 1837.

BENJAMIN GARFIELD.

BENJAMIN GARFIELD, an ancestor of President Garfield, was one of the original proprietors of Groton, where he owned a "ten-acre right." His name is found several times in the early records of the town. See the printed edition of the same (pages 56, 143, 145, 146, 148, 154), for allusions to him and to parcels of land situated in Broad Meadow and Pine Meadow, which he owned before the destruction of Groton by the Indians, though he did not return permanently after the re-settlement. He was the youngest son of Edward, Jr., and Rebecca Garfield, and born at Watertown, where he died on November 28, 1717, aged 74 years.

THOMAS BROWNE, DISH-TURNER.

At the Essex Registry of Deeds, Salem, there is recorded (Volume II., page 91), under date of June 17, 1663, the transfer of a six-acre house-lot and a house by William Longley, of Lynn, to Thomas Browne, of "Grawton," who is described as a dish-turner. For a reference to the same transaction, see Deeds (Volume III., page 126) at the Middlesex Registry, East Cambridge. In early times many articles of household use were made of wood which have since been fashioned in other material. Particularly in the country, wooden bowls, plates, large spoons, etc., were in common use; and men skilled in making them formed a separate trade, often carried on in connection with some other calling.

Many years ago the late Mrs. Pamela Jane (Bolton | Cartwright) Howe, of Roxbury, daughter of Eliab Going and Dorcas Rogers (Farwell) Bolton, of Groton, gave me a wooden plate made of maple, with an inscription on the bottom, saying that since the year 1756 it had been used by three generations of the Foster family, and that it was sold by auction in 1880. The family lived near Squannacook village, now known as West Groton.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 168: twelfth line from the top, for "Dr. Augustus Parker" *read*
"Dr. Augustus Robbins."
- " 196: seventh line from the bottom, for "Dr. Thomas Robie" *read*
"Dr. Ebenezer Robie."
- " 199: Mr. Sullivan removed in the spring of 1782 from Groton to
West Cambridge, then called Menotomy, but now Arlington.
- " 225: fourth and fifth lines from the top, *read* "Susan Varnum, who
on October 13, 1831, married Granville Mears in Boston,
where she died on November 15, 1883."
- " 266: sixteenth line from the top, for "Richard Fuller" *read* "Rich-
ard Frederic Fuller."
- " 293: sixteenth line from the top, for "December 9" *read* "De-
cember 8."
- " 318: Mr. Worcester's death took place at Townsend on March 3,
1888.
- " 336: Mr. Mullin lives at Ayer, and not at East Pepperell.
- " 344: third and fourth lines from the bottom, for "Jefferson, Madison,
and other eminent men" *read* "Madison, Monroe, Marshall,
and other eminent men."
- " 362: fifth line from the top, the date of the sub-heading should be
"July 27, 1694."
- " 427: fifth line from the bottom, the date of death should be
"February 13, 1885."

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